"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,427. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1897.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong, but dull.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34¼c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The British steamer Rutherglen, from New York for Plymouth, foundered when 300 miles west of the Fastnet. Her crew was taken off by a Norwegian vessel. Vienna University students engaged in a fight as a result of the race troubles, and several were injured before the police interfered. Russia has informed the Porte that if Turkey intends to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to an increase of Turkish armaments she will demand payment of the $4,500,000 still due her as war indemnity.—Pages 5 and 13.

Page 1.

Two sailors were lost by the swamping of a pilot's yawl when the steamer Massachusetts, with the circus on board, put to sea Friday night.

Two burglars at Woodsburg, L. I., broke into a drug store, rolled out an 800-pound Post Office safe, and tried to cart it away on a stolen truck. They were detected, and fled.

Five miners who have arrived at Victoria, B. C., report that a rich strike of gold was made near Dawson on Oct. 4. A rumor reached Dawson on Oct. 6 that Fort Yukon had been burned, but it could not be verified.

A runaway horse injured five persons more or less seriously and caused great excitement in the West Drive of the Park and the Boulevard at 6:30 o'clock last night. A broken shaft was run through its body, and it had to be shot.

Harvard and Yale played each other to a standstill on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge. Each team seemed to have strong defense and weak ground-gaining powers; Harvard is said not to have made the most of her opportunities, while Yale's defense was brilliant and dogged; the result was that neither side scored.

Mayor Gleason and the other members of the Long Island City Water Board were yesterday indicted twice by the Queens County Grand Jury for misdemeanor in ignoring the orders of the Board of Health by stopping Pumping Station No. 2 of the city waterworks. The Mayor makes light of the indictments, and says they are the work of his political enemies.

Page 2.

Berkeley won from Trinity in the final game of the interscholastic football championship. Two men were carried off the field on account of injuries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Engelhardt sued her husband for divorce on the ground of desertion after forty-eight years of life together. His suddenly-developed proclivity for fishing caused the trouble.

Brown beat the Indians of the Carlisle School by a score of 18 to 14 in the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Two of the Indians were badly hurt. The decisions of Umpire Upton caused much dissatisfaction.

It is now certain that Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn intend to appear on the stand and to accuse each other of the murder of Guldensuppe, each claiming to be the other's dupe and victim. Mrs. Nack yesterday gave out a letter declaring that her confession was the result of religious conviction.

Page 5.

The Lotos Club gave its first "Saturday night," and entertained M. Ysaye, M. Pugno, and Anton Seidl.

The annual Fall meeting of the National Baseball League was brought to a close in Philadelphia. The double umpire system was adopted. It was decided to have each club play 154 games next season, instead of 132, and measures were taken to suppress rowdyism on the ball field.

Premier Laurier and the Canadian visitors in Washington have been annoyed by the reports sent to Canada that their visit had been arranged by a private gentleman of Toronto. It was said that on the contrary it had been decided on during the Queen's Jubilee festivities in London.

Page 4.

It is expected that the Boards of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades of New York and Brooklyn will be consolidated.

The Arbuckles have repudiated their contract with the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association, and hereafter will deal with jobbers direct.

Cuban insurgents wrecked a railroad train near Bejucal Principe with dynamite. The explosion killed twelve persons and injured twenty-seven soldiers and passengers.

The big American Line steamship St. Paul arrived nearly twenty-four hours late after an extremely rough voyage. She arrived at low tide, and the gangplank was at an angle of 45 degrees. One woman fainted when she went to mount it.

Page 5.

Augustin Daly and his company arrived from England after a successful season in London and the provinces.

President Townsend of the Bowery Savings Bank gave interesting replies to the questions of the Monetary Commission on the best methods for securing currency reform.

William R. Cremer, ex-Member of Parliament, and Secretary of the International Arbitration League, arrived on the steamship St. Paul, bringing an address signed by 7,000 workmen in favor of an arbitration treaty.

Page 9.

A large crowd was attracted to the ballroom of the Hotel Astoria on the second day of the flower show. To-day is the last day.

Charles Broadway Rouss has procured a replica of Bartholdi's statue of Washington and Lafayette now in Paris, which he will present to this city this week.

An injunction was served against President Berri at the instance of a New York newspaper, stopping the bridge track laying on the ground that the absence of a subway would be dangerous to pedestrians.

Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court drove a burglar from his home, in White Plains, at 2 A. M. The robber got little booty, but the Judge was so upset by his midnight chase that he could not hold court yesterday.

Page 10.

The new Whip Club of Brooklyn gave its initial parade and ended it with a dinner at the Montauk Club.

Lewis L. Delafield said Brooklyn's claim that this city should not be allowed to issue bonds in advance of consolidation for the underground rapid transit project is absurd. He gives figures showing how on the equalization of the consolidated debt this city must bear additional burdens, and adds that uniform taxation is a sham.

Page 13.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter, declares that the Guild Hall speech of Lord Salisbury was the feeblest effort of England's Prime Minister, without a gleam of light to guide his political followers. Feeble as it was, his remarks on the African boundary dispute managed to offend the sensibilities of the French people, who look upon the implied threat as untimely, while the commission to settle the claims was engaged in its work. In Lord Hamilton's speech about the Indian frontier wars, he finds evidences of an inclination on the part of the Government to call a halt on operations there and stop the waste of lives and treasure. The new French book, "Guillaume Intime," is looked upon as a thinly-veiled argument for a union of France, Russia, and England as against Germany. The mystery of the Dreyfus case is reviewed, and there is the usual breezy comment on various matters of interest throughout Europe.

Page 16.

F. E. Laimbeer, J. B. Reynolds, and A. R. Conkling delivered addresses before the League for Political Education, ascribing the result of the recent election to division in the ranks of good government advocates and urging that the fight for reform be continued.

At the laying of the cornerstone of Bellevue Hospital's new building a sealed glass tube containing living specimens of a certain form of gangrene bacilli was deposited. The building will cost $200,000, and will be equipped with every device for modern surgery and medicine.

Page 17.

The joint Congressional Committee concluded its investigation of the question of removing the tax from grain alcohol used in the arts.

The plans for the zoological garden in Bronx Park will be laid before the Park Board to-morrow.

The six-story building at 894 Broadway, and the stocks of four firms occupying it, were damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000.

Page 19.

Superintendent Jasper of the public schools issued a statement explaining what will be required of Principals and teachers who seek promotion.

Page 21.

Opposition to the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago has been ended by the purchase of the Mutual and Universal Fuel Gas Companies of that city. The price paid was $5,700,000.

Page 23.

Superintendent Maxwell of the Brooklyn public schools addressed a meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association in the Law School of the New York University. He urged the need of more frequent lessons in composition, and said that memorizing poetry is essential to good mental training.

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MESSAGE PERHAPS FROM MARS.

Strange Characters Found in an Aerolite Which Struck the Earth Near Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 13.—Scientists in this city are puzzling over an aerial visitor that dropped in this vicinity early this morning. Prof. Jeremiah McDonald, who resides on Park Avenue, was returning home at an early hour this morning when there was a blinding flash of light and an object buried itself in the ground a short distance from his premises. Later it was dug up and found to be a mass of some foreign substance that had been fused by intense heat. It was still hot, and when cooled off in water was broken open. Inside was found what might have been a piece of metal on which were a number of curious marks that some think to be characters. When opened, the stone emitted a strong sulphurous smell.

Prof. Whitney of the High School declared it an aerolite, but different from anything he had ever seen. The metal had been fused to a whitish substance, and is of unknown quality to the scientific men who have examined it. The aerolite is now on exhibition, and will be placed in the geological collection of the High School. Several persons have advanced the opinion that this is a message from another planet, probably Mars. The marks bear some resemblance to Egyptian writing, in the minds of some. Prof. McDonald is among those who believe the mysterious ball was meant as a means of communication from another world.

JUMPED INTO A FIRE BOX.

Fireman Williams of the Northern Pacific Committed Suicide.

MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 13.—Joseph Williams, fireman of the Northern Pacific transcontinental train, has committed suicide by jumping into the fire box of his engine.

Before the engineer could pull him out his head and shoulders were consumed.

POST OFFICE BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Identified by Means of a Piece of a Massachusetts Newspaper.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 13.—A drunken man who had the appearance of a tramp applied for lodging at Police Headquarters here Thursday night. He gave his name as Michael Rafferty and his residence as Stamford, Conn. In searching him, Sergt. McCabe found a package of postage stamps, wrapped in a triangular fragment of The Clinton (Mass.) Item of Nov. 4. Satisfied that Rafferty was a Post Office thief, the officer preferred a charge of vagrancy against him and had him committed to jail for ten days.

The Massachusetts authorities were notified, and to-night Rafferty was identified, by means of the torn piece of newspaper, as a burglar who robbed the West Boylston (Mass.) Post Office on the night of Nov. 5. In tearing off the piece of paper to wrap the stamps in, Rafferty dropped the rest of the paper on the floor. When this piece was received here to-night, the two parts were found to match perfectly. The burglar will be turned over to the United States officers.

TACOMA CASHIER CONVICTED.

William Peters Falsified His Books—President Oliver on Trial.

TACOMA, Nov. 13.—Ex-Cashier William Peters of the Columbia National Bank was convicted to-day of falsifying his books and making fraudulent representations to Controller Eckels in Washington. It is believed he will be sentenced to twenty years in prison.

The trial of Henry Oliver, ex-President of the bank, indicted for the same offense, is now in progress. Oliver was formerly Superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory.

The two men speculated with the bank's funds and lost heavily, with the result that the stockholders, a majority of whom live in Ohio and New York, are being sued by Receiver Tillinghast for a 61 per cent. assessment on their stock. The New York stockholders include Charles P. Corbitt, Josephine Robson, John Bidwell Clark, George D. Holt, C. S. Miller, Joseph T. Doyle, Peter Boyer of New York City, A. R. Galloway of Monroe, C. A. Farnham, Wellsville; D. G. Alling, Dunkirk, and Fred Barnard, Poughkeepsie.

JAPAN'S AFFAIR WITH HAWAII.

Natives Refuse to Go to Washington to Fight Against Annexation.

HONOLULU, Nov. 5.—The Government has referred its revisions of Minister Shimamura's protocol to the Japanese representative, and it will be submitted at once to Tokio. If Japan approves of the amendments, which will likely be the case, the papers will be signed by Hawaii, and the whole matter will be ready for preliminary arrangements for arbitration.

John M. Kaneakua has addressed a letter to James K. Kaulia, President of the Hui Aitoha Aina, in which he declines to go to Washington as a representative of the three native political societies to fight against annexation. No special reasons are assigned for the refusal.

Prince David Kawananakoa has written a similar letter, and he will not make the trip. He gives business reasons for not going. Just now Mr. Kawananakoa has his hands full with the affairs of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani, and cannot spare the time to visit Washington.

The societies will endeavor to fill these places in the committee. So serious has been the loss to the delegation, however, that the whole scheme may fall through.

Mr. Carlisle Coming to New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle will give up his residence in Washington, and has rented his house on K Street to Representative Odell of New York, who will take possession next month. It is understood that Mr. Carlisle will reside in New York this Winter.

Florida and the South.

Winter Excursion tickets now on sale to Florida and other Southern resorts via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System, route of the celebrated "New York and Florida Special." New York Offices, 229 Broadway and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

FIVE HURT BY A RUNAWAY

Frightened Horse Makes Havoc in a Park Drive and the Crowded Boulevard.

ONE SHAFT THROUGH ITS BODY

Shot to End Its Sufferings—Caught After a Hot Chase by a Bicycle Policeman Who Had Been Knocked from His Wheel by the Protruding Shaft.

A runaway horse drawing a buggy containing two men started in Central Park last night at 6:30 o'clock on the West Drive, about a half mile from Fifty-ninth Street, ran out of the Park at the Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance, dashed around the statue in the Circle, and continued madly up the crowded Boulevard. The two men were helpless, and could do nothing but hang on for their lives.

At Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard a butcher's wagon was passing, and the runaway horse dashed into it. Four feet of the shafts of the butcher's wagon were broken off, one shaft passing entirely through the runaway horse, going in at the left shoulder and coming out above the right. The driver of the wagon, Thomas Murphy, of 241 West Fifty-sixth Street, was hurled from his seat and badly bruised. E. Folloer of 121 West Seventeenth Street, one of the occupants of the buggy, was also thrown out and severely hurt. He was taken home by his companion in a cab.

Freed from the buggy by the collision and mad with the pain of its mortal wound, the horse continued on its way north. Hugh Lynch of 171 West Sixty-fourth Street stepped off a Columbus Avenue cable car, got in front of the rushing animal, and was knocked down. He was not seriously injured.

Bicycle Policeman Mullarkey was at Sixty-eighth Street, and he rode out to stop the horse. The protruding piece of shaft hit the policeman, and he was thrown from his wheel, but remounted quickly and gave chase. Several bicyclists coming from the other direction seemed to bewilder the wounded horse, and it stopped, ran around them, and into Sixty-eighth Street, going toward Amsterdam Avenue. Policeman Mullarkey caught the animal in front of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and was aided in subduing it by Roadsman McCullough and Capt. Cosgrove of Engine Company No. 40, just across from the police station.

A veterinary surgeon was called, but he said the horse was mortally injured, and it would bleed to death if the shaft were removed. Capt. Price ordered Policeman Hill to end the animal's suffering with his revolver. Two shots were enough to kill the horse.

Park Policeman Kavanagh made a brave effort to catch the horse before it got out of the Park, but he was thrown and dragged for some distance.

Five persons in all were more or less injured by the runaway, and that none was killed outright is remarkable, as the streets traversed were filled with people. Mr. Folloer, one of the men in the buggy, said the horse took fright at a passing bicyclist on the West Drive, and, taking the bit, got beyond his control. The animal was valued at $500.

BOLD BURGLARS, THESE.

Tried to Cart Off an 800-Pound Post Office Safe, but Were Detected and Fled.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Nov. 13.—Postmaster George A. Koch of Woodsburg reported to the authorities this forenoon that the Post Office, which is in his drug store, was broken into this morning by two burglars.

The thieves gained an entrance through a window, and then opened the front door of the store. They took a small truck from the platform of the Long Island Railroad station, near by, and used this truck to remove the safe, weighing 800 pounds. They managed to get the safe on the truck, and wheeled it to the sidewalk, a distance of about forty feet. They made such a noise that Albert Brower, who lives opposite the Post Office, was awakened from his sleep, and when he looked out of his bedroom window he was astonished to see the two burglars with the safe on the sidewalk.

Brower shouted for assistance, and the two burglars promptly fled and ran toward Valley Stream. One of them was dressed in dark clothes and wore a derby hat. Brower said he could not tell how the other burglar was dressed.

Several citizens besides the Postmaster heard Brower call for help, and they were soon at the Post Office standing about the safe looking at each other in a very astonished way.

An examination was made of the drug store and Post Office. Nothing apparently had been touched but the safe, with the exception of the burglar alarm wires, which were cut.

What the burglars intended to do with the safe is not clear, but it is generally supposed that they intended to cart it to some secluded place and there blow it open. The safe contained money and stamps to the amount of several hundred dollars.

ABERDEEN SNUBS THE SCOTS.

He Declines to Attend the St. Andrew's Society Concert at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 13.—The members of St. Andrew's Society in Ottawa are not at all pleased with the manner in which they have been treated by the Governor General. Lord Aberdeen has been invited to their annual concert on St. Andrew's Day each year since his arrival in Canada, but has not honored the society once with his presence.

He has accepted invitations to the Scots' function in Montreal, Toronto, and New York upon more than one occasion, and completely ignored the Ottawa society, notwithstanding that he was invited to be present here. At a recent meeting of the society, when a question of who the guests of honor should be came up for consideration, he was mentioned among the number. An invitation was sent to Lord Aberdeen, who in reply regretted that owing to a previous engagement he was unable to accept.

A prominent member of the St. Andrew's Society said to-day he considered that the society of Ottawa had been treated far from well by the Queen's representative in Canada. The displeasure was so marked among the members of the society that the motion to invite him this year was only carried by a small majority at the last meeting.

Strange Accident to a Boy at Orange.

ORANGE, Nov. 13.—The two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cahill of 72 Haywood Street, East Orange, is dying of spinal meningitis, brought about by the child accidentally sticking a steel darning needle in his throat. He was playing with his little brother on the floor of the dining room when the accident occurred. Mrs. Cahill extricated the needle, but it had penetrated the spinal chord, and the attending physician, Dr. J. H. Bradshaw, says the boy cannot possibly live longer than a few days.

A Colored Dwarf Killed.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 13.—Corning Johnson, a colored dwarf, sixty-seven years old, was killed by a Long Island Railroad train at Chester Park while attempting to cross the tracks. He was born in Mobile, Ala., of slave parents, and just before the close of the war was smuggled North, and was with Barnum's show. He was an acrobat, and familiarly known as "Romeo the Dwarf."

LOST IN AN ANGRY SEA

Sad Accident as the Circus Steamer Massachusetts Started on Her Voyage.

YAWL OF PILOT BOAT SWAMPED

Two Sailors Lose Their Lives in Darkness and Storm — First Mishap Since the New Steam Service Was Adopted.

The gale was at its height Friday night and boisterous seas were lashing themselves into frenzy along the coast when two sailormen of the Sandy Hook pilot service lost their lives in the performance of their duty. The pilot's calling was thought to have lost its danger and its romance with the passing of the old fleet and the long cruises to eastward which the stanch little schooners made under the spur of rivalry and hot competition. But the small boat in which the transfer of the pilot must be effected remains, no less an element of danger; the prime one, in fact, as it always was.

The Atlantic transport steamer Massachusetts left her pier at Houston Street at 7 o'clock Friday night, bearing the Barnum & Bailey Circus troup and menagerie, bound for London. Perhaps out of respect to the mariner's superstition, few of the big steamers sail on Friday. There was a feast and high glee on the Massachusetts before she sailed. Friends of the troup were there to bid farewell and the admirers of Tody Hamilton were on hand in force. The ship was likened to Noah's Ark, with her miscellaneous living cargo. Some one, however, recalled the superstition of going to sea on Friday. All laughed at that, and one of the head men said that to defy the fates he would occupy Stateroom No. 13.

Dennis F. Reardon of the New York pilots was in charge of the bridge. A stiff northwester made the bay rough and the night cold. No one remained on deck after the steamer was clear of the pier.

Outside the bar, or half way between the mouth of Gedney's Channel and the whistling buoy, were seen the lights of the pilot steam station boat, the New York. She was under way. It was 10:30 o'clock when the Massachusetts cleared the bar, and the New York lay by to take off Reardon. The big steamer slowed down and came to a standstill within 150 yards of her, the pilotboat being on the starboard hand. Reardon, with his handbag slung over his shoulder, went to the ladder ready to descend when the pilotboat's yawl came alongside.

Heavy clouds were driving across the sky and the sea was black, save for the shredded ridges of the combers that made the water more ominous looking. Reardon tells what happened.

He could see the pilots working by the light of their lanterns. They were clearing away the port boat, and he began to descend the ladder over the steamer's left side. The port boat, when partly lowered, was hoisted again. Something was wrong with the falls. Then he could see them putting out the starboard boat. There was no light in it, though one is usually carried. A minute passed and then the searchlight on the New York was turned upon the waters about the pilot boat.

Presently the men were working again at the port boat, which was lowered. In the glare of the searchlight three men could be seen in it.

It disappeared at one moment behind the crest of a wave and then mounted high on the back of another. They were pulling about, but not toward the steamer.

Reardon went back on deck. Forty minutes passed before the boat came alongside, and he was taken off. Then he learned what had happened. The port boat, with its crew of two men, had been lost. The men were James Ayres, a pilot's apprentice, and a Norwegian sailor, known as Theodore. The boat was swept astern the moment it touched the water, and was lost to sight. It was then that the searchlight was turned on. Not a vestige of the boat was seen. The waves had closed over it.

That was all Reardon knew, he said. One report circulated yesterday was that two sections of the yawl were seen after the disappearance of the men, and the accepted theory was that it had been carried against the propeller. Reardon said that he thought that was what had happened.

The men may have been killed outright, or they may have drowned. This is the first accident that has occurred on the new steam station boat. Many of the old pilots reluctantly consented to the introduction of steam in the service two years ago, when the pilots consolidated their interests, and others who had advocated it were greatly pained at the thought that the propeller innovation may have caused the only accident that has befallen the pilots of late.

The sailor Theodore lived somewhere on Staten Island. The pilots knew nothing about him. Ayres was serving the second year of his apprenticeship. He was twenty-one years old, and lived with his mother in Newark.

FIVE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.

Survivors from the Wrecked Brig Stacy Clark Picked Up by the Schooner John Twohey.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 13.—The four-master schooner John Twohey, with Capt. Stevenson in command, arrived here to-day, having on board five men of the brig Stacy Clark, which foundered off the Carolinas during the hurrican of Oct. 4 while bound from Norfolk to Charleston with a cargo of coal.

The John Twohey on that day sighted a small open boat containing seven men, and bore down upon it. The sea was heavy, and the boat, while trying to get to leeward of the schooner, which was lying to, was capsized.

Every effort was made by Capt. Stevenson and his crew to save the men, but two of them—Capt. Benson and First Mate Sanders—were drowned.

The rescued men are Alfred Blanchett, the cook; Frederick Madison, John Anderson, Charles Kutch, and Amos Williams. They were sent to Clifton, S. I., this afternoon.

Rough on Long Island Sound.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 13.—The high wind of this afternoon made the Long Island Sound very rough. Many vessels are in the harbors and coves along the coast, afraid to venture out, and will remain inside until after the wind goes down. Old seamen in this vicinity say that the Sound has been rougher during the past two days than in years. The sloops Belle and William Call, each of 100 tons burden, were forced ashore by the wind in Northport Harbor to-day. The anchors were not heavy enough to hold the vessels, and both were cast upon the beach. The Belle will probably prove a total loss, but the Call was floated without much injury.

Scow Overturned in the Gale.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Nov. 13.—During a heavy gale this afternoon a large scow laden with flag and curb stones, consisting of 500 tons, consigned to Contractors Tuohy & Co., careened off here, and the entire cargo was spilled into the Sound. The crew was in the shed beneath the deck at the time, and had a narrow escape from drowning. The ferryboat James, which plies between this place and Ninety-ninth Street, New York, and some other small craft were torn from their moorings, but were caught before much damaged.

Heavy Wind Off Long Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 13.—The present windstorm is the heaviest in years along this part of Long Island. Great South Bay is practically deserted. The storm prevents the oystermen from doing business, and means a loss to them of several thousand dollars a day. The boats of several life savers have been blown far up on the beach five miles opposite here, and, should a vessel go ashore, it would take a long time to get out to her.

A marvel in Photography! Rockwood's Instantaneous lifesize pictures. Broadway, 40th St.—Adv.

MAYOR GLEASON INDICTED

With Him Are the Other Members of the Water Board and a Former Commissioner.

IGNORED THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Mayor Satirizes the Grand Jury and Declares He Can Stand Ten More Indictments—Not Worried by Penalties.

The Queens County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City on two complaints for misdemeanor, and with him the entire Water Board, of which the Mayor is a member ex officio. The other members are John W. Moore, Commissioner of Public Works; William Smith, President of the Common Council; Water Commissioner Levee, and Frederick Green, formerly Water Commissioner, who resigned recently.

One of the indictments charges them with ignoring an order of the Board of Health to restore the water pumps at Pumping Station No. 2; the other charges destruction of public property in removing the pumps.

Mayor Gleason and Commissioners Moore and Levee were arraigned before County Judge Moore. All three entered a plea of "not guilty" through their counsel, Lawyer Van Vochton, and gave bail in $250 each on each indictment. Ex-Commissioner Green and President Smith failed to appear, but it is understood that they will be present when they are wanted.

Mayor Gleason said last night:

"It's the work of my political enemies who are trying to hit the Woodside Water Company through me, because they think I owe them. I used to be President of it, but I am not now, and don't own a dollar of stock in it."

The fight is an old one. Pumping Station No. 2 is at Steinway. It pumps water from twenty-nine artesian wells which are sunk within an area of two acres of ground. Last Spring the Board of Health condemned twelve of the wells as unfit for use. Mayor Gleason says in the first place the pumps would not work with seventeen wells, and in the second place the seventeen were unavoidably infected by the water from the twelve that had been condemned. Furthermore, he received a report from John Mandel, a well-known expert who analyzed the water from the wells at Pumping Station No. 2, saying that the water was really from Bowery Bay and was heavily charged with sewage from New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City; that it was a cause of infectious contamination, and likely to be the cause of epidemics; that, aside from that, its saline and other properites made it injurious, especially to children, unfit for washing purposes, destructive to boilers and machinery, and useless for chemical purposes.

The Water Board then shut down the station, and the Woodside Water Company was given the contract to supply the resulting deficiency, about 1,500,000 gallons a day, which is three-fifths of the water supply of the city. The matter was carried into the courts, and the Supreme Court ordered the restoration of the pumps, which were promptly put back, having been carefully taken apart and laid away. The Woodside Water Company has a contract with the city, but is not now supplying it a gallon of water. The claims of that company are yet pending in the courts.

Mayor Gleason, after producing documents to substantiate these statements and samples of machinery and water pipe, which are badly eaten and some of them clogged with salt, the effects, he said, of the water from Station No. 2, added:

"This matter was brought before the last Grand Jury, which threw out the indictments. I won't say who the instigators of this prosecution are, but I know 'em. All I have to say of the present Grand Jury is that it is the most intelligent body that ever sat in Queens County."

Here the Major winked behind his spectacles, first with one eye and then with the other, and a score of his constituents who sat around him laughed derisively.

"Twelve of them," he continued, "are my enemies, some of them because I put roofs over their heads when they had none. One of them took the trouble to call all the way to Ireland to try to prove that I am not a naturalized citizen. At this moment I am under three indictments. I'll bet you a cigar I am indicted again next week—wouldn't be surprised if I was indicted ten more times. I can stand it. I never felt better in my life than I do now. If I'm indicted ten more times, maybe I'll feel ten times as well as I do. The extreme penalty I can suffer is a fine of $50 in each case, and that doesn't scare or worry me.

"There is not a good flow of water in a second-story in this town to-night, and in some places the water won't run out of the fire hydrants. I thought the Board of Health wanted a pure water supply. As for the Woodside Water Company, the best thing for it is to have its contract held up. It supplied water at less than half the cost of the present system."

DUPES GET NO SYMPATHY.

St. Louis Judge Discharges "Professor" Fay, Indicted for Fraud.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Elmer B. Adams yesterday sustained a demurrer to an indictment charging "Prof." J. C. Fay, a medium of this city, with using the mails to defraud.

The evidence against Fay was conclusive, but he was discharged by Judge Adams, who held that any man who was so mentally dwarfed as to be swindled by representations such as "Prof." Fay made would not be a competent witness in a criminal prosecution.

CHAIR FOR MGR. SCHROEDER.

The Josephinum of Columbus, O., May Get $50,000 if He Accepts.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The Waisenfreund, published by the Josephinum, a German Roman Catholic college here, says that Mgr. Schroeder, who recently resigned from the chair of theology in the National Catholic University at Washington, has received the offer of a chair in the Josephinum, and will probably accept. If so, the paper states, the Josephinum will get the $50,000 collected for the university at Washington by the German Catholic Knights of America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—One of Mgr. Schroeder's close friends says the report that he is likely to accept a chair in the Josephinum is without any foundation. It is stated further that as soon as Mgr. Schroeder receives permission from the Pope to resign his chair in the Catholic University here he will do so, and sail at once for Cologne.

Private Cars for President Diaz.

LA JUNTA, Col., Nov. 13.—Two elegantly appointed private cars, said to be a present to President Diaz from his Government, passed here, south-bound, on the Santa Fé Railway to-day. The cars bore the Mexican coat of arms and the letters "R. M." They were built by the Pullman Car Company.

Illinois Miners to Resume Strike.

BRACEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 13.—The miners here decided last night to resume the strike and remain out until the question of arbitration with the operators is settled. Six hundred men attended the meeting, and the vote was unanimous.

Earthquake in Tehuantepec.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 13.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in the town of Tehuantepec yesterday morning.

29 hours New York to Jacksonville, via Florida Short Line, Southern Railway and F. C. & P. R. R. Double Daily trains leave New York 4:25 P. M. and 12:10 midnight. Through sleepers New York to Savannah, Jacksonville, and Tampa. Only line South operating Dining Cars. Eastern offices 271 and 353 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

GOLD STRIKE NEAR DAWSON.

A Report that Fort Yukon Has Been Burned Not Verified—Plenty to Eat in the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13.—Five miners who arrived here to-day, coming out via Stickeen, report that just before they left Dawson on Oct. 4 a rich strike was made on the hill near Dawson, gold being found under the moss. A number of good nuggets were brought in. They say that the Hootalinqua River is navigable for boats drawing three feet at lowest water, which means that steamers can run from Teslin Lake to Dawson by merely discharging their cargo at Five Fingers and making a short portage.

J. T. Simon, who left Dawson City on Oct. 6, arrived here this morning. He reports that just before leaving Dawson some Indians had brought in a rumor that Fort Yukon had been burned. The report could not be verified. Simon says that there is no fear of starvation in the Klondike country, as the companies are now supplying the men with provisions for the Winter. Most of the men who went in over the passes in the Fall are camped along the river.

Work has been commenced on a double wagon road, which Brackett and other Minneapolis capitalists are building over the White Pass. A horse tramway in Skaguay has also been commenced. A party of surveyors sent up by the Humbert expedition is now thirty miles in over the Dalton trail, surveying the route for a railway which the company proposes to build.

FIAT MONEY WANTED IN IDAHO.

Senator Heitfeld's Boise Sentinel Abandons Free Silver at 16 to 1.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 13.—The Boise Sentinel, official organ of the People's Party of the State, announces that henceforth it will fly the banner of fiat money instead of free silver at 16 to 1, the attainment of the latter being considered too remote to have the desired effect in muzzling the monopolies. Senator Heitfeld has secured a controlling interest in The Sentinel.

CHICAGO LIBRARY OPEN SUNDAY

Ministers See No Objection to the New Departure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Beginning to-morrow, the circulating department and the reading and reference rooms in the public library will be open Sunday afternoons.

This was decided upon last evening by the Board of Trustees of the library, when a special report of the Committee on By-Laws was submitted, recommending the amendment. The vote stood 5 for and 3 against.

President Azel F. Hatch favored Sunday opening, as it gives the laboring classes and working people in general an opportunity to take advantage of the library. Ministers of many churches see no objection to the move.

BRANDING ARMY HORSES.

J. G. Shortall of Chicago After Gen. Miles for the Latter's Order.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—John G. Shortall, President of the Human Society, is after Gen. Miles with a sharp stick because of the General's recent order for a resumption of the old practice of branding army horses and mules.

"Considering the abundant means at their command, the men who have charge of the Government animals should be competent to take care of them without having recourse to the fiend-like brand," says Mr. Shortall, "and branding by means of the sizzling iron is at best but a barbarous contrivance. It is a form of brutality even less honorable than vivisection."

Mr. Shortall is looking for some law by which the branding may be prevented.

MISSING BARGE FOUND.

The Henrietta, Taken from Runyon's Shipyard, Is in Woodbridge Creek.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Shipbuilder E. B. Runyon last night found the barge Henrietta, which was taken from his ship yard on the banks of the Raritan Canal on Thursday night, tied up at the brick works in Woodbridge Creek, near Cartaret, and loaded with a cargo of bricks.

A month ago the barge was run into the ways at Runyon's ship yard for repairs, and the alterations were finished a few days ago. The shipbuilder informed the owners that they could have their property on paying his bill of $1,500. It is alleged that about midnight Thursday a tug steamed alongside the barge, fastened hawsers to it, and steamed away.

Mr. Runyon has consulted his lawyers as to what action he ought to take in the matter.

BEGGAR'S POISONOUS TOOTH.

Contaminated the Blood of John Cavanagh, Who Struck the Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Proprietor John Cavanagh of the Palace Hotel is at his home, 651 High Street, suffering from blood poisoning.

A few weeks ago a vagrant named Henry appeared at his front door, and his presence angered Cavanagh. The latter struck Henry, and the back of his hand came in contact with the vagrant's teeth. The flesh was lacerated, and in a few days his hand began to swell; next the swelling extended to his arm, and finally to his shoulder. Dr. Herold pronounced it a case of blood poisoning.

Mr. Cavanagh came to this city three years ago from New York, where he was once a member of the Board of Aldermen, having been elected on the County Democracy ticket.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure extends from the East Gulf States northward to the lake regions. The pressure continues low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and high northwesterly winds have prevailed on the New England coast. They are now decreasing in force. The pressure is low on the Rocky Mountain slope and a storm is developing in the Upper Missouri Valley. Light snow has fallen in New England and the lower lake region, also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Fair weather is indicated for New England and the Atlantic and Gulf States. Threatening weather with light showers is indicated for the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the upper lake region for Sunday, with occasional showers or snow for the Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has risen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake regions; it has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is higher in the Gulf States and the Mississippi Valley and has remained nearly stationary in other districts. The temperature will rise slowly to-day in New England and the Atlantic States, and generally in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	42	41	43
6 A. M.	40	39	43
9 A. M.	40	41	46
12 M.	45	42	49
4 P. M.	41	41	46
6 P. M.	37	39	43
9 P. M.	36	39	41
12 P. M.	35	38	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44
Weather Bureau	41
Corresponding date 1896	40
Corresponding date for last 20 years	45

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees, at 2 P. M.; the minimum was 38 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was .65 at 8 A. M. and .49 at 8 P. M.

Have you seen the KRELL PIANOS? 174 Fifth Ave., between 22d and 23d Sts.—Adv

YALE AND HARVARD DRAW

Each Team Plays the Other to a Standstill on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge.

THE GAME DISAPPOINTING

Harvard Is Said Not to Have Made the Most of Her Opportunities—Yale's Grand Defensive Play—Four of the Crimson's Men Injured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov

Malaria

A Disease Caused by Bad Air, Which Makes Bad Blood.

Malarial germs may exist in the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, eradicates malarial germs and scrofulous taints, tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and builds up, sustains, and protects the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

min and Rodgers hammered their way to the fifteen-yard line. There was dread suspense in the Harvard camp, as a touchdown seemed a sure thing, but Yale fumbled and Swain fell on the ball. Harvard's inability to bunch her backs hard on Yale's line resulted in a loss of five yards on the next three plays. Ben Dibblee made four yards on the right end, but it was not enough, and Haughton kicked twenty-five yards against the breeze. Yale muffed the ball, but got it again and kicked it back to Haughton on the Crimson's twenty-yard line.

Haughton caught the ball prettily on the run, but Hazen was on him. Dibblee made a slight gain at left end, but Haughton bucked the centre for a loss, and had to kick. McBride fumbled into De Saulles's hands, but Cabot nailed him before he could move. Then McBride punted over the goal line, and the ball was Harvard's on the twenty-five-yard line. De Saulles got it after Haughton's punt to Yale's forty-yard line, and made a pretty run of fifteen yards around the right end on a double pass. Garrison stopped his progress on Harvard's twenty-five-yard line. Again Yale fumbled, and again she kept the ball.

Garrison and Haskell apparently had a rough encounter in this play, for they shook hands cordially on getting up to show that there was no bad feeling. Warren's left shoulder was hurt in the same scrimmage and proved to be dislocated. Parker took his place at right half. Moulton got the ball for Harvard on a fumble. Parker was thrown down for a loss, but Dibblee netted nine yards in two end plays. Time was called a few minutes later with the ball on the Crimson's forty-five-yard line after short gains by Parker, Swain, and Dibblee, and the first half was over.

Beginning the Second Half.

The teams went at once to their quarters and there was a general jubilation all along the Harvard line. After having successfully resisted Yale's hammering with the handicap of a strong head wind, every Crimson sympathizer regarded the victory as already won. The wind was at times stronger during the second half, but was less steady when the referee's whistle blew for the second half.

It was Yale's kick-off. The ball went to Haughton, who returned it with a net gain of 15 yards, and De Saulles muffed. Doucette got the ball. Houghton and Bouvé carried it through the centre for six yards. Then Parker and Dibblee added five more, bringing the ball to Yale's thirty-yard line, where a quarter back kick gave it to De Saulles.

McBride punted into Dibblee's arms and the latter advanced the ball 10 yards to the centre of the field. Harvard made a fruitless try at centre, but Hazen got the runner Haughton then kicked high and McBride got the ball on Yale's 15-yard line. Moulton tackled him hard and was laid out for two minutes, but he was strong enough to nail Corwin for a loss on the next play. McBride punted out of bounds at Yale's 32-yard line. Cabot made two yards around right end, but Doucette got in the way of the next play and Haskell was forced to retire. Norton Shaw took his place at right guard.

Harvard Gets Five Yards.

Chadwick's illegal interference with the snap-back gave Harvard five yards. Parker and Haughton pushed through the guards for good gains and the ball was Harvard's on the enemy's 15-yard line. Everything looked to a speedy touch-down. Bouvé, Parker, and Cabot chopped off 10 yards of the remaining distance, and with first down on Yale's seven-yard line Harvard thought she was already tasting the joys of victory. But the Elis summoned all their traditional sand and combining it with excellent defensive play got the ball on downs. One successful attack at Harvard's line and then McBride kicked. It was a short punt, but the day was saved for Yale. Harvard could do nothing with the ball and forfeited it on downs. It was Yale's ball on her 20-yard line, and after an unsuccessful assault on Donald by Benjamin, McBride punted to his 50-yard line. Haughton caught the ball and advanced it 10 yards.

An exchange of punts by Haughton and McBride netted ten yards for Yale, and a short kick by McBride was gathered in by one of his own side in the middle of the field. Two more exchanges of kicks left the ball on Yale's forty-yard line. Swain was laid out in helping Parker through left end, and "Beef" Wheeler took his place. Chadwick downed Dibblee without gain. Forced to kick on downs, Haughton sent the ball over Yale's goal line, and it was her turn to punt from the twenty-five-yard line. The ball hovered around the centre of the field for some time, until on a punt by Haughton to Yale's fifteen-yard line, De Saulles made the best run of the day, gaining thirty yards through Harvard's tackles. Donald was injured in one of the following plays, and Mills took his place. He distinguished himself at once by a fine tackle of McBride, who caught Haughton's punt on Yale's forty-five-yard line.

Neither goal was in danger in the last few minutes, the nearest approach to it being just before the end, when Parker blocked McBride's punt, and sent the ball bouncing back toward Yale's goal. No other Harvard player was near enough to get the ball, and Parker tripped. Cabot was put in the next play, but in the following scrimmage time was called, with the ball on Yale's thirty-yard line.

The Line-Up.

The line-up and summary follow:

Harvard.	Positions.	Yale.
Cabot, (Capt.)	Left end	Hazen
Swain, Wheeler	Left tackle	Rodgers, (Capt.)
Bouvé	Left guard	Chadwick
Doucette	Centre	Cadwalader
Haskell, Shaw	Right guard	Knox
Donald, Mills	Right tackle	Chamberlin
Moulton	Right end	Hall
Garrison	Quarter back	De Saulles
Dibblee	Left half back	Corwin
Warren, Parker	Right half back	Benjamin
Haughton	Full back	McBride

Umpire—Paul Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—W. A. McClung, Lehigh. Linesmen—John Graham, B. A. A.; D. M. Goodrich, Harvard; J. Howland, Yale. Scorer—Harvard, 6; Yale, 0. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves. Attendance—Twenty-four thousand.

Statistics of the Teams.

Following are the statistics of the two teams:

HARVARD.

Name and Position.	Age.	Ft.	In.	Lbs.
N. W. Cabot, (Capt.,) left end	21	5	11	168
G. O. Swain, left tackle	20	6	1	163
G. W. Bouvé, left guard	22	6	1	199
A. H. Doucette, centre	25	5	8	213
H. B. Haskell, right guard	23	6	1	201
Malcolm Donald, right tackle	20	5	11½	180
J. H. Moulton, right end	21	5	10	168
W. L. Garrison, Jr., quarter back	22	5	6	140
B. Dibblee, left half back	21	5	8	153
L. Warren, right half back	19	6		174
P. D. Haughton, full back	21	6	1	140
S. W. Wheeler, sub., left tackle	20	5	10	208
F. Mills, substitute, right tackle	19	6	8	190
E. N. Shaw, sub., right guard	21	5	10	190
G. S. Parker, sub., right half back	19	5	10	155

YALE.

Name and Position.	Age.	Ft.	In.	Lbs.
J. J. Hazen, left end	23	6	10	156
J. O. Rodgers, left tackle	22	6		178
Charles Chadwick, left guard	21	6		188
G. L. Cadwalader, centre	20	6	2	234
P. G. Brown, Jr., right guard	19	6	2	194
B. E. N. Chamberlin, right tackle	21	6		180
John Hall, right end	21	5	9	168
C. A. De Saulles, quarter back	21	5	8	148
Arthur H. Corwin, half back	20	5	8½	155
H. F. Benjamin, half back	21	5	11	162
M. L. McBride, full back	19	6	3	182

SCENE ON SOLDIERS' FIELD.

How the Teams Faced Each Other Without Scoring—Criticism of Individual Play.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 13.—It was grand football weather, and a tremendous crowd saw the stubborn but vain struggle.

All morning the sun labored to break through the dull, gray veil of clouds, and by noon it had succeeded in giving the assembling thousands a little warmth and comfort. The air had a tinge of Winter—just enough to make the spectators cheer and stamp to keep warm and to put vim into the work of the players. The gridiron was in remarkably good condition after the heavy rains of yesterday.

At 12 o'clock, when the gates were opened, the mighty crowds began to filter through the entrance to the seats, and long before the game was called the great stands were packed to overflowing with the anxious enthusiasts. It was a great spectacle from the inclosure, the greatest throng that ever assembled at a football contest in Cambridge. Fully 25,000 persons inclosed the gridiron in four great bastionlike banks of humanity. Up the slopes there flickered a thousand dull, red flags, except in the south stand where in four sections there was a solid mass of waving blue, save for an occasional crimson flag. At first there seemed to be a mass of waving crimson everywhere, then a thousand banners of the blue were snapped defiantly in the breeze.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the Harvard team, well greased and gauntleted, came on to the field, led by Capt. Cabot and Doucette. Their appearance was the signal for a mighty tumult from the Harvard stands. A moment later, when the Yale men, headed by the tow-headed Capt. Rodgers, raced into the inclosure, a storm of hysterical enthusiasm went up from across the gridiron.

Yale's First Advantage.

A stiff westerly gale blew up the field, giving the kicker who had it at his back a vast advantage, and rendering the catching of punts hazardous. Yale, having won the toss, took the wind, thus securing at the outset a potent factor in the defense of her territory.

For twelve minutes Harvard, fighting in the very teeth of the gale, more than held her own, and forced the play from the start into Yale's territory. Yale immediately assumed the denfensive and attempted to take advantage of the wind.

For the first third of the half Harvard was aggressive and played hard football. Dibblee, with a splendid interference around him, circled the Yale ends for several material gains, but fumbles and holding in the line gave the ball repeatedly to Yale, who instantly kicked back into Harvard's territory.

Then the attitude of the two elevens changed, Yale began to find holes in the Crimson line and to advance the ball. Several times they started well, but lost on a fumble. Each time Haughton, in spite of the heavy wind, sent the ball arching over the two lines far down the field. Finally Yale, by sheer grit and determination, pushed the ball from the centre of the field to Harvard's 15-yard line, only to lose it there on a fumble. This was Yale's closest approach to the goal line.

What advantage Yale had from the wind in the first half, was more than offset by the erratic reception of Haughton's high kicks by their back field.

Harvard Confident of Victory.

At the end of the first half the Harvard players, coaches, and supporters all were confident of victory. But they were mistaken. Although Harvard's defense was strong and steady, the offense could not successfully for any length of time advance the ball. Yale's line wavered for a few minutes, and then the Crimson landed the ball on the Blue's six-yard line. Here, however, Yale made a valiant stand, and held Harvard's assault for downs. McBride punted back into safe ground. Again Harvard began to make inroads on Yale's territory, and again the sturdy New Haven boys repulsed them at the crucial point. The ball was all the time in Yale's territory. Once Harvard blocked McBride's kick, but a Yale man got the ball and made a gain. Then Parker blocked another, and 25,000 people were held breathless for the moment. The ball was again secured by Yale, however, and once more Harvard lost a golden opportunity to score.

In the last few minutes of the half Yale had the ball in Harvard's territory. Their plays were swung with more power and more success against the Harvard line. But they never brought the ball into dangerous ground; they never once during the second half placed Harvard's goal in jeopardy.

Criticism of the Play.

Critically, the game was not up to the standard of first-class modern football. The play on both sides lacked perfect organization, the advanced tactics, and the well-drilled execution that was to have been expected.

On the defense both elevens were remarkably strong, on the attack they were signally weak. Yale presented a stronger defensive front than popular opinion gave her credit for; Harvard's plan of attack was far weaker than any one expected.

Yale used a fairly close formation, concentrating her power chiefly on the tacklers, where they made all their material gains. They had no tricks and few intricate formations of any kind.

Harvard's offense consisted chiefly of an "ends-back" formation, which was often divided—too often for ground-gaining purposes—outside of the tackler and ends. Although a few tandems with a guard in the interference were hurled at Yale's centre, it was a mystery why more repeated attempts were not made in this direction. Harvard had no novel plays, and what she had were poorly used. It may be safely said that the aggressive play of both elevens was far below the standard, and this really explains why neither team could score.

There were few brilliant individual plays to rouse the spectator to the highest point of enthusiasm. Heroic plunges into the line and splendid tackles there were in plenty, and each eleven fought with all the grit and determination that was in them, but the great runs of fifty and sixty yards, and the electrifying tackles, when but one man was between the runner and the goal, these dramatic moments, so familiar in past contests, were almost entirely lacking.

The most sensational run of the day was made by De Saulles, the little Yale quarter back. He neatly gobbled one of Haughton's long punts, and was off like a deer across the white lines, turning, twisting, dodging, and shaking off his pursuers for over thirty yards. It was as pretty a run as one could wish for, and the longest and most brilliant of the afternoon.

De Saulles the Stellar Attraction.

De Saulles was really the stellar attraction of the visitors. He ran his team skillfully and intelligently, passed cleanly, and covered the back field territory in fairly good shape, when Yale was on the defensive.

"Jim" Rodgers was a power in the Yale line. He tackled superbly time after time, breaking into the Crimson's interference and bringing down the runner with a loss.

Cadwalader and Chadwick made a powerful pair of forwards, and although Doucett played all around the former, Chadwick was a most important factor in stopping Harvard's advances.

Hazen, on the end, was erratic, and was easily pocketed at times by the Harvard interference. He accomplished many telling tackles, however, although rather outclassed by his opponent, Moulton.

Behind the line McBride had the bulk of the work to do, and he played intermittently well and badly; he bucked the line and made good gains, but he fumbled punts badly at times.

Harvard's backs individually made few brilliant efforts at ground gaining. Dibblee was the most successful runner, and had more life than the other two put together. Haughton ran weakly, showed inexcusable indecision at several critical moments, and was more of an impediment than an aid to the interference. His kicking, however, was strong and well executed. Against the wind, he nearly equaled McBride's punts in distance, and he always got his kicks away cleanly and quickly.

Garrison played a lively game and passed well, but he showed poor judgment in directing many plays and was not up to De Saulles in form.

In the line, Cabot and Doucette were the bright particular stars. Cabot was everywhere, running splendidly, bowling over men in the interference, and tackling like a fiend. Doucette played a grand game at centre. He was a power on the defense and made telling apertures, through which Harvard's forwards and backs rushed and blocked McBride's kicks repeatedly. Bouve played his old-time steady, effective game.

Haskell had a hard time with Chadwick, and finally gave way to Norton Shaw, who was more than a match for the big Yale man.

Swain, Donald, Mills, and Wheeler, the four Harvard tackles, all had their full quota of work to do. The fact that most of Yale's assaults were directed at the tackles accounts pretty well for the injuries to Swain and Donald.

To any one who had witnessed the memorable battles between the Crimson and the Blue on Hampden Park, the scene at the close of the game was a strange one, and left a tinge of general disappointment in the atmosphere. There was no cheering, no enthusiasm, at the end; neither side had won, neither had scored, and that great spectacular feature—the wild, exultant burst of enthusiasm from the victors—was entirely missed.

The contest was clean and manly. Twice Harvard lost the ball for holding, and once the crimson was given five yards on Yale's interference while putting the ball in play.

THE YALE TEAM AFTER THE GAME.

Coach Sanford Considers It a Virtual Yale Victory—Praise for Harvard.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—At the Hotel Vendôme to-night, where the Yale eleven is quartered, there is to be found no trace of melancholy and discouragement. On the contrary, a feeling of greatest satisfaction permeated the whole Yale contingent because of the fact that a team, made up of men whom they chose to call green at football, made such a showing against Harvard's magnificent eleven. Hardly a bruise is to be found on a single Yale player, and one of the eleven said that every man could go in and play a hard game to-morrow if necessary. The Yale team reached the hotel at 5:30 o'clock, and were at once the centre of an admiring throng. Dr. Josh Hartwell and Frank Hinkey constituted the vanguard, and Hartwell's face was beaming. His opinion of the game was readily given. He said Yale is satisfied. "At the end of the first half," he said, "we thought Harvard had us beaten, but the boys played magnificently, and at critical periods showed wonderful power." Capt. Rodgers received many congratulations. In an interview he said:

"Our team to a man played splendid football, and, while we would prefer to have won out, we cannot complain. Harvard played a great game."

Coach Foster Sanford considered the game a virtual Yale victory. Frank Butterworth, the head coach, refused to talk.

David C. Twitchell, manager of the Yale team, was particularly happy. When asked if he thought Yale played up to her standard, he said:

"Just think of those green boys putting up that kind of a game. It was simply great."

He continued: "I wish to say that Harvard treated us in grand style. They left nothing undone to make it pleasant for us, and all Yale will appreciate the uniform courtesy extended by the Harvard players and the undergraduates."

When the Princeton game for next Saturday was mentioned the Yale coachers and players became speechless, but all looked wise. There were some Princeton men at the hotel, however, and they looked more gloomy than they did last night. One of them said:

"Yale surprised us. We had looked for fierce aggressiveness on the part of Yale, but the strength of the defense was unexpected and came like a shock to us. Yale's ability to hold Harvard for four downs in a crisis was an example of the finest football seen for years."

The team at 6:30 o'clock took dinner, and it was a hearty one, too. While the eleven was thus engaged the news reached them of the victory of the Yale freshmen over Princeton at New Haven, and a high old time prevailed for some minutes. The Yale team will return to New Haven via Springfield to-morrow afternoon, leaving Boston at 3 o'clock.

BERKELEY DEFEATS TRINITY.

Two Men Hurt in the Final Interscholastic Game.

The final game for the interscholastic football championship between Berkeley and Trinity Schools was decided at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon and resulted favorably for Berkeley by a score of 8 to 0. The Seventy-first Regiment Band gave a concert before the game, and in the intermission. There were fully 2,500 persons present. The first half, which was of thirty minutes' duration, was stubbornly contested, neither team scoring. The Berkeleyites were much refreshed after a rest of ten minutes, and began the second half with a savage attack on the Trinity rush line. For a time the latter stood the onslaught, but the rough play used them up, and a series of rushes enabled Huntington to score the first touch-down. The Trinity lads made a desperate stand after this and for a time checked the progress of the Berkeley backs. Then came the star play of the game. Huntington got through the line at Berkeley's thirty-yard line, and, aided by beautiful interference, carried the ball over the line.

Trinity played desperately at this stage and in a scrimmage after the kick-off Huntington, who did the most work for Berkeley, was carried off the field, having fractured his collar bone a few minutes later. Fassett, Berkeley's left end, was knocked unconscious in the scrimmage. He was carried from the field and attended by Dr. Milbank. He regained consciousness later and was taken home. It is thought that he sustained only a slight shock and will resume his studies in a few days.

The line-up:

Berkeley.	Positions.	Trinity.
Fassett, Wilbur	Left end	Doe
Gibson	Left tackle	D. Browne
Irvine	Left guard	Lane
Beebe	Centre	Kirkby
Thomas	Right guard	Blunt
Potter, McCabe	Right tackle	Barrett, Upton
A. Boyeson	Right end	R. McClave, A. Brown
B. Boyeson	Quarter back	Jackson
Grunbery	Left half back	R. McClave, Milbank.
Forney	Right half back	Stackpole, Treadc
Huntington, Potter	Full back	O'Rourke

Touch-downs—Huntington, 2. Referee—Leon Alexander, Yale. Umpire—H. W. Greeg, Columbia.

CHICAGO, 6; ORANGE, 0.

Society People Turn Out in Force to Witness a Hard-Fought Contest on the Orange Oval.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—The football game between the Orange Athletic Club and Chicago Athletic Club teams at the Orange Oval this afternoon was a very lively contest from start to finish. The weather was just right for good, active work on the gridiron and cold enough to tint with crimson the beautiful faces of the many belles and buds of Orange society, who were out in full force. The sympathy of these young people was, of course, with the wearers of the fleur de lis, but they were doomed to disappointment, as the boys from the Windy City took the locals into camp after a very lively struggle. In the first half both elevens fought every inch of ground from end to end of the field, and on several occasions the pigskin was dangerously close to either line.

Stubborn play from the opposite side at critical moments, however, prevented a safety or touch-down being scored. In the second half the same stubborn play was continued, and at times it looked as though the visitors were going to wipe the earth up with the locals, but the encouraging shouts of their friends gave them renewed courage, and they fought off their strong rivals until within two minutes of time, when Chicago kicked a goal, and the score ended 6 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Orange.	Position.	Chicago
Koehler	Left end	Camp
Vaughan	Left tackle	Pixley
Uffenheimer	Left guard	Kirchhoff
Mohor	Centre	Paulinan
Wharton	Right guard	McWeeny
Marshall	Right tackle	Sheard
Coyne	Right end	Baeder
Williams	Quarter back	Chouinard
Cummins	Left half back	Draper
Shields	Right half back	Hinckley
Ransom	Full back	Wellington

NEW YORKERS IN WASHINGTON.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Defeats the Columbia Team.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The football game to-day between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York City and the Columbia Athletic Club team of Washington resulted in a victory for the visitors, the score standing at 12 to 4. Hardly had the ball been put in play before the Columbias worked Lewis over for a touch-down, but from that time on the game was clearly in the hands of the visitors. Hughes, the Captain of the Knickerbocker team and its regular right tackle, was taken with a sudden attack of malaria, and was forbidden by his physician to go on the field.

From beginning to end, however, the star work of the game was done by Larenden, the Knickerbocker left half back. Time and again he bucked against Johnson and Saunders for three, four, or five yards at a jump. No one seemed able to stop him alone, and in the first half, after the Columbias had scored, it took Dyer, Lewis, and the ends to bring him down when only he had passed through the tackle and guard.

DARTMOUTH DEFEATS AMHERST.

A Big Score Rolled Up by the Hanover Eleven.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 13.—Dartmouth overwhelmed her old rival, Amherst, in the second tri-collegiate football match to-day, winning by a score of 54 to 0. The Hanover team was much heavier than Amherst and had no difficulty in pushing the visitors steadily down the field for long gains. All three of the Dartmouth backs made runs of forty and fifty yards, while McAndrew's kicking not only gained many yards, but netted seven of the ten trials at goal.

The field was wet and slippery, and Amherst did considerable fumbling. The ball was in Dartmouth's territory only a few minutes of the time. The line-up:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Amherst.
Boyle, Walker	Left end	Valentine
Putnam	Left tackle	Walker
Lowe	Left guard	Fosdyk
Jackson	Centre	Winslow
Walker	Right guard	Dudley
Edwards	Right tackle	Elam
Cavanaugh	Right end	Howard
Wentworth, P'kns	Quarter back	Foster
Eckstrom	Left half back	Kendall
Crollius	Right half b'k	Whitney, Johnson
McAndrew	Full back	Griffin, Pratt

Umpire—Weeks, Brown. Referee—Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—Hovey and Burdon. Touch-downs—Eckstrom, (6,) Crollius, (2,) McAndrew, (2.) Goals—McAndrew, 7. Total score—54 to 0.

CORNELL DEFEATS WILLIAMS.

Scored an Easy Victory at Buffalo After an Aggressive Game.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Cornell easily defeated Williams this afternoon in presence of 4,000 people. Cornell played an aggressive game from the start. The first half ended: Cornell, 20; Williams, 0. In the second half Williams opened in grand form, and by successive rushes soon had the ball on Cornell's 15-yard line, where the latter, by magnificent work, finally stopped them, and their goal was not again in danger. Score second half: Cornell, 22; Williams, 0. Following is the line-up:

Cornell.	Positions.	Williams.
Tracy	Left end	Risley
Lueder	Left tackle	Simmons
Reed	Left guard	Eaton
Schoch, Tangeman	Centre	Brlier, Black
Faville	Right guard	Lotz, (Capt.)
Hackett	Right tackle	Howard, Dekamp
McKeever (Capt.)	Right end	Rutter
Young	Quarter back	A. Davis
Whiting, Hill	Left half back	D. Davis
Wilson	Right half back	Branch
Perkins, Sleicher	Full back	Williams, Marsh

Umpire—W. D. Ward, Princeton. Referee—P. H. Lang, Yale. Linesman—Porter, Cornell. Touchdowns—Young, Whiting, (8,) Wilson, Perkins, Sleicher, Hill. Goals—Young, (3.) Total score—Cornell, 42; Williams, 0. Time—Thirty-five minute halves.

Pennsylvania, 22; Wesleyan, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The University of Pennsylvania football team defeated Wesleyan this afternoon on Franklin Field by the score of 22 to 0. The Wesleyan forwards broke through Pennsylvania's line and blocked several kicks, but the Red and Blue were fortunate enough to recover the ball. Only twice during the game did the Wesleyan boys gain first down, Pennsylvania's line holding fairly well. The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Wesleyan.
Armbruster	Left end	A. Young
Goodman	Left tackle	Yale
Hare	Left guard	Townsend
Zeigler	Centre	Bartlett
McCracken	Right guard	Ely
Cutland	Right tackle	Williams
Folwell	Right end	A. Young, (Camp)
Fortescue	Quarter back	Davidson
Jackson	Left half back	Lane
Morice	Right half back	Rymer
Walker	Full back	Wing

Umpire—Harry Williams, Yale. Referee—Lloyd McCauley, Princeton. Linemen—Garnett and Kelly. Touchdown—Outland, Hare, Walker, (2,) Armbruster. Goal—Morice. Total score—Pennsylvania, 22; Wesleyan, 0.

Other Football Games.

At New Haven—Yale freshmen, 10; Princeton freshmen, 0.

At Detroit—University of Michigan, 14; University of Minnesota, 0.

At Chicago—University of Wisconsin, 23; University of Chicago, 8.

At Syracuse—University of Buffalo, 10; University of Syracuse, 10.

At Peekskill—Brooklyn High School, 22; Peekskill Military Academy, 4.

At Matteawan, N. Y.—St. Luke's A. C., 18; Cornwall Military College, 0.

At Montclair, N. J.—Montclair A. C., 14; Riverside A. C., 0.

At Utica—Colgate, 12; Hamilton, 6.

At Annapolis—Naval Academy, 4; University of Virginia, 0.

At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 19; Dickinson, 0.

At Bethlehem, Penn.—Lehigh, 42; University of New York, 0.

BASKET BALL CONTESTS.

Y. M. C. A. Teams Beat Mount Morris and Riverside.

The two basket-ball teams of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association played with two visiting teams last night, those of the Mount Morris Athletic Club and the Riverside Athletic Club, and defeated both. The Mount Morris team played against the Young Men's Christian Association's first team, which, is composed of heavyweights, and the Riverside team played against the association's second team. The Young Men's Christian Association had the best of it from start to finish in each game, the visitors being clearly outclassed. The scores were as follows:

Mount Morris Athletic Club and Twenty-third Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association's first team: First Half—Mount Morris, 8; Y. M. C. A., 14. Second Half—Mount Morris, 0; Y. M. C. A., 20. Total—Mount Morris, 8; Y. M. C. A., 34.

Riverside Athletic Club and Young Men's Christian Association second team: First Half—Riverside, 8; Y. M. C. A., 16. Second Half—Riverside, 1; Y. M. C. A., 25. Total—Riverside, 9; Y. M. C. A., 41.

HUSBAND FISHES, WIFE SUES.

Divorce Asked by Mrs. Engelhardt on the Ground of Desertion After Forty-eight Years.

After running smoothly to the extent of forty-eight years of married life and ten children, the course of true love between Elizabeth and Christian Engelhardt has been wrecked on the shoals of sudden piscatorial infatuation of the husband.

Mrs. Engelhardt is suing for a divorce. Hoffman & Hoffman, her lawyers, applied to Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order compelling Mr. Engelhardt to show cause why he should not pay his wife $500 counsel fee and $25 a week alimony.

The two were married on Nov. 25, 1849, each being then twenty-two years old. Six years later they established a small bakery business. They helped each other and worked together, cheerful, hopeful, and loving. Ten children were born, and six of them died. The couple rejoiced and sorrowed, labored and saved, and their little store grew. Now it is an important place at 29 Avenue B, and they have property worth $75,000.

After more than forty years of steady work, Mr. Engelhardt concluded that he might amuse himself, and a year ago he began what his steady-going wife regarded as a riotous course of life. He would go fishing. Two or three times a week, and sometimes oftener, he would leave everything and depart to the water. Potent as the wooing songs of the sirens or the blandishments of long-haired mermaids were, the demands of bluefish and weakfish amid the roaring waves of the Atlantic. Even porgies, shiners, and eels allured him, and he would hang his venerable legs from the head of a wharf and bob patiently for those enterprising but unwise inhabitants of the Hudson from morning till night.

Mrs. Engelhardt, not understanding the eccentricities of the masculine disposition, made trouble. She had never done so before, and Mr. Engelhardt, with the philosophic calmness of the angler, concluded that she must be insane. Therefore he had her picked up and carried to Bellevue. As she was there found to be sound in mind, but slightly impaired in temper, she was returned to him. He continued to fish, and she persisted in railing. Mr. Engelhardt, desiring rest, sought it by moving away, thoughtfully taking with him everything except one bed, which he left for his wife's accommodation. He went away to live with a nephew, who let him fish as much as he chose.

Therefore Mrs. Engelhardt has begun suit for divorce on the ground of desertion, and another suit for division of the property. Justice Lawrence took the papers.

ARRESTED AT A WEDDING.

A Reading Woman Threw Her Sister Through a Window.

READING, Penn., Nov. 13.—While the wedding of her son was in progress at her home yesterday Mrs. Kate Graul of this city was arrested on a warrant charging her with aggravated assault and battery, sworn out by her sister, Mrs. Mary Herb of Spring Valley, Berks County. The sisters are daughters of the late Benneville Balthaser, a farmer of Berks County, who died recently and left quite an estate, the division of which has occasioned no end of trouble among the heirs.

Several days ago, upon their meeting in a store in Reading, a fight occurred between the sisters, which culminated in Mrs. Graul, who is a heavily built woman, picking Mrs. Herb up and throwing her through a plate-glass window in the front of the store. The woman was cut terribly by the broken glass, and is now in a Reading hospital in a very weak condition.

Mrs. Graul gave $1,000 bail for her appearance at court, and the wedding of the son proceeded.

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Beautiful Articles for House Decoration and for Presents

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"77"

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A 25c. Vial

leads to

A Dollar flask,

the economical way of buying "77."

Sold by druggists or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

BROWN BEAT THE INDIANS

A Close and Exciting Football Game Played on the Polo Grounds Yesterday.

TWO RUSHERS BADLY INJURED

McFarland and Wheelock Taken to the Hospital—Umpire Upton's Decisions Cause Dissatisfaction—The Crowd Anxious to Fight for the Indians.

When the college historian writes the record of the Brown-Carlisle football game of this year, Brown will be credited with having won by a score of 18 to 14, and the figures will look well on the record. The larger portion of the 3,000 persons who witnessed the game, however, declare that it was largely through the rulings of "Joe" Upton that the figures were in favor of Brown and that otherwise the Indians might have won the victory.

Mr. Upton was selected by the Brown players and the Indians chose the referee. It is the duty of the referee to look after the ball and of the umpire to look after the players. Mr. Upton could see the Indians holding their opponents in the line, and was always ready to penalize them for such a breech of the rules, but he did not see the mistakes of the Brown players, which many say they made.

The Indians made as many touch-downs as the Brown team and only lost the game on failure to kick the goals. After the game a crowd of admirers of the Indians gathered round their dressing rooms and afterward escorted them to the elevated train, shouting: "Robbed again! Robbed again! Robbed again! Carlisle!"

The game was played on the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and was probably the most remarkable ever witnessed by lovers of the game. It began shortly after 3 o'clock, and was not finished until dark, when the electric lights on the bridge and the elevated railroad were casting faint glimmers over the field. Those who staid to see the game out were almost numb from the cold, but they saw enough excitement during the last fifteen minutes to repay them.

Management of the Crowd.

The management of the grounds and the crowd caused much complaint. Inspector McLaughlin was on hand to see that the police did what was required of them, and Capt. Groo was present to assist the Inspector. There were enough police present to handle a crowd of at least 10,000, and they were busy admiring the fine points of the game. The side lines of the football field are supposed to be kept clear of every one except the substitute players, the coaches, and about a dozen reporters who have to follow the players up and down the field in order to report the game.

At the end of the first half yesterday about a thousand persons who had been shivering in the stands rushed on to the field, although they had no badges. The crowd got in the way of the players, spoiling two fine runs.

Toward the end of the game the Brown players grew desperate. The score was a tie, and they were going to make a supreme effort to win. One of the men from Providence, who could not be recognized because of the darkness, deliberately punched Bemis Pierce in the face, knocking the Indian down. The crowd saw the assault, and some started in to take the part of the Indians, whose managers were doing all they could to keep them from attacking the Brown men. For a time it seemed as if there would be a riot, but the police scattered the mob before any blows were struck.

Two Indians Badly Hurt.

Two accidents happened during the game which will prevent two Indians from playing any more this year. McFarland, the half back, sprained his ankle badly, and Wheelock, who was suffering from a wrenched shoulder when the game began, had it severely wrenched again, and the doctor said he thought that it might be fractured. Both were taken to the Manhattan Hospital in an ambulance.

The teams lined up soon after 3 o'clock. Brown won the toss and took the southern goal, giving the Indians the ball. Metoxen kicked off and Hall carried the ball back a few yards, being downed on Brown's 20-yard line. On the next play Richardson fumbled and the Indians secured the ball. Miller gained five yards around left end, and five more between Hapgood and Wheeler. In the next play McFarland dashed by Chase, carrying the ball over the line for a touch-down in less than a minute after the game began. B. Pierce failed to kick goal.

Hall kicked off for Brown, Miller caught the ball, and punted to centre. Gammons gaining three yards by Rogers. Fultz four more the same way, and then Hudson broke through the Brown line and downed Gammons with a loss of eight yards. In the next play Gammons made up this loss by dashing down the field to the Indians' 12-yard line. The play was made on a trick. The line massed on the centre, and Hall took the ball, but quickly passed it to Gammons. Fultz carried the ball five yards further and Murphy took it within three yards of the line.

Safety for the Indians.

In the next play Gammons carried it over, but just as he crossed the line he dropped the ball, and Miller fell on it for the Indians, scoring a safety.

The ball was taken out twenty-five yards and punted by Metoxen to Brown's 35-yard line. The Brown players tried to go through the Indian line, but failed after three attempts, and the ball went to the Indians. McFarland got by Murphy for fifteen yards, and then a fumble by Hudson gave the ball to Brown.

Hall punted fifteen yards, and after trying to go through the Brown line, the Indians lost the ball on downs. Fultz, Gammons, and Hall made some good gains, and the ball was punted to the Indians' 30-yard line. Punts were exchanged, and then the Indians tried to buck the Brown line. They took the ball well on toward the Brown goal, and then lost it for holding. Hall punted to the centre of the field, where Hudson tried to catch the ball, but fumbled, and Hapgood, picking it up, ran down the field and made a touch-down. This run was a most exciting one. Miller made a desperate attempt to overhaul Hapgood. He gained a little on the Brown man, and when about ten yards from the goal line he made a jump to catch the man with the ball, but missed, and, falling heavily on the ground, was winded for a few minutes. Richardson kicked the goal, and made the score 8 to 4 in favor of Brown.

Metoxen Carries It Over.

Metoxen kicked off, and sent the ball over the goal line. It was brought out twenty-five yards, and punted back to centre. Then the Indians went against the Brown line, and without losing the ball carried it over the line, Metoxen making a touch-down and B. Pierce kicking a goal.

Hall kicked off for Brown, and it was returned to Brown's forty-five-yard line. A few plays soon put the ball in the centre of the field, and then, by working the trick play again, Fultz got around right end, and, running fifty-five yards, made a touch-down. Richardson kicked the goal. This was all the scoring done in the first half, the score being 14 to 10 in favor of Brown.

Soon after the second half began McFarland was hurt, and had to retire, Cayou taking his place. Cayou was worked well and made several good gains. The ball was soon worked up to the Brown goal line, and Metoxen, on a mass play, made a touch-down. B. Pierce failed to kick the goal. This tied the score.

It was nearly the end of the game before any more scoring was done, both sides playing desperately to win. During this play Wheelock was hurt, and Sedwater took his place. The Brown players finally managed to get near the Indians' goal, and Gamm

PREMIER LAURIER ANNOYED

False Reports Sent to Canada About the Origin of His Visit to Washington.

AN OUTCOME OF THE JUBILEE

Relations of the United States and Canada Interwoven with the Bering Sea Question—The Visitors About to Return.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The statement was made to-day that the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, and Sir Louis Davies was arranged at London during the Queen's Jubilee, when conferences were held between Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Canadian officials. Gen. Foster, the American Seal Commissioner, was in London at the time, and was apprised of the proposed visit and of the sanction of the London authorities.

The Canadian visitors have been annoyed at reports telegraphed to Canada to the effect that the visit was arranged by a gentleman of Toronto, who was in Washington recently. Sir Louis Davies laughingly stated that this report doubtless was inspired by a desire to prejudice and belittle the present visit in the eyes of the Canadian people, and that the arrangement had been made in London. The present visit was official, he said, only in relation to the Bering Sea question. At the same time, it afforded the opportunity for an unofficial exchange of views on all the various questions affecting the relations between the United States and Canada. These problems are more or less interwoven with the Bering Sea question, and the consideration of the one involves to some extent the discussion of all of them. The desire was therefore to give the views of the Canadian officials on all these subjects, and at the same time to secure the views of the American officials, in the hope that some common ground of agreement might be secured.

The meeting between the Canadian officials and Mr. Kasson to talk over reciprocity will be one of the several unofficial discussions. If it discloses any basis for mutual action, then the subject may assume an official phase later. Necessarily a treaty of reciprocity would have to be made between the United States and Great Britain, as this Government can sustain no direct treaty relations with Canada.

While the plans of the Canadian contingent now in Washington are not finally fixed, it is the present expectation that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, with Sir Louis Davies and his personal following, will leave Washington on their return home Monday or Tuesday. The experts on seal life for England and Canada, Messrs. Thompson and Macoun, however, will remain here for a time pursuing the conferences in which they are now engaged with the United States experts. They will resume the sessions Monday. Something of the view taken of this Canadian mission by our Government perhaps may be gathered by the following utterance of a high Administration official who has had dealings with the Canadian Premier:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not only been received by the Government with great consideration, but has made an excellent impression upon al those with whom he has come in contact. As a stanch Canadian statesman he naturally demands concession for concession. At the same time he has shown a liberal spirit toward the plan of increasing the commercial intercourse of the two countries, and if he meets the views of the United States half way there is a very fair chance of removing from the present field of view the most important questions which have produced so much irritation between the two countries during the preceding period of 'conservative' administration in Canada."

NEW COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Col. William H. Bell to Succeed Col. Sullivan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The appointment has been determined of Col. William H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General, now on duty in this city, as Commissary General of Subsistence, to succeed Col. Sullivan, who retired to-day.

The vacancy in the corps caused by this promotion is to be filled by the transfer from the Eighteenth Infantry of First Lieut. J. Harry Duval, who will become a Captain and Assistant Commisary General of Subsistence.

CAPT. O. M. CARTER'S CASE.

Over 1,000 Pages of Testimony Taken to Determine Regarding a Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Chief of Engineers Gen. Wilson, has received from Col. Gillesile, the President of the Board of Inquiry, the report in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, who was charged with irregularities in the conduct of the River and Harbor Works in Savannah Harbor.

The board took over 1,000 pages of testimony from contractors and other persons cognizant of the character of the work, and this may have to be reviewed by the War Department before the decision is announced and it is determined whether or not a court-martial shall follow. Gen. Wilson will indorse the papers to Secretary Alger in a few days.

ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION.

A Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Inspector General of the Army, in his annual report, recommends that a fund be created for the benefit of the widows and orphans of military men. It is suggested that if a reservation is made from the pay of persons hereafter appointed to the army, and the fund be increased by the addition of all the fines imposed upon commissioned officers by courts-martial, the relief measure would be sufficient. The work of inspection during the year has shown the army to be in all of its departments generally in satisfactory condition.

The new rifle is said to be still defective in some degree in the sights, and it has not been shown to be as satisfactory in skirmish work as at known-distance shooting.

AMERICAN TRADE IN NORWAY.

The New Tariff Imposes High Rates on Many Articles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Consul Bordewich, at Christiania, in a report to the State Department upon American imports into Norway, says that the Norwegian tariff, which went into effect Aug. 7, 1897, affects American trade in many branches. The duty on wheat flour is left at the same high rate, the Government holding that this is a luxury.

There are increased rates on pork and beef, which do not meet with favor. The American bicycle does not find favor, being considered too light for the rough ground. American leather finds a good market. Products from the United States reach Norway to a considerable extent through other countries, there being little direct business.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Fourth-class Postmasters for offices in New York State were appointed to-day as follows: Armonk, William F. McDonald; Brant, George O. Velzey; Cochecton, Truman Burr; Halcottsville, William M. Griffin; Little Ferry, Edward F. Tukey.

Prizefighters Sent to Prison.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 13.—Judge Hetfield to-day sentenced Michael Shanley and John Sullivan, the principals in a prizefight, which was raided at Elizabethport last Wednesday night, to three months in the County Jail.

Secretary Alger Indisposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Alger is confined to his residence by a severe cold, but it is expected that he will be able to resume his duties in his office on Monday.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Cold Weather Comforts For Children.

BOYS' REEFERS. Blue chinchilla. All wool, fast color. The kind we make—2 1-2 to 8 yrs., $5.00.

GIRLS' REEFERS—rough and ready cloth, made to stand the weather, silk lined throughout—$7.75.

SHORT COATS, made of fine Eider-down, tan, gray, and white, 6 mos. to 2 yrs., $2.85.

FURS. Electric seal muff and stole. Stole trimmed with cluster tails, $4.75.

CRADLE BLANKETS, Eider-down, bound with silk, warmth, without weight, $1.85.

RIBBED WOOL HOSE, fast black, double knee, ex. foot, 35c. to 54c., according to size.

ANGORA HOODS, White, trimmed with swans-down, $1.50. Colored, trimmed with fur $1.70.

WHITE CHINA SILK CAP, embroidered, silk lined and wadded, 1 mo. to 2 yrs., 58c.

COLD FEET GOWNS. Little feet not confined, but always covered. Canton flannel, $1.35. All wool flannel, $2.00.

NIGHT DRAWERS. Flannel and Canton flannel, with, or without feet. All sizes.

GIRLS' BATH OR MORNING ROBES. Eider-down, sailor collar, white girdle, 4 to 14 yrs. $2.00 to $2.65.

PAJAMETTES, warm and comfortable night wear for boys and girls, 69c.

So much is always to be gained in Appearance, Quality and General Satisfaction, by fitting out the children at the children's store; and it can be done at such a moderate cost.

60-62 West 23d Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Suit of the Northern Pacific to Eject About 800 Settlers in Northern Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 13.—A suit was brought by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to eject about 800 settlers in Northern Idaho, who had settled upon lands which the road claimed under its grant from the Government. This land embraces several hundred thousand acres, and is situated in the Coeur D'Alène land district, in Kootenai County. When the Government made the grant to the road it included every alternate section for forty miles back from the line of the road, excluding the land held as Indian reservations. When the Indians ceded a large portion of their reservation to the Government the road claimed this land under the grant. The case was brought before United States Judge Beatty, who decided that the land belonged to the Government, and that the settlers were entitled to possession. The attorneys for the road appealed to the Circuit Court, which has just dismissed the appeal. This action saves the homes of hundreds of Idaho settlers, as no further appeal will be taken.

ELEVATION OF TRACKS IN CHICAGO.

Decision that the City Cannot Be Held Liable for the Damage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The legal department of the City of Chicago has announced that the city cannot be held liable for damages resulting from the elevation of tracks within the city limits. All of the roads entering the city have been compelled by the city to elevate their tracks above grade crossings at enormous expense. Against those roads which have completed the elevation, and those which now have it under way, suits for damages aggregating $15,000,000 have been filed, and there are others in sight. The roads have been talking of coming back on the city for the judgments secured against them, as they were compelled by the city to take the action resulting in the suits. The city will now refuse to settle anything, and the damage suits which will, when all of the returns are in, amount to not far from $25,000,000, will be settled in the courts.

EASTERN RATES TO NORTHWEST.

Managers to Meet in St. Paul To-morrow to Adjust Them.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—A meeting of representatives of all the railroads in the Northwest with Eastern connections will be held in St. Paul on Monday next. The meeting is annual, and to adjust rates. Navigation by way of Duluth and West Superior usually closes Nov. 15 or Nov. 20 at the latest. During the period navigation is open, the all-rail rate to the East is lower than at other periods. During the Summer season the all-rail rates are made largely with reference to those prevailing on the lake and rail routes, but as soon as navigation closes the all-rail lines re-enforce the old rates, as there is then no competition by the lake lines. So far as grain and flour rates from Minneapolis and Duluth to the East are concerned they will probably be adjusted with the usual "arbitrary" above the all-rail route from Chicago. This "arbitrary" is 10 cents above the rate from Chicago.

Another meeting of the railroad managers will probably be held in the East at about the time the one is held in St. Paul, so that arrangements can be made to put the advance into effect all along the lines at the same time.

Report of the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Southern Pacific Company has filed with the Railroad Commissioners its annual report of the Southern Pacific end of the Central Pacific roads for the year ending June 30, 1897. It appears by the report for the Southern Pacific, which, as lessee, included the Central Pacific, that the gross earnings of the operating department were $1,000,000 less than the year before, about $600,000 less for passengers and baggage, and about $500,000 less for freight. In the preceding year the gross earnings were $36,247,411, while this year they were only $35,314,335.

A Line in New York Incorporated.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The Penn Yan and Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $400,000, to construct and operate a steam railroad from Penn Yan, Yates County, to the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near the village of Savona, Steuben County, a distance of thirty-five miles. Its Directors are James D. Nares of Corning, John C. Zimmerman and Frank Plaisted of Bradford, Charles A. Cockroft, Charles B. Brown, Clermont C. Covert, James H. Roberts, and Archibald Roberts of Binghamton, and George F. Andrews of Owego.

New Standard for Fast-Train Service.

The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association has taken action in regard to excess fares for fast-train service between St. Louis and Chicago and New York. The standard has been set at twenty-six hours between Chicago and New York and thirty hours for St. Louis. Excess-fare trains will be those making less time and the rate will be $1 per hour or fraction of an hour under the standard.

No Southwestern Traffic Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It is now definitely settled that there will be no Southwestern Traffic Association. The executive officers of the Chicago roads interested in the business have refused to sign the agreement, and unless they do so it is out of the question for the other roads to think of forming an association that will be sufficiently powerful to maintain rates.

Quarantine Restrictions Removed.

Manager Thomas Pinckney of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line, Bonded Route, has issued a notice that quarantine restrictions to yellow fever-infected territory are no longer in force, and freight is received and forwarded without delay.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 13.—The Waverly Hotel, at Shippans Point, near Stamford, together with a barn and several outbuildings, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000. The hotel was owned by John McDevitt of this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Fire, which originated from a defective flue, this morning destroyed the handsome residences of A. G. Gallagher and T. C. Strawbridge at Wayne, Penn., a suburb of this city. The total loss is $30,000; covered by insurance.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Good Scores Made in the Two Matches Decided at the Armory Ranges Last Night.

The duplicate and class matches were decided at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. The former is for teams of two men, not necessarily of the same company, the team having the greatest number of comparisons, shot for shot, to be declared the winner of the first prize. There were three prizes, each divided into two equal parts. The men had seven shots standing and seven shots prone. There were five prizes offered in the class match, the members being divided into five classes. Each ocmpetitor had seven shots standing and seven shots prone. Summary:

DUPLICATE MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Prize winners.			
Sergt. J. A. Olsen, Co. G, and Private W. S. Burrell, Co. G..5	6		11
Private W. B. Cowperthwaite, Co. I, and Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B.....5	5		10
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S., and Private W. N. Brown, Co. C 5	4		9
Other scores:			
Sergt. F. Wissell, Co. C, and Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. F.....5	4		9
Corp. E. M. Lusk, Co. D, and Private W. M. Phillips, Co. D.3	5		8
Private E. B. Clark, Co. B, and Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B.3	5		8
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G, and Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff 5	2		7

CLASS MATCH.

Prize winners:	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B.....33	34		67
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, Staff...33	32		65
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I...32	32		64
Sergt. J. A. Olsen, Co. G.....32	31		63
Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Co. B....32	30		62
Other scores:			
Sergt. W. S. Burrell, Co. G.....32	35		67
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Co. C....33	32		65
Private A. Kahrs, Co. F.....32	33		65
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C....31	34		65
Private E. M. Leask, Co. D.....32	32		64
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E.....31	34		65

The following members qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C.....31	34		65
Private P. Wissell, Co. C.....32	33		65
Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B.....33	34		67
Private F. Kahrs, Co. F.....32	33		65

Championship Footrace in England.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In the three-quarter-mile championship footrace at the Calford Grounds to-day. F. E. Bacon beat E. C. Brodin by four yards in 3:21½. Each man led alternately, but Bacon went to the front on entering the stretch. The wind interfered with the time.

LOTOS CLUB'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

M. Ysaye, M. Pugno, and Anton Seidl Their Guests.

The Lotos Club held its first "Saturday night" of the season last night at the clubhouse, 556 Fifth Avenue, and at the same time it gave a reception to M. Ysaye, M. Pugno, and Anton Seidl.

In honor of the occasion the parlors were handsomely draped with Belgian, French, and German flags, while in the niches and corners were placed potted palms and flowers. Nearly 600 members and guests were present.

The entertainment was for the most part impromptu, M. Ysaye playing a short number on the violin, and M. Pugno and Anton Seidl each performing a piano solo. The Dannreuther Quartet, under the direction of Mr. Seidl, played the fantasie from "Parsifal." In the vaudeville part of the entertainment the participants were Harry Conor, Harry Gilfoyl, Lloyd Wilson, Eugene B. Sanger, George W. Day, Frank Celli, James Thornton, "Billy" Payne, and others.

Jersey City Contractor Arrested.

Several days ago Sheridan & Shea, Jersey City contractors, undertook to erect a stone crusher at Palisade Avenue and Washburne Street. Complaint was made to the police by residents of the neighborhood and the work was stopped. At 7 A. M. yesterday the work was resumed. Word was at once sent to the Oakland Avenue Police Station. The reserves went to the scene and Roundsman Duffy ordered the work stopped. Sheridan & Shea refused to obey, and Sheridan and Michael McGivern, the foreman, were arrested. Police Justice Potts will hear the case to-morrow morning. Sheridan and his counsel were required to enter into an agreement that the work should not be resumed meanwhile.

Miss Kellogg on "Life in London."

Miss Lucy Candler Kellogg lectured on "Life in London" last night in the assembly hall of Public School No. 50, at 211 East Twentieth Street. The lecture was one in the Board of Education's course for women. Miss Kellogg spoke only of the social side of London life, describing the Queen's drawing rooms and other society events. She has lived several years in that city, and spoke from personal experience.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Extensions of leave of absence to Capt. Charles Keller, Second Infantry, now Major Eighteenth Infantry, five days.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect from the date of his relief from duty at the Yellowstone National Park, to Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Third Cavalry; for three months, from about Dec. 7, to First Lieut. Matthew C. Butler, Seventh Cavalry.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Delano is ordered to the Minneapolis, Nov. 30, as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander E. W. Sturdy is detached from the Minneapolis, Nov. 30, and ordered to the Wabash, Dec. 1.

Ensign P. N. Olmstead is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Ensign A. A. Pratt is detached from the Lancaster and ordered to the Terror.

Chief Engineer C. J. MacConnell is detached from the Lancaster, on her arrival at Boston, and ordered to the New York as Fleet Engineer.

Chief Engineer G. J. Burnap is detached from the New York on relief and ordered to Cramp's shipyard.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:50 A. M.—394 Broadway, Standard Cloak Company; damage, $12,000.

9:10 A. M.—Fort Independence Street, William Bretherton; damage, $20.

9:45 A. M.—21 Allen Street, Charles Pomiranz; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—2,221 First Avenue, Vincent Garofilo; damage, $12.

3:40 P. M.—201 West Fortieth Street, Michael Colsbrose; damage, $200.

3:40 P. M.—395 Brook Avenue, McLaughlin & Sons; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—558 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street James J. Benton; damage trifling.

BALTUSROL WINS THE CUP

Interesting Golf Match Competition on the Westchester Country Club Links.

GOLD MEDAL TAKEN BY TYNG

Nine Teams Finish the Contest—Lakewood Gets Second Place, Only Four Strokes Behind the Victors—Wind Responsible for High Scores.

Many a golfer who played in the big interclub team contest yesterday on the links of the Westchester Country Club declared he had never before played his favorite sport in such blustering weather. The wind fairly howled around the clubhouse, and the rolling whitecaps in Pelham Bay were another potent reminder of the gale that was blowing. The wind made sad havoc with low scores, 88 being the best turned in, which was 10 above Fenn's best score on the first day of the tournament. A man had to put all the force he possessed in his drive against the wind, and even then the ball was in danger of being carried badly out of its course.

Something of the difficult conditions under which the game was played may be gathered from the fact that of the thirty-six contestants composing the nine teams that finished, only two turned in scores under 90, and all the teams contained practically their best club golfers.

The contest was a team match, four men on a team, a fine silver cup going to the club whose team won, and miniature silver cups to the individual players. The popularity of this style of event was well shown at Morrisetown a few weeks ago, when Richmond County won. Yesterday the Baltusrol contingent of Short Hills, N. J., carried off the honors, and as one of their men, James A. Tyng, made the low record of 88 strokes, thereby winning the gold medal for the best score of the day, that club won all the prizes.

H. P Zoler made the next best score, 89, and the other two Baltusrol victors were Louis P. Bayard, Jr., and T. H. Powers Farr. Their victory was narrowly won, the aggregate team score being 386, while only 4 points behind come Lakewood. Fenn played on the latter team, having been elected in the club three nights ago, and thereby hangs one of the amusing features of the day. Whether or not Fenn's presence on the team was the cause of Beverly Ward's absence from it, the Golf Committee may explain, but at any rate Ward was not on the team, although he was present. He played over the links as partner with Lawrence E. Van Etten of Knollwood, and made the low score of 85. Fenn did not do his best, taking 91, so, had Ward played, he would not only have brought in his team the winner, but would have secured the gold medal for himself.

St. Andrew's was just 1 point behind Lakewood, as W. H. Sands, made one of the poorest scores of the day. It was an interesting match; however, with plenty of genuine sport. The teams are the scores of the winning one given in full:

BALTUSROL.

James A. Tyng:										
Out	4	7	6	5	4	4	4	5	4—	43
In	5	7	6	5	4	3	3	7	5—	45
Total										88
H. P. Toler:										
Out	6	7	7	6	5	4	5	5	5—	50
In	3	6	6	6	3	3	3	5	4—	39
Total										89
T. H. Powers Farr:										
Out	5	9	7	7	4	3	5	6	7—	53
In	4	8	8	6	5	4	6	4	5—	50
Total										103
Louis P. Bayard:										
Out	5	8	6	6	4	4	7	7	5—	53
In	5	8	7	7	4	4	4	7	7—	53
Total										106
Team total										386

LAKEWOOD.

Arthur H. Fenn	45	46	91
James Converse	45	47	92
Jasper Lynch	49	53	102
Dr. Paul T. Kimball	53	52	105
Team total			390

ST. ANDREW'S.

A. M. Robbins	43	50	93
F. W. Menzies	47	48	95
S. D. Bowers	45	50	95
W. H. Sands	50	58	108
Team total			391

KNOLLWOOD.

L. E. Larocque	48	47	95
F. A. Walthew	49	48	97
Lawrence E. Van Etten	48	51	99
N. C. Reynal	50	53	103
Team total			394

DYKER MEADOW.

Daniel Chauncey	47	47	94
Alfred L. Norris	54	43	97
James C. Powers	53	46	99
J. H. Merritt	48	59	107
Team total			397

TUXEDO.

W. B. Dinsmore, Jr.	53	45	98
Alfred Seton, Jr.	51	51	102
Dr. E. C. Rushmore	54	50	104
E. C. Kent	57	50	107
Team total			411

RICHMOND COUNTY.

James Park	47	52	99
John R. Chadwick	53	49	102
George E. Armstrong	60	49	109
A. E. Paterson	65	53	118
Team total			428

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER.

Lawrence Waterbury	54	43	97
H. O. Smith, Jr.	56	55	111
T. L. Beekman	55	57	112
T. A. Smith	58	55	113
Team total			433

OAKLAND.

Walter J. Travis	45	48	93
H. M. Alexander, Jr.	54	57	111
Lawrence E. Embree	53	61	114
F. W. Cowninshield	62	57	119
Team total			437

The Westchester Golf Club, unfortunately, was prevented from entering its score, as one of its men failed to appear, the three who played being Clark Mellen, L. Mortimer, and George F. Tiffany.

WOMEN PLAY AT ARDSLEY.

Mrs. Edwin Gould's First Appearance in a Golf Match.

An interesting mixed foursome competition was played yesterday on the Ardsley Golf Club links, in which seventeen pairs completed. Among the players was Mrs. Edwin Gould, who played with R. R. Remington, but their score was next to the last in the list. It is the first time she has played in a golf match. The result was a tie, which will be played off during the week. The players and total scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'p.	Net.
Miss Brooks and Malcolm Graham, Jr.	105	0	105
Mrs. A. D. Cochrane and F. J. Winston	112	7	105
Miss Frost and W. H. Patterson	126	20	106
Miss Elliits and H. S. Brooks	117	10	107
Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., and T. W. Stiles	119	12	107
Mrs. J. W. Robbins and H. H. Curtiss	115	7	108
Miss Grace Fraser and A. D. Cochrane	122	9	113
Miss Kittridge and G. A. Morrison, Jr.	126	9	115
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease	140	22	118
Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren	136	13	123
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin	149	25	124
Miss Sallie Hewitt and E. J. Jaffray	147	20	127
Miss Barron and John T. Terry, Jr.	140	12	128
Miss Hewitt and L. B. Churchill	153	25	128
Miss Wickham and F. Bull	142	10	132
Mrs. Edwin Gould and R. R. Remington	165	25	140
Miss Bull and C. K. Morrison	150	9	141

Golf at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Hillside golf team played the team from the Suburban Club of Elizabeth, in this city to-day, and won by a score of 31 to 9. The scores are as follows:

HILLSIDE.		SUBURBAN.	
Gleny	2	Tunison	0
Baker	3	Waterbury	0
Richards	3	Williamson	0
Kaufman	0	Kline	0
Wharton	7	Van Syckle	0
Schoonmaker	0	Barnes	9
C. Walz	9	Fisher	0
F. Walz	0	Brewster	0
H. W. Beebe	5	Thomas	0
R. Stockton	2	G. S. Cooke	0
Total	31	Total	9

In the contest to-day for the Fisk Cup, among the junior members, N. H. Rogers, Jr., was the successful contestant. His score was 98 gross.

THE BIG STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

CHALLENGE SALE.

Our Second Great Challenge Sale Begins To-Morrow, Monday, and Is to Continue Throughout the Week.

Once before--last March--there was a Challenge Sale at The Big Store--and it still lingers in the memory of the people, for it meant the dawn of an era of lower prices for high grade merchandise than was ever before known on the American continent.

Again we throw down the gauntlet--Again we challenge not only all New York, but the retail merchants of the entire continent, to equal the prices we name for our second great Challenge Sale.

If, as they claim in their efforts to counteract the influence of The Big Store, they can sell as cheaply as we do, meeting quality for quality and price for price, now is the time to prove it.

THROUGHOUT THE WEEK THE CHALLENGE SALE CONTINUES; lots sold out will be immediately replaced with other goods equally attractive, for this sale is destined make a record--and we'll spare no effort to make it the success of all successes!

AMATEUR ATHLETES ON TRIAL.

Charges of Professionalism Against Wefers and Cosgrove Heard —No Decisions.

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union held a special session at the Astor House yesterday to try B. J. Wefers of the New York Athletic Club and Georgetown University on charges of professionalism. Wefers is the amateur champion sprinter of the world. Charges against him were made in letters published in Harper's Weekly, written to Harry S. Cornish, and information was obtained by Mr. Cornish in New England from R. Russell, a Mr. Dowling, and a Mr. Doyle. The trial was caused directly by the accusations of J. S. Aborn of Worcester, Mass. He declared that the sprinter's brother, James B. Wefers, came to him and offered the services of the champion in consideration of a sum of money.

Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club was present to defend Wefers. The members of the committee were J. E. Sullivan, New York, Chairman; E. E. Baab, Boston; Dr. L. Gulick, Springfield, Mass., and J. W. Kelly, Woodbury, N. J. The trial began with the reading of the published articles. The accused man was then called, and testified that he had never, in a direct or an indirect manner, received any money for his appearance at games, aside from his traveling expenses. This was sworn to by his brother. Letters were also read by several well-known professionals who were said to have had evidence against Wefers, asserting that they could not throw any light on the subject.

Chairman Sullivan announced that the committee could not secure any evidence aside from the published letters and Mr. Aborn's statements.

Just before the case was closed Mr. Weeks handed a letter to the committee, received by Wefers, signed "Harry" and supposed to be from Harry S. Cornish, athletic director at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, in which the writer said that he had nothing against Wefers, and his reason for protesting him had been to force new legislation in the New York Athletic Club. The letter further stated that he "had it in for Weeks," and would get even with him.

John J. Cosgrove of Albany, the forme allround champion, was tried on charges of professionalism. It was charged that he competed with professionals at Albany in October, 1895, under the name of Cosgreff. Cosgrove presented a number of letters from the principal athletic clubs in Albany, saying that his reputation as an amateur was unquestionable. As there was no evidence to substantiate the charges against either Wefers or Cosgrove the trial ended and an adjournment was ordered. No decision in either case was given, but one of the members of the committee intimated that both men would be vindicated. A decision will probably be rendered at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union to-morrow.

SLOANE WINS AT LIVERPOOL.

Automatic Starting Machine Used in the Autumn Meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—At the fourth day's racing of the Liverpool Autumn Meeting to-day the three-year-old chestnut colt Phenomenon, by Prism, out of Euclid's dam, formerly the property of the late Barney Barnato, ridden by "Tod" Sloane, won the Saraudini Starting Machine Plate.

This race is of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction for 100 sovereigns, second to receive 5 sovereigns out of the plate. Seven horses ran, the distance being about one mile and a half. The automatic starting machine was used.

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—To-day's races at Bennings resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dalgrette, 106 pounds, (Maher,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Debride, 104, (Forbes,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Governor Sneehan, 109, (Hirsch,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Mr. Washington, Bastion, Eleanor M., Hi Daddy, and Flames also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300; two-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs. Gala Day, 106 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Martha H., 113, (Simms,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Senator McCarren, 102, (J. Connor,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Plantain, Prince Auckland, Taboura, Sister Alice, The Cad, Our Breezy, Miss Miriam, and Lillie Seals also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $300; owners' handicap; three-year-olds. Six and a half furlongs. Kinnikinic, 100 pounds, (Maher,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Blue Devil, 101, (Cleary,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Storm King, 100, (Songer,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:23 2-5. Billalla, Bannock, Summer Sea, (imp.,) Bromo, George Ketcham, Hamlin, and Manassas also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $300; owners' handicap; two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Warrenton, 106 pounds, (Songer,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Mont d'Or, 97, (Bergen,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Judge Wardell, 95, (J. Slack,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Sensational, Miss Tenny, and Ortoland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse, $300; steeplechase; three-year-olds and upward; selling. About two and a half miles. Decapod, 157 pounds, (McInerny,) 3 to 5, won; Mars Chan, 157, (Mora,) 13 to 10, second. Time—5:36. Buckeye refused and Tom Moore fell.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Sunny Side Stakes for two-year-olds, worth $1,200 to the winner, was the event of the day at Ingleside this afternoon, ten speedy colts facing the barrier. Los Prietos, belonging to "Lucky" Baldwin, with odds of 20 to 1 against him, was the winner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Don Luis won, Spunwell second; Outlay third. Time—1:30¼.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Elmer E. won; Jamie Scott second; Widow Jones third. Time—1:42¼.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Judge Denny won; Shasta Water second; Grady third. Time—1:41¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, hurdle handicap. Our Climate won; Mestor second; Governor Budd third. Time—2:19¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Sunny Side Stakes, $1,200, for two-year-old colts. Seven furlongs. Los Prietos won; Ed Gartland II. second; Fonsavannah third. Time—1:28¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. McLight won; Adam Andrew second; Joe Terry third. Time—1:42.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Double Umpire System Adopted—Each Club to Play 154 Games Next Season.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The annual Fall meeting of the National Baseball League was brought to a close this evening. The double umpire system was adopted. It was announced that a regular schedule for umpires would be prepared. Provision was made for the suppression of rowdyism on the ball field, and it was decided to have four trips between the sections instead of two, as heretofore.

In the resolution which calls for two umpires in each game it is provided that President Young shall arrange a regular schedule of games to be assigned to the respective umpires for the season, which shall be kept secret. No umpire is to be scheduled for more than six consecutive games at one place.

The resolution adopted with reference to raising the standard of behavior of players on the ball field provides for a committee of three to formulate and report at the Spring meeting a plan which will define foul, indecent, and obscene language on the ball field and prescribe a method of procedure for the punishment of offenders, the penalty for which offense, upon conclusive proof, shall be expulsion, with a prohibition of engagement by any club operating under procedure of the National agreement and without the possibility of pardon or reinstatement.

The Schedule Committee was directed to prepare a schedule for next season which shall provide for four trips between the East and West instead of two, as has been the rule for several years, and also provide for 154 games to be played by each club instead of 132, as heretofore.

The championship season shall extend from April 15 to Oct. 15 inclusive. Last year the season was from April 22 to Oct. 2. The extended period for next year will give opportunity for the playing of the twenty-two additional games required to be played by each club. Under the new rule clubs will be permitted to play two games on one day during the first as well as other series, in order to dispose of postponed games, and postponed games may be played off on grounds other than those on which the game was prevented. Heretofore special consent from the League was required to change the place for playing off postponed games.

The schedule circuit is to be divided into four sections, as follows:

Northeast section—Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

South and East—Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore.

West—Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Chicago.

South and West—Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville.

The schedule will be arranged so that a club will not be absent from its own ground for a greater period than about two weeks.

The Spring meeting will be held at St. Louis Feb. 28.

Nearly all the rumored deals remained open when the magnates separated. No doubt some of them will be consummated through correspondence or otherwise at any early date, and others will be left standing for more deliberate consideration.

Second Baseman Hallman, now in St. Louis, has

CUBANS BLOW UP A TRAIN

Twelve Persons Killed and Twenty-seven Injured in the Puerto Principe Province.

AUTONOMIST PARTY DIVIDED

Sagasta's Cabinet Warned that the Leading Members Will Retaliate If They Are Not Recognized —A Hard Fight in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—The insurgents have dynamited and derailed a train running between Nuevitas, the port of Puerto Principe, and the City of Puerto Principe, capital of the province of that name. No further details have been made public.

The force of the explosion overturned the engine, destroyed several cars, killed the engineer, fireman, and ten other persons, and injured twenty-seven soldiers and passengers.

BLANCO TRYING TO TREAT.

He Sends Pacificos to Induce the Insurgents to Surrender.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Gov. Gen. Blanco has dispatched several pacificos, provided with passes, to the insurgent lines, with a view to inducing the leaders to lay down their arms and accept autonomy. He has issued orders to the guerrilla bands not to molest these envoys.

Gen. Pancho Carrillo, according to official reports, recently crossed by way of the La Luisa Hills at Placetas, with 200 mounted men, returning from Cienfuegos, where he went to meet an expedition which landed there recently, it is believed, from the Dauntless. Gen. Carrillo was on his way to the Felicia Ranch on the border of Rio The local guerrilla band at San Felipe, Blanco, where is located the camp of Gen. Gomez in the Sancti Spiritus district.

Province of Havana, while reconnoitring in the environs were surprised by a band of insurgents under Juan Delgado and eight of the twenty guerrillas composing the band were macheted. The rest fled to the town.

MAY DIVIDE THE AUTONOMISTS.

Marshal Blanco Warned Not to Neglect the Old Party Leaders.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 13.—Dispatches from Madrid say that the officially inspired papers El Correo and La Correspondencia point to the possibility of a division of the Autonomist Party into Radical and Conservative wings. According to these papers the Reformist Party would be dissolved and its elements would form the Radical wing of the Autonomist Party, headed by Señors José Bruzon, Gilberga, and Fernando Gonzales. The Conservative wing would be formed under the leadership of the historic autonomists Señor Rafael Labra, Don José Galvez, the Marquis de Montoro, and Señors Cueto, Saladrigas, and Fernandez de Castro, who founded the Autonomist Party.

La Lucha, in a leading editorial, makes a violent attack upon the Sagasta Cabinet for attempting to divide the Autonomist Party by ignoring the principal personages of the organization and accepting the services of second-grade autonomists. The paper predicts that this division will create disturbances, and urges Marshal Blanco not to neglect the leading autonomists, declaring that if he does so they will not remain idle, but will resist.

It is generally believed that the newly appointed Governors in Cuba will hold their offices, but a comparatively short time, as it is the general opinion that within two months insular chambers will be formed, when the Governors will be elected by popular vote.

The insurgents are again active throughout Central and Eastern Cuba. It is understood that they will shortly make a bold demonstration as proof that they have not accepted autonomy and to induce the next session of the United States Congress to recognize their rights as belligerents.

Throughout the island general dissatisfaction exists among the Spanish troops, who oppose the policy of coaxing the insurgents and according them kind treatment, which, they believe, will facilitate the plans of the insurgents.

Marshal Blanco, it is understood, lacks the necessary moral influence over the troops to induce them to carry out his plans for the kind treatment of the insurgents, and the natural consequence of this is a state of confusion.

BATTLE FOUGHT WITH CUBANS.

Spaniards Repulse the Enemy with Some Losses on Both Sides.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—It was officially announced to-day that a column of Spanish troops commanded by Gen. Hernande Velasco, has been engaged with an insurgent force at the Heights of Governadora, Province of Pinar del Rio. The enemy, it appears, was commanded by Perico Diaz, Ducassi, Delgado, and other leaders. The Spanish troops, the dispatch continues, captured four insurgent camps, two storage places for munitions of war, two prisoners, and a quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores. The insurgents, still according to the official report, left forty-one men killed on the field and retired with many wounded.

The Spanish column, says the official report in conclusion, lost one officer and thirteen soldiers killed, and had three officers and thirty-nine soldiers wounded.

HOOLEY TRIES A SPANISH LOAN.

The English Financier's Project Not Regarded with Favor.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is announced that E. T. Hooley, the English financier, has abandoned the proposed Chinese loan, and is now giving his attention to Spain. He is reported to have offered Spain to raise a loan of £8,500,000 ($17,500,000) at 4 per cent., secured on the lines of the old quicksilver loan, which is now nearly wiped out. The Spanish Cabinet, it is further stated, will consider the matter next Thursday.

The project is not regarded favorably in this city, and doubts are expressed of Hooley's ability to float it, even if Spain accepts, which is doubtful, the Spanish Minister of Finance having declared he does not intend to raise another loan with the quicksilver mines as security.

BLANCO ENFORCING CLEMENCY.

He Directs that Cases of Rebellion Be Remitted by the Courts.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Marshal Blanco, the Governor General of the island, has, according to official report, requested the Presiding Magistrates of tribunals before which may be brought natives charged with the crime of rebellion against the Spanish Government, to remit these cases and those of a similar character brought against foreigners, so that they may be decided according to the terms of the proposal of political amnesty for Cuba and the Philippines approved by the Spanish Cabinet on Nov. 7.

HIS SON NOT ON THE STEAMER.

The Niagara Arrived from Havana Without Young Agramonte.

Emilio A. Agramonte of 110 Lexington Avenue was at the Ward Line pier yesterday when the steamship Niagara arrived from Tavana. He expected to meet his son, Frank Agramonte, recently released from Morro Castle. Young Agramonte and Julio Sainz, both Cuban-Americans, were part of the expedition taken to Cuba by Maceo three years ago. Attacked by the Spaniards, the party became separated, and the two young men were captured. They were saved from summary treatment by the efforts of United States Consul Hyatt at Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Weyler ordered their release from Morro, where they had been confined, just before his departure from Cuba.

A passenger on the Niagara told Mr. Agramonte that they had not been released up to the time of the Niagara's sailing.

Against Autonomy in Cuba.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 13.—Cuban residents here are unanimously opposed to autonomy in Cuba, regarding it as impracticable and inconsistent with the honor of the Cuban people. There are now 300 Cubans here. At a meeting held here they took an oath of fidelity to the favored cause of free and independent Cuba.

MAN SHOT AT THE GERARD.

Two Guests of the Hotel Quarrel—One Is Hurt and the Other Locked Up.

In a quarrel at 12:10 o'clock this morning in the Gerard House, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, Richard Mandelbaum, thirty years old, a guest of the house, was shot in the groin by James W. Kirk, thirty-one years old, also a guest.

Kirk was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The injured man was attended by a physician and remained in his room.

Kirk and Mandelbaum were in Mandelbaum's room when the shooting took place. What he was doing there or what led up to the shooting could not be learned.

Dr. David of 153 West Forty-fourth Street treated Mandelbaum's wound. It was sufficiently serious to cause Capt. Schmittberger to notify the Coroner, and he went to the house and took the injured man's ante-mortem statement.

At the police station Kirk refused absolutely to talk. He was richly dressed and had $200 in bills in his pocket. He gave his residence as 122 West Forty-fourth Street, and said he was a manufacturer, unmarried. Capt. Schmittberger said he could learn nothing of the causes leading to the shooting.

GARDINER DECLARED WINNER.

Defeats O'Brien Boxing at the Polo Athletic Club—O'Brien Weak at the Finish.

The principal attraction at the regular weekly boxing show of the Polo Athletic Club last night was the meeting for the third time in the ring of Oscar Gardiner, the "Omaha Kid," and Jack O'Brien of this city. These two boxers met at Albany and Greenpoint some time ago and on each occasion fought so evenly that the referees could not pick either as a winner, and the result in each event was a draw.

Last night they met for a fifteen-round contest at 130 pounds. Both men worked hard and fast from the moment they shook hands at the referee's bidding. Gardiner was the quicker of the two, and his work was clean cut. He landed some very hard uppercuts on the chest and neck with his left, any one of which would have been sufficient to undo any ordinary man.

O'Brien, however, was in excellent condition, and, while he received the greater bulk of the punishment in the first ten rounds, kept on. In the eleventh round, Gardiner crossed his right heavily on O'Brien's face and split the New Yorker's left eyebrow badly. Gardiner sent in two hard lefts on the face in the early part of the fourteenth round, but missed a right swing for the head, which, had it landed, might have ended the fight then and there.

Both men came up in fairly good shape for the last round, O'Brien forced the fighting, but Gardiner was always on the alert, and held his man safely. He never lost one opportunity of getting in his telling left-hand blows, and had O'Brien very weak when the gong ended the bout. Gardiner clearly outpointed his adversary, and Referee Foley declared the Omaha man the winner.

CIVIL SERVICE CASE APPEAL.

Collector White of Wheeling to Go to the United States Supreme Court.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 13.—Private dispatches received here from Internal Revenue Collector White of this district, who is now in Washington in consultation with the United States Attorney General, announce that an appeal will be taken speedily from Judge Jackson's recent decisions construing the tenure of office features of the civil service rules and law. To expedite matters, the appeal will be directly to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari.

APPEL SEEKING HIS WIFE.

Constable Thomas Dwight of Hoboken yesterday received a letter, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

"Mr. tomesright, 101 First St., Hoboken, dere frend plese let me no if youe have ever sene or herd enything of my wife. If you sener tell her that if she comes home ill be glad to seher. Dere frend plese rite to me and let me no if you can i have had a hard time senes my dere wife left me please send word to her to come home. fred emmer noes ware she is. John H. Appel, Orlens Cross Roads, Maryland."

Justice Rusch in whose office Wright is employed, says that he married Appel, who is a farmer, sixty years old, and a woman twenty years old, whom he met in Hoboken, about a year ago. Shortly afterward she returned to Hoboken. Appel followed her, but she heard of his coming and escaped. She has not been heard of since.

HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE.

While trying to stop a runaway horse yesterday afternoon, Joseph Biord, fifty-six years old, of 231 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, had his right leg broken, and he received other severe injuries. The horse was driven by Alexander Guerringer of 488 Herkimer Street. The animal was frightened by a trolley car at Walton and Wallabout Streets, and started on a run. The driver made frantic efforts to stop the horse. Biord, who saw the animal dashing along, and realized the danger of men, women, and children, ran to the street and made a jump for the horse's head. He managed to seize the bridle, but the horse dragged him off his feet. After holding on to the animal for several yards, he let go his hold and the wheels passed over his body.

It was found that his leg was broken, and he was otherwise badly hurt. An ambulance took him to the Homoeopathic Hospital. Guerringer managed to check the animal after he had gone another block.

TRIPLE MURDER IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—The dead bodies of Henry Turner and those of his wife and sister were found in a potato patch in Campbell County to-day. They had been shot to death and brained. Bloodhounds have been called for.

There is no clue whatever as to the perpetrators.

Despondent Actor Tries Suicide.

Failure to obtain a dramatic engagement caused James Carroll, a comedian, thirty-seven years old, whose stage name is Hughes, to attempt suicide yesterday, in his boarding house, at 100 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, by cutting his throat with a razor. Carroll comes from Chicago, where his parents live and where he is well known in the dramatic profession. His wife, Hannah, to whom he was married in Boston a few years ago, is known on the stage as Fanny Lewis. She is a member of "The Walking Delegate" company, now filling engagements in New Hampshire towns. Carroll had an engagement a few weeks ago in the "Montezuma of Mexico" company, which played a week's engagement at the American Theatre, in Brooklyn. He was unable to get another engagement after that, and became despondent. For four days before he tried to kill himself he ate nothing.

He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said last evening that his condition was serious.

Condition of Iron Molders' Union.

Martin Ford, President of the Iron Molders' National Association, has been visiting the local unions on a tour of inspection, and finds them all in a good condition. Delegate Perrine said yesterday that the new system of dues which was instituted at the beginning of 1896 had worked very satisfactorily, and the benefit feature had tended to keep the members together. Out of the dues, which are 25 cents a month, 10 cents goes to the National organization and 8 cents is applied to a sick benefit fund. This fund brought $100,000 in twenty months. The amount of $68,000 was paid out in benefits, and of the balance $7,000 was set aside to pay the dues of the members who happened to be out of work. The remaining 7 cents of the dues goes to defray the expenses of the local unions.

Grutli Verein Celebration.

The twenty-seventh annual celebration of the New York Grutli Verein, a Swiss beneficial order, was held last night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The society dates back to 1307. A farce by John Hoffmann, entitled "A Modern Elopement," was presented. These singing societies took part in the entertainment; Dobbel Quartet, Winkelried Maennerchor, Jura Maennerchor, Maennerchor Santis, Schweitzer Maennerchor, and the Grutli Maennerchor. Among those present were Dr. John Friedrich, John Fierebend, Emil Hirt, Jacob Hermann, Henry Hofacker, Albert Bosshart, M. Pletscher, Paul Ruedi, and John Rys.

STORMS DELAY THE ST. PAUL.

The Big American Line Steamship Has a Rough Time and Arrives at Low Tide.

The American Line steamship St. Paul got in yesterday, nearly twenty-four hours late, the time of her passage being 7 days 6 hours and 21 minutes. From the time of passing the Lizard, last Saturday, till she reached port she encountered a succession of westerly gales and high head seas, causing delay but no damage.

Her passengers were not allowed on deck at any time. Two or three of the women among the passengers, including Miss Julia Opp, the actress, received bruises by being thrown down by the lurching of the vessel.

Capt. Jamison reported that two days out, in latitude 50.18, longitude 28.52, he passed a Holland-American Line steamer, stopped, with an oil tank steamer standing by apparently preparing to tow.

This was evidently the Maasdam, bound for this port, which was reported returning past Scilly, where she signaled that one of her cylinders was disabled and that she would go to Plymouth.

The St. Paul reached her dock at low tide, and the tide was unusually low owing to the westerly winds, which drives the water out of the harbor. As a consequence, the gangplank of the St. Paul, reaching to the upper floor of the pier, was inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the passengers made bad work of mounting it. One woman fainted from fright and had to be carried ashore.

Among the passengers on the St. Paul were Bishop Thomas F. Davies of Michigan and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. R. M. Galloway and Miss Galloway, Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., Wade Hampton, Jr., R. W. Millbank, Mrs. Jesse Seligman, the Misses Seligman, Mrs. Willmerding, and Count Zborowski.

CUT TWO MEN WITH A RAZOR.

An Enraged Negro Slashes Them and Gets Shot by One on Seventh Avenue.

Charles Barnes, a negro, twenty-two years old, of 138 West Twenty-seventh Street, went into Max Glassberg's saloon, at 425 Seventh Avenue, last night and ordered drinks. On a previous occasion Barnes had made a disturbance in the place, and Glassberg refused to serve him. Barnes went away vowing vengeance. Ten minutes later, in response to a call, Glassberg went to the sidewalk in front of his saloon. He heard a voice say, "Now is your time," and turned in time to dodge a blow aimed at him by Barnes, who was armed with a razor.

The blow, aimed at his neck, inflicted a severe cut on his right breast. Glassberg called for help, and Barnes ran away. John Riley, bartender for Glassberg, grabbed a revolver from the saloon cash drawer and started in pursuit. He was gaining rapidly when Barnes stopped suddenly, and before Riley could prevent it, slashed him across the left arm. Riley fired at Barnes, the shot striking him in the right leg. Barnes again turned and ran.

The shot had attracted a large crowd. Barnes, despite his wounded leg, ran up to Broadway, and took refuge in Donaldson's bakery, Broadway, next to the Manhattan Theatre. Policeman Links caught him. An ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital dressed the wounds of the men. Barnes and Riley were arrested. Riley was released on bail, and Barnes was locked up.

This Beggar Caused Much Trouble.

William L. Barnes, fifty years old, a beggar, was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by Policeman Riley, charged with disorderly conduct. Prior to his arrest Barnes had abused several persons along Grand Street because they refused to give him money. When Policeman Riley ordered him to leave the neighborhood Barnes turned on the officer and abused him. He was then placed under arrest. To the crowd that had gathered Barnes begged of them to follow him to the station, as he declared that his arrest was unwarranted and that the policeman was drunk. Several of the crowd did so, as they shared the prisoner's opinion, and insisted that Riley was intoxicated. Police Captain Short retained the beggar and temporarily suspended the policeman from duty. Dr. William P. Morrissey, the police surgeon, was summoned and saw at a glance that Riley was perfectly sober. He was then returned to duty and Barnes locked up.

Miss McCabe Arrested the Thief.

Miss Ella McCabe of 1,414 Third Avenue last night chased and caught a man who tried to steal her purse while she was at her devotions in St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. Her purse, containing $12.25, was on the cushion beside her as she was kneeling, and she felt some one leaning over the back of the seat. Looking around she saw a man take the purse and start down the aisle. She followed, caught him just outside the church door, and held him fast, calling for help until Policeman Welsh of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station arrived. The man described himself as John Orr, forty-eight years old, of 344 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn. Miss McCabe's purse was found in his pocket. He had two other purses, one containing $2.70 and the other $4.

Effort to Free Young Kearny.

William H. Speer, Jr., of Jersey City, yesterday applied to Judge Lippincott for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of John Watts Kearny, Jr., who was recently committed to the Hudson County Jail as a habitual drunkard by Chancellor McGill. The application is based on the allegation that Mr. Kearny is a resident of Kentucky, and that therefore the Chancellor had no jurisdiction. Charles H. Corbin, counsel for Gen. Kearny, opposed the writ, declaring that young Kearny was a resident of New Jersey. Judge Lippincott said he would allow the plea to be filed. He then sent the case to Commissioner John A. Nugent to take evidence. Argument will be heard next Saturday.

Police Captains Confer.

A conference of Police Captains of the west side stations was held last night in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. It was an executive meeting, and it was reported that the deliberations affected the execution of the excise law. It was said that a new front was to be presented soon by the police respecting the enforcement of the law. Those present were Capt. Thomas of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, Capt. Price of the Sixty-eighth, Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh, Capt. Brown of the West Thirty-seventh, Capt. Sheehan of the West Thirtieth, and Capt. Walsh of the West Twentieth.

Boy Killed by a Horse Car.

Five-year-old Henry Dorr of 1,681 Avenue A was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a south-bound horse car of the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town line, which ran over him on Avenue A, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets. The boy was stealing a ride on a north-bound car, and the conductor chased him off. In his haste to get from the platform he failed to see the car coming from the other direction, and jumped in front of it. His skull was crushed in and the body terribly mangled. The remains were taken to the boy's home, and the driver, John Fitzgerald, was locked up in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Many Italians Sail Away.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed from its dock in Hoboken at 10 A. M. yesterday, carried 800 steerage passengers, mostly Italians, who were going home for the Winter. Among them was a married couple who had eight children. Six of the children walked up the gangplank. The others were tucked in a clothes basket which the woman carried on her head. They were chanting a dirge or singing a chorus—the audience could not exactly make out which—as they disappeared down the steerage stairway.

Whole Family Have the "Pink Eye."

Leonida Sastokofska, a young Russian woman, and her three children called at Bellevue Hospital last evening suffering from a violent attack of "pink eye." This disease is contagious, so the woman and her children were placed in an isolated tent and some disposition will be made of them Monday.

A Bicyclist's Bad Fall.

While riding down Church Lane Hill, North Bergen, N. J., yesterday, Frederick J. Leidecker, nineteen years old, of Central Avenue, West Hoboken, lost control of his bicycle and ran into a ditch. His right forearm was broken, and his head badly cut. His wheel was wrecked. Dr. Ayres set the broken arm, and sent him home in a coach.

SURRENDER OF ARBUCKLES

They Repudiate Their Contract with the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association.

EQUALITY PLAN REINSTATED

Dealings to be Made with the Jobber Direct—A Concession to the Original Proposition of the Havemeyer Interests.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The Arbuckles have repudiated their contract with the Ohio Wholesale Grocers' Association. The following is a copy of a confidential circular issued by the Woolson Company, and the Arbuckles have issued a similar one, except as to fixing selling price:

"Please take notice that, taking effect Nov. 15, 1897, we cancel our agency appointment with you, and will thereafter sell our coffee to you outright. On Jan. 1, 1898, and at the end of each sixty days thereafter, we will remit you a rebate of 1½ cents per pound on all coffee paid for by you at the time of remittance.

"While we have found it advisable to do away with the factor plan, heretofore in force as the method of distributing our coffee, this change does not in any way affect the equality plan, which will be maintained in full force in all States where it is now in use.

"The equality plan will also be reinstated in Kansas and South Dakota, on the date above mentioned. We also give notice to jobbers doing business in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that our notices of June and Oct. 25, 1897, removing all restrictions upon the selling price of our coffee in these States, are hereby revoked, and that jobbers are expected to obtain the full list price on sales to retailers in those States."

This means that the State associations are left out in the cold absolutely, and that hereafter all dealings will be made with the jobber direct.

It also means that the Arbuckles have acceded to the original proposition made by the Havemeyer interests. The Arbuckles began suit here to-day to enforce an accounting and dividends upon sixty-one shares of stock they secured by transfer in the Woolson Spice Company about the time of the original sale to the Havemeyers. The management of the Woolson Company has refused to make the transfer on the books of the company.

NOVAK MURDER TRIAL IN IOWA.

Counsel for the Defense Puts a Peculiar Question to the Detective Who Captured the Prisoner.

VINTON, Iowa, Nov. 13.—The first week of the Novak murder trial closed with one of the most interesting climaxes that ever characterized any trial in the history of the State.

"You did lie to him, didn't you?" rang out clear and loud just as the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of 6. Tom Milner, chief counsel for the defense, asked this question of Detective Perrin.

Before the latter could reply, County Attorney Tobin said, "Your Honor, I think this would be a good time to adjourn."

"Yes," said Judge Burnham, "I think so," and he ordered the bailiffs to clear a passage way for the jurors.

For nearly two and a half hours the great crowd had been listening to the detective who had captured the prisoner in Alaska, with an attention that was remarkable. Hardly a sound had been heard, except when a short recess was taken between 4 and 5 o'clock.

County Attorney Tobin was not disturbed, but Perrin was not satisfied, and after the Court had directed the bailiff to clear the court room, he said: "Do you mean that for a question or an insult?"

"Either way you wish to take it," was the reply.

Both men were white as a sheet and were shaking with passion.

"We will see Monday whether you lied or not," said Milner. The incident became the topic of conversation during the evening in the courtroom, on the streets, in the hotel lobbies, and wherever a crowd gathered. There were many opinions as to the propriety of the question. Many upheld Mr. Milner, while others condemned him. Perrin had been on the stand the greater part of the afternoon. It was his statement that Novak made a voluntary confession to him of the crime that brought about the trouble.

BECKWITH A BASEBALL DUDE.

Hero of the Chicago Marriage Sensation Well Known in Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 13.—Warren W. Beckwith, who is one of the principals in the Beckwith-Lincoln marriage sensation at Chicago, is well known in Dallas, and, in fact, in most of the larger cities of this State.

He played ball all last season with the Dallas Club of the Texas League, having been engaged as a pitcher by Manager McCloskey last Spring while Beckwith was at his home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He made a good professional record, and was well behaved.

Beckwith was popular not only with baseball patrons, but cut somewhat of a social figure over the circuit. He was known among his associates as "The Dude" and the "Lady-Killer." He would never go into a game to pitch without first combing and brushing his hair faultlessly. He always carried a pocket looking-glass, and was in the habit of taking a look at himself just before starting from the clubhouse for the diamond.

MEDIUM-GRADE CYCLE POOL.

Manufacturers Trying to Fix Prices and Control the Output.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A prominent bicycle manufacturer of this city to-day announced that a pool has been formed of ten or twelve of the leading manufacturers of medium-grade bicycles, and that they will fix a scale of prices and practically control the output. The same information was substantiated by another manufacturer later in the day, although details are somewhat meagre. It is said that the following concerns will be in the combination: Snell Cycle Fittings Company, Toledo, Ohio; Kirk Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio; Western Wheel Works, Chicago, Ill.; A. Featherstone & Co., Chicago, Ill.; St. Nicholas Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Schleuter Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Crawford Manufacturing Company, Hagerstown, Md.; Reading Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn., and Acme Manufacturing Company, Reading, Penn.

Something of the magnitude of this pool may be conceived from the following, which is a fair comparative statement of the output of these plants: Snell Cycle Fittings Company, 20,000 that have already been decided upon for the '98 output; Kirk Manufacturing Company, from 8,000 to 10,000; Western Wheel Works, 100,000; A. Featherstone & Co., from 50,000 to 60,000; St. Nicholas Manufacturing Company, from 35,000 to 45,000; Indiana Bicycle Company, 75,000, with a capacity that enables them to go considerably beyond that figure if necessary; Schleuter Manufacturing Company, 25,000; Crawford Manufacturing Company, 50,000; Reading Manufacturing Company, 10,000; Acme Manufacturing Company, 10,000. Every one of these concerns is strong financially, and in shape to do a larger business than at present if contingencies should require.

Representatives have visited Toledo and the other points frequently of late in the interests of this deal, and while it has not been fully consummated, it is known that these concerns and possibly two more are the ones the promoters of this project expect to secure in completing the deal.

Schooner James D. Dewell Damaged.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 13.—The three-masted schooner James D. Dewell of New Haven was reported in the Sound late this afternoon with main and mizzen mastheads carried away, foresail torn, and otherwise damaged. The tug Kate Jones offered assistance, but it was not accepted. The Dewell, at dark, was working her way to this port.

THE BEAU BRUMMELL, $8.00.
The gem of art and style—especially designed for the Horse Show.

THE LAKEWOOD, $4.00.
A gentleman's ultra-fashionable hat, specifically designed for winter wear. $4.00

IN OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT
we are showing exquisite creations for the Horse Show.

Beltaire Lurch & Co
Makers & Importers
IMPERIAL HATS.
Broadway, Cor. 42d Street | 164 Broadway, Near Maiden Lane.

NEW TROLLEY LINE IN JERSEY.

Erie Railroad May Control the South Orange and Maplewood Branch.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 13.—The trolley line of the South Orange and Maplewood Street Railway Company has been completed, and cars are now running from the terminus of the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad, in this city, to Maplewood, a distance of eight miles.

The extension of the road from its temporary terminus, at Forrest Street, in Orange Valley, to Main Street, this city, was completed this week. With the Erie Railroad, with which it connects, this new line will give the people south of here a chance to travel to New York on Sundays without tramping several miles for a trolley line to take them to Newark.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad does not run trains on Sundays, and it has been reported that the new trolley line is to be purchased by the Erie, to compete for the traffic now enjoyed exclusively by the Lackawanna. It is said that the road will then be extended through to Millburn and south to connect with the Lehigh Valley.

There was quite a storm raised when the Orange Common Council granted the road a franchise to cross Main Street, the principal business thoroughfare of this city, in order to connect with the Erie Railroad. The Consolidated Traction Company, whose cars run along Main Street, got out an injunction forbidding the South Orange and Maplewood Company to cross the street. Consequently the latter company was reincorporated under the same name as the Consolidated Company, and under the name of the South Orange and Maplewood Traction Company. Under these circumstances another application for a franchise to cross Main Street at grade has been made to the Common Council, and it will again be fought by the Consolidated Traction Company.

The Aldermen and Town Committeemen of this city, West and South Orange, enjoyed a sumptuous dinner the other night as guests of the company upon the completion of the road.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Complete Plant and a Number of Spurious Notes Seized in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13. — Katrina Turkinski, a young Polish woman, was arrested to-night on South Broadway in the act of passing a counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificate.

She had quarreled with her husband, Martin Turkinski, and made a confession to the police implicating him. His rooms were searched, and a number of the spurious notes were seized, together with a complete counterfeiting outfit. He was arrested with a man named Joseph Warsowski. Both confessed.

The police have been on the lookout for the gang for several days.

STRIKE LEADERS ACQUITTED.

Lehigh Valley Coal Company to Pay Costs of Suit Against Them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 13.—The jury returned a verdict of not guilty to-night in the case of eight miners who were charged by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company with trespassing on the company's property and with intimidating workmen.

The men on trial were the leaders of a strike at Avoca in October, and the company caused their arrest on the allegation that they entered upon the company's property and by intimidation prevented from going to work the men who had been engaged to take the strikers' places. The defense was that no violence had been committed.

The jury directed that the prosecuting company shall pay the costs of the suit.

TO CONTROL FLOUR EXPORTS.

Union Milling and Transportation Company Formed in Norfolk.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The Union Milling and Transportation Company was organized and incoporated to-day, papers being filed at Norfolk, Va., which will be the principal shipping point. The company is composed of A. Minell and W. S. Day of Fostoria and Mansfield, Ohio, and identified with the Harter Milling Company; J. C. D. Azevedo & Co. of New York and London, G. H. Pearson, representing the American Line of steamers; H. K. Carlisle and C. O. Kitsmiller of Toledo, and F. E. Near of Columbus.

The organization is capitalized at $250,000, but represents a strength of $2,500,000. It proposes to mill and ship flour on its own line of vessels and to practically control the export trade in flour. Its headquarters will be in this city, but its central shipping point will be at Norfolk.

ALABAMA LYNCHERS BAFFLED.

Bud Beard, a Negro, Sentenced to be Hanged, Safe in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 13.—Bud Beard, the negro youth who assaulted seven-year-old Ella May Crockett at Reform, Pickens County, ten days ago, and has since been chased from pillar to post by an angry mob anxious to lynch him, is safe at last in Jefferson County jail at Birmingham.

It is not believed that the lynchers will try to storm this bastile, for here, nine years ago, eleven men, trying to get at "Dick" Hawes, the wife and child murderer, were shot dead. After the negro was sentenced at Carrollton yesterday afternoon to hang Dec. 10, the mob dispersed, but soon reassembled when they heard his attorneys had given notice of appeal, which meant delay in execution of sentence.

Accordingly, last night the negro and four soldiers and two Deputy Sheriffs cut across the country to Warrior, guards acting as escorts for several miles, and drove in a hack to Tuscaloosa; thence they came to Birmingham. The negro, who is fifteen years old, cried like a baby when he found himself finally safe from mob violence. The terrible strain and fright he has been under for ten days has almost made him an imbecile. His arrival here closed the most exciting event not terminating in death in Alabama's lynching annals.

Bank Closes in Antigo, Wis.

ANTIGO, Wis., Nov. 13.—The Bank of Antigo closed its doors to-day by order of the Board of Directors on account of irregularities in the books as found by the Bank Examiner. An application was made for a receiver. Deposits will be paid in full. H. G. Bergman, President, and B. G. McDonald, Vice-President, pledge themselves to make good all deficits. The extent of the irregularities is unknown.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM

President of the Bowery Savings Bank Replies to the Monetary Commission's Questions.

GOLD BASIS FOR ALL ISSUES

Other Security Than United States Bonds for Notes—Elasticity of Circulation Medium — Branches for National Banks.

John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank has sent his reply to the thirty-two queries submitted to him by the Monetary Commission, now in session in Washington, of which ex-Senator Edmunds is Chairman. The commission, which was appointed for the purpose of making a careful study of the currency and banking problems of the country, has sent its series of questions to a large number of persons who have experience in financial affairs. President Townsend said yesterday:

"It is impracticable, if not impossible, for men directly interested in finance to draft a currency bill under the present circumstances, but the answers to these questions coming from well-known bankers and financiers should suggest proper rules of action upon which a law may be based. They contain conclusions which have been arrived at after long experience and a careful observation of monetary phenomena, and should be so regarded, while the legal contingencies are left to legislators."

The answers sent by President Townsend to Mr. Edmunds follow in substance, the question being included in the answer in some cases, for the sake of clearness.

Reserve for Redemption in Gold.

"All issues by the Government used as currency should be redeemed in gold. A reserve of 25 per cent. should be required to be provided by taxation.

"In normal times few if any silver dollars and silver certificates would be presented if direct redemption were enacted.

"To insure the permanent inviolability of the gold standard retire and cancel the greenbacks, silver certificates, and Treasury notes as fast as redeemed.

"For the purpose of facilitating the use of existing silver currency United States notes should be issued in the denominations of $1, $2, and $5, and the smallest denomination of bank notes should be $10.

Demand Obligations.

"As to allowing the United States notes to remain as a permanent part of our circulation I do not consider that there are dangers arising from the demands of the holders of United States notes presenting them for redemption after they have been issued and reissued, which would require the Treasury to provide an unknown quantity of gold to redeem them.

"The grounds on which I would favor the gradual but entire withdrawal of the Treasury notes of 1890, and of the United States notes, are those of safety to the credit of the United States, both to its Treasury and its people, for the reason that a reserve of coin (gold) must be accumulated for their redemption, but as they may be again reissued the amount of gold required is an unknown quantity, which, when the foreign exchanges are against the country, would embarrass the Treasury, and cause uneasiness and financial distress to it and the people.

"The United States notes might be retired without adding to the bonded debt by taxation for the purpose. Provision might be made in that way for a surplus revenue with which a certain amount per month could be redeemed and canceled. An optional clause might be put in the statute so that the Secretary of the Treasury could be authorized to suspend the action of the law if the financial conditions of the country required it.

More Liberal Basis for Note Issues.

"In that case provision could be made for maintaining an amount of currency available for business purposes by giving authority to the banks to issue their notes on a more liberal basis.

"If it is thought inexpedient to fund the United States notes, the demand for money and the consequent rate of interest would regulate the amount of bank currency which would always be sufficient for the needs of business.

"As to security or gold reserves, the Treasury should keep on hand in gold the traditional $100,000,000 to redeem Government obligations until the amount outstanding should be reduced to that amount, after which 25 per cent. of the remainder would no doubt be sufficient.

"After provision should be made for the redemption of United States notes, a limit of time might be suggested, which would no doubt be complied with.

"If an elastic system of bank issues should be adopted, Government issues should be withdrawn as fast as Congress might determine by statutes, but it would not be necessary, in my opinion, to define any given quantity of circulation, as the demands of trade would regulate that.

"If the Government notes were withdrawn, the banks would furnish all the currency which the country needs, if they were allowed to do so under proper restrictions.

Bonds Not Necessary as Security.

"I think it not necessary to rely upon National bonds as security for bank note issues. A safe and practicable plan to be used as a basis for bank note issues would be, in my opinion, to give authority to the National banks to issues notes to the extent of 50 per cent. of their paid-in capital and surplus in gold; 5 per cent. of such issues to be deposited in gold with the Controller of the Currency, and 20 per cent. of gold coin of the United States to be kept in the vaults of each of the issuing banks; the 5 per cent. deposited with the Controller of the Currency by each of the banks to be used as a general fund with which to redeem the notes of any bank in the United States. As fast as the notes are redeemed, each bank should be required to reimburse the Controller the full amount of his redemptions, as is the rule under the present law.

"It would not be possible to secure an elastic note circulation if bank notes are issued on the security of bonds.

"If bank-note issues be based exclusively on assets of the bank, the note holders would be effectually secured if they were issued exclusively on assets of the bank under proper regulations. The limit, as I have said, should not be in excess of 50 per cent. of the paid-in capital and surplus in gold.

"As to what funds would be necessary to be held as a cash reserve for the immediate redemption of the notes, United States gold coin to the extent of 20 per cent. in the hands of the banks and 5 per cent. in the hands of the Controller of the Currency would be sufficient as a cash reserve for the immediate redemption of their notes.

Frequent Examinations.

"In case of notes based on bank assets and to obtain and preserve a high character of discounts, frequent examinations by the Controller of the Currency and diligent inquiry with sworn statements of bank officials should be required from the officials of each bank.

"As to whether any watchfulness of other banks connected by locality or business connections could be brought to bear on a bank to prevent bad banking, and whether such a scheme could be devised, as in cities where Clearing House Associations detect and punish weakness, it would not be possible for other banks in all cases to watch over their colleagues in order to prevent bad banking.

REFORMS COME TO STAY

Permanent Good Accomplished by the Present City Administration.

NO PARTY WILL DARE UNDO IT

Review of Some of the Changes for the Better Brought About in New York in a Single Term of Well-Intentioned Government.

Whatever may be the intent of the party assuming control of the City Government on Jan. 1, it is certain that few, if any, of the reforms inaugurated under the administration of Mayor Strong can be abandoned. Many of them were made possible only by acts of the Legislature, which no future Legislature would care to repeal, while others begun because of urgent need are so far advanced toward completion that retrogression is impossible.

Every department of the Government shows some mark of the advancement of the last three years, either in work done or work doing. The mistakes of the Administration have been trifling, as compared with the benefits accrued, and none of the mistakes can have the lasting effects on the city's future that the improvements will show.

Mayor Strong, speaking to a mass meeting in the Harlem Opera House during the campaign just ended, said of his administration: "I have done the best I could. Whether the friends or foes of good government assume control in January next they will find the city and the citizens better provided for in many respects than they were in January, 1895."

Among the improvements of which Mayor Strong boasted was the reduced death rate, especially among the children of the tenement house districts. The death rate in the whole city in the first half of 1887 was 26.26 per 1,000; in a like period of the present year, it was 19.60 per 1,000. The changed condition of affairs is attributable to the enforcement by the Health Department of laws long on the statute books, but never before rigidly enforced, the condemnation and destruction of disease-breeding tenements, the effective cleaning of streets, the better supervision of the milk and food supply, the opening of new parks, and the general enforcement of the laws of sanitation in the building of a new and improved system of sewers.

Cleaner Streets.

Until Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was placed at the head of the Department of Street Cleaning the streets of the city were far from being kept in a sanitary condition. In 1888 the then head of the department, Commissioner Coleman, reported that 58 miles of the 342 miles of paved streets were cleaned daily. In 1893 Commissioner Andrews announced that 375 miles of streets should be cleaned daily. The appearance of the streets showed that they were not so cleaned. Under Col. Waring's administration 433 miles of streets are cleaned from once to five times daily, and the statement is to a great extent corroborated by the appearance of the streets themselves.

Another improvement in the streets, which is due almost entirely to Mayor Strong and not to the Street Cleaning Department, is the disappearance of the trucks, carts, and other incumbrances which impeded traffic and afforded by day and night lounging places for loafers, criminals, and incipient criminals. Col. Waring reported that so long as the truckmen were permitted to use the streets as stables, it was impossible to keep the streets clean. The Mayor instructed the Bureau of Incumbrances of the Public Works Department to enforce the ordinance against street obstructions, against the truckmen, and the trucks and carts disappeared. The incoming administration, it is said, cannot afford to permit their return.

Milk and Other Food Inspection.

In reviewing his administration, Mayor Strong said among the best things accomplished by it were the increased efficiency of the Health Department in securing pure milk for the city, and in inspecting all classes of food offered for sale in the markets and by peddling purveyors. The City Magistrates aided in the work by imposing heavy penalties on the dealers found guilty of selling milk below grade or impure food. As a consequence, milk and other food can be obtained as sweet and clean in the little stores in the tenement districts as can be found in the big establishments in the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue.

More and Improved Schools.

The advance made in the matter of public education by the board appointed by Mayor Strong speaks for itself. Not only has considerable work been done, but so much is in process of doing that the work cannot be stopped. The appointments to the Board of Education made during the last three years have destroyed all party lines and have put at the head of the department a body of men actuated by the desire to carry out the Constitution of the country and to insure to every child the opportunity to obtain an education.

Briefly summed up the present board has secured the passage of a law providing for the issue of ten millions of dollars of school bonds for the acquiring of sites, the building of new schools, and the improvement of the sanitary condition of old ones; along with $2,500,000 additional for high schools. It has quickened the slow and expensive methods of securing possession of property for school purposes. During the eight years ending in 1896, the average time occupied in condemnation proceedings was about nine months; and it was generally about three years before a new school building was ready for occupancy. By a new method of procedure, not more than four months are necessary to acquire sites, unless an extension of time be granted by the court, and only twelve to sixteen months in addition to erect the largest school buildings.

More than thirty new schools built and building is only a part of the work of the Administration. The high school system has been established, play grounds and roof play grounds have been provided in connection with the new schools, the course of study has been enlarged and improved; kindergartens and manual training have been added to the scope of the system and the establishment of a corps of inspectors in connection with the Board of Health and the removal of school janitors and their families from school buildings have lessened almost to a vanishing point the danger of contagion among the children.

The abolition of the school trustee system, made possible by the co-operation of the Legislature, has made the promotion and appointment of teachers a matter of merit instead of political or social influence and "pull."

All the above enumerated improvements are in such shape that no administration could frustrate them, even if it dared to attempt to do so, which is improbable.

Parks and Recreation Piers.

As long ago as 1887 the Legislature authorized the Board of Street Opening and Improvement to lay out small parks in the tenement districts. The city was authorized to expend $1,000,000 a year in the work. Nothing practical was done until Mayor Strong took office. Since 1895 the Mulberry Bend Park has been completed and dedicated to the people, another is in course of construction on the East Side at East Houston, Pitt, Sheriff and Stanton Streets, and yet another is planned at Hester, Suffolk, Jefferson, East Broadway, Canal, and Essex Streets.

The Corlears Hook Park, enlarged and completed, has been opened, as has the East River Extension Park at Eighty-six Street. St. John's Cemetery Park has been opened on the West Side at Hudson and Leroy Streets, and plans have been adopted for a new park between Ninth and Tenth Avenues at Twenty-seventh Street.

A part of Central Park has been set aside for a children's play ground, a site for a children's play ground has been selected on Rivington, between Mangin and Goerck Streets, and a project is afoot to secure thirty acres on Randall's Island for a like purpose.

Recreation piers were authorized by the Legislature in 1892. Work on the first pier was begun under the present administration. Two, one at East Third and one at East Twenty-fourth Street, have been completed. Three others are in course of construction and will be completed within a year. The pier at East Twenty-fourth Street was visited for the first four weeks after its completion by an average of 8,000 persons daily. One day the attendance exceeded 20,000. Contracts have been awarded, and the work is now doing to inclose the piers so that they may be used as Winter gardens by the poor.

The incoming administration can interfere with none of them.

Charities and Correction.

Many changes and improvements have been made in the Department of Charities and Correction. Formerly one, the department has now been divided into two distinct departments. The care of the insane has been transferred from the city to the State, and the crowded quarters of the sick, the poor, and the criminal on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands have been rebuilt enlarged, and generally improved.

The accommodations at Bellevue and the other city institutions have been improved and increased, the contagious disease hospital has been refitted, a new Morgue is building, new ambulances have been acquired, and the system of police station house lodging has been abolished.

City lodging houses for the homeless have been provided and operated under medical supervision that has proved their utility.

The old Tombs Prison, which for years was the subject of Grand Jury presentments and general adverse criticism, has been condemned, and is now in course of destruction. A new city prison has been provided for on the site of the old building, and plans have been approved to secure a safe, yet sanitary, place in which to hold inferior criminals and persons accused of crime and awaiting trial or sentence. The foundation for the new building is being prepared.

No administration can ignore these improvements and permit a return to the old conditions.

Sewers and Waterways.

During the present administration more than twenty miles of bricked sewers have been built, a system of water pipes on Second, Fifth, and Eleventh Avenues is constructing that will, before the end of the year, distribute 110,000,000 gallons of water daily to the people in excess of what was before at their disposal; 16 miles of new streets have been paved, and more than 3,000,000 square yards of asphalt have been laid. Roadways and driveways have been beautified and improved, and contracts have been given out for nearly 500,000 square yards of asphalting to be completed at various times next year. An immense reservoir for the storage of water is constructing on the site of the old Jerome Park race track, and there will soon be no grounds for any fear of a lack of water in any emergency that may develop in downtown New York for many years to come.

Public baths have been established—there was none prior to 1895, although a law authorizing them was passed in 1892—and public comfort stations have been planned, and one on Mail Street is in course of construction.

None of these improvements can be abolished by any future administration. Contracts for further improvements have been given out, and the work must be carried to its completion.

The adoption of the plans for the East River Bridge, providing the first of what is expected to be a series of broad highways leading into the heart of the city, and the widening of Elm Street, planned long ago, but only now being carried out, form further illustrations of reforms that have been started and must be completed, no matter who or what rules the city.

Through the acts of the present administration, the old Hall of Records, for years admitted to be inadequate to the demands upon it, was condemned. A new hall commensurate with the dignity of the city and the value and volume of the deeds and papers it is to conserve will be erected on Chambers Street opposite the Court House. The Legislature authorized the expenditure and the City Government immediately began proceedings and condemned the property needed. Plans were prepared and approved and before the end of the year the contracts will have been awarded and the work so far started that interference with it will be practically impossible.

Under Mayor Strong has been brought to a head the scheme of the New York Public Library. The consolidation of the Astor, Tilden, and Lenox Library foundations would have lacked its finishing touch had not the city provided a suitable site. The old Bryant Park reservoir, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, will be torn down and a beautiful building will be erected in its place.

Department Reforms.

The reforms accomplished by the Department of Docks, under the Presidency of Commissioner O'Brien, and the important plans it is now working upon have brought the department prominently before the public during the last two and one-half years. It has recovered during that time for the use of shipping more than four times as much land as had been recovered in any previous administration. In 1895 it produced in revenue $1,261,648 more than it cost, and it has built and is building new and commodious docks on both sides of the city.

Between Eleventh and Gansevoort Streets on the North River five piers are building which have been leased in advance of their construction to the Wilson, White Star, and Cunard Lines, on terms that insure to the city inside of thirty years the complete return of the total cost of the improvement. From above Gansevoort Market to Twenty-third Street, according to the plans adopted, the property on the water front is to be condemned and piers are to be built. The work now doing will cost $7,000,000. The other proposed improvements will need about $12,000,000. The present Commissioners have done as much as was possible in advance of securing the needed appropriation. They have secured options on part of the property involved, and have obtained autnority from the War Department to build piers 800 feet long, 100 feet longer than any previously built, thus insuring accommodation to the largest ships likely to be constructed within the next twenty-five years.

The Building Department has improved its method and scope. Theatres and other public buildings have been made to conform with the law in the matter of exits and other precautions against panic and fire, and the general inspection of buildings constructed and constructing has been carried on on business principles without reference to the politics or "pull" of the contractors.

The Fire and Police and Public Parks Departments have been reorganized and enlarged. There have been some dissensions among the Commissioners of each department, but none that has interfered materially with the efficiency of the different forces interested. In all of the departments improvements have been made that cannot be done away with without arousing popular comment and scandal.

Police Courts Abolished.

The abolition of the police courts as formerly conducted is not the least of the benefits conferred on the poor by the present administration. Until the present system was abolished the Police Justices were appointed at the request of political leaders as rewards for political services rendered. They were chosen for the party services they had rendered in the past as well as for the services they were willing to render in the future. A "pull" with the political "machine" to which the Justice sitting on a particular case belonged was all that was necessary to secure the discharge or the liberation on small bail of any offender accused of any charge less than murder, unless the complainant's political "pull" was stronger than the defendant's.

When the Legislature did away with the political heelers who were dispensing police court justice by abolishing the office and establishing the City Magistrate system, which limited the appointment to men of legal ability who had been engaged in the practice of their profession, it effected a reform that is not likely to be reversed. Men of all political faiths have been appointed by Mayor Strong, and the atmosphere of the lower courts has been comparatively pure. None of the City Magistrates now in office can be disturbed by the incoming administration.

The general scheme of the City Government as carried out by Mayor Strong cannot be interfered with. With the exception of the heads of departments and Commissionerships all the city employes are protected by civil service laws and can be removed only for cause.

CONTESTED ELECTION RETURNS.

Order for Inspection of 21st Assembly District Tally Sheet Granted.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted to William G. Ver Planck an order allowing him to inspect the tally sheet of the election returns in the Twenty-first Assembly District. Mr. Ver Planck was the Citizens' Union candidate for Alderman from that district, and he based his motion on the allegation that there is a discrepancy between the reports of the watchers for the Citizens' Union and those registered at Police Headquarters.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday to canvass the vote in the Eighteenth Assembly District. On Monday the vote in the Nineteenth District, where there is a contest on the Aldermanic and Assembly tickets, will be taken up. In the evening the Committee on Corrected Returns will meet to examine the returns from the Eighth Assembly District, where there is also a contest.

Must Correct the Returns.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 13.—The election Inspectors who served in Long Island City and other towns in the county at the recent election were subpoenaed to-day to appear before the Queens County Board of Canvassers, in this village, Monday, and go over their returns. When the board met to-day to canvass the votes, so many mistakes were found that it was decided to summon the Inspectors and have them make corrections.

INDEPENDENTS TO CONFER.

Anti-Platt Assemblymen-Elect Will Have a Meeting Tuesday.

When the independent members-elect of the Assembly from New York and Kings Counties held their conference in Brooklyn last week, they adjourned with the intention of getting together again at an early date. It has now been arranged to hold this second meeting at the home of one of the independent members in this city next Tuesday night.

A dinner will be given, to which all the New York and Brooklyn anti-Platt representatives will be invited. It is expected that at this conference the question of who shall be chosen to represent the independent element in the race for Speaker will be settled. There is thought to be little doubt that the choice will fall on Francis E. Laimbeer.

TO IMPROVE PRIMARIES.

Mr. Easley of the Civic Federation Here to Prepare for the Conference.

Ralph M. Easley of Chicago, Secretary of the Civic Federation, arrived in this city yesterday. He comes to make preparations for the proposed National conference in behalf of better primaries, to be held here early in next month. Among the first things he did was to hold a conference with John E. Milholland, who is taking an active part in the movement.

Mr. Easley will establish headquarters somewhere down town, and will start at once an active campaign, by correspondence and the circulation of literature, with a view to insuring a large attendance at the conference from the leading cities of the country.

Both Mr. Easley and Mr. Milholland are sanguine that the meeting will result in practical reform in primary elections in the larger municipalities of the country.

Queens Democrats Celebrate.

The First Democratic Club of Queens Borough last night celebrated the recent Democratic victory at the polls. There were several hundred people present at its clubhouse, 97 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, and among them were the Democrats who are successful in Queens County. Former District Attorney James Ridgway of Brooklyn, John B. Merrill of Woodhaven, and James Maybey, were present, and delivered addresses. There was music and vaudeville by New York artists, and at the conclusion a banquet was served. The President, James Cunningham, was presented with a silver-plated gavel to use in presiding at the meetings of the club.

Tammany Men Say Sheehan Will Stay

Tammany leaders who were in the city yesterday were inclined to treat as ridiculous a story to the effect that John C. Sheehan is to be forced out of the leadership of Tammany Hall by Richard Croker.

Mr. Sheehan and Mrs. Croker are still absent from the city. It was said at Tammany Hall yesterday that they were both expected to return Monday, Mr. Sheehan from Pittsburg and Mr. Croker from Hot Springs, Va.

Judge Edward Browne, Mr. Sheehan's law partner, said: "I do not think the story has the slightest foundation. So far as my information and belief go, the feeling between Mr. Croker and Mr. Sheehan is of the friendliest nature."

Both Sides Claim Gen. Batcheller.

The friends of Senator Platt contend that the appointment of Gen. George S. Batcheller as a member of the International Court of Claims, at Cairo, Egypt, would be a victory for Mr. Platt, instead of for the anti-machine Republicans, as has been claimed. They declare that Gen. Batcheller and Mr. Platt are old friends and that the appointment was urged by the Senator. Leading anti-Platt men, however, still assert that the appointment of Gen. Batcheller would be an indication that President McKinley intends to recognize the independents.

NO DINNER FOR MR. QUIGG.

He Comes Back from His Vacation and Asks that the Scheme Be Abandoned.

Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee returned from his Southern vacation Friday night. He was at Republican headquarters all day yesterday, but declined to talk for publication on any subject.

The only statement that Mr. Quigg would authorize was that the dinner which it was announced would be given in his honor had, in deference to his wishes, been abandoned.

Mr. Quigg spent part of his vacation at Old Point Comfort, where he rested in the fashion which the name implies. He returns refreshed and invigorated.

STEAMER RUTHERGLEN LOST.

British Vessel from New York Founders at Sea—Her Crew Saved.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 13.—The British steamer Rutherglen, Capt. English, from New York, on Oct. 26, for Plymouth, foundered 330 miles west of the Fastnet on Nov. 9. Her crew has been picked up by the Norwegian bark Hermanos, and arrived at Crook Haven, twenty-one miles from Skibbereen, to-day.

The Rutherglen was owned by Maclay & McIntyre of Glasgow. She was built at Newcastle, was of 2,514 tons gross register, measured 312 feet in length, had about 40 feet beam, and was 24 feet 8 inches deep.

VIENNA STUDENTS IN A FIGHT.

Jews Worsted by the Germans at the University, and Several Arrested.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The students repeated their violent demonstrations in the hall of the university this morning. They were divided into Lueger and Wolff factions and created such an uproar that the police finally expelled them from the building and occupied in force all the approaches to the university.

There was some fierce fighting between the students before the police arrived. Sticks were freely used and many persons were injured. The Jewish students were finally worsted by the Germans. Several arrests were made.

The outbreak was caused by the Jewish students blaming the Germans for Wednesday's demonstration.

HERR LUEDERS STIRS BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Observer says that the arrival there of Herr Lueders, whose recent unlawful imprisonment in Haiti has caused the friction between the German and Haitian Governments, and the receipt of Haitian newspapers has greatly increased the excitement of the German people.

The Chauvinist Post, the correspondent adds, is completely beside itself, and demands that something be done, "as the honor and prestige of Germany are at stake."

"The honor of the German Empire," The Post says, "must be safeguarded against a corrupt republic of blacks. If no cruiser is ready an ironclad must go."

Revolution in Venezuela Denied.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 13.—The report put in circulation on Nov. 3 that revolutionary troubles had occurred in the States of Lara and Bolivar, and that in the latter district the movement was of a serious character, three companies of infantry having been ordered to proceed to Ciudad Bolivar, is denied.

The West Virginia Senatorship.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 13.—Gov. Atkinson, in an interview here, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senatorship from West Virginia. This, however, is conditional upon the withdrawal of Judge Goff from the race. If the report that Goff has withdrawn is true, the Governor regards himself as the logical candidate, but he will not run if Goff should be a candidate.

DALY AND COMPANY BACK

Glad to Reach Home Again After a Successful Stay in London and the Provinces.

TWO NEW PLAYS AND AN OPERA

Beerbohm Tree's Failure to Secure Miss Rehan's Services—Plans Not Definitely Settled for the New York Season.

Among the passengers on the American Line steamer St. Paul, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, were Augustine Daly, Miss Rehan, and many members of the Daly Stock Company. They were all pleased to get back, and several of them who have crossed the sea time and again say that the trip was the roughest they ever experienced. Mr. Daly was evidently much used up after his voyage, and therefore was not ready to make known his complete plans for the coming season.

While abroad his company played in London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Nottingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, and, much to Mr. Daly's surprise, his performances were received by larger audiences than had ever before attended plays of the same kind given by him. The theatregoing public in the provinces seemed to be absolutely independent, Mr. Daly said, much to his surprise, and relied none at all on the criticisms of the London papers or people.

Mr. Daly brought back two new plays with him, which he will produce about the middle of the coming season, one a comedy which was secured in Berlin. It is by a new author, Brieux, and is called "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont." It has been played with great success in Paris. Miss Rehan will be seen in it, and her part is greatly admired.

The other play has not been named as yet, but is by Blumenthal & Kadelberg. "Jeanne D'Arc" will also be put on, but no definite time has been decided upon for its first production. It will be dramatized for the American stage in a most complete manner.

Regarding the New York season, Mr. Daly could not speak in any definite way, but the company will open in New Haven for three nights, and the rest of the week will be in Hartford. After that they will return to New York to begin the season, probably in the early part of December.

During the season Miss Rehan will alternate, as heretofore, with "The Geisha," until the latter company is prepared to be heard in a new opera, composed by the authors of "The Geisha" and "The Circus Girl."

Regarding the comic opera "Mme. Sans Gêne," Mr. Daly was somewhat in doubt about securing it, as the work belongs to Florence St. John, who holds it for all English-speaking countries, and there also seems to be some difficulty about arranging matters in Victorien Sardou and Sir Henry Irving.

Some new members have been added to the stock company, but for the present Mr. Daly withholds their names.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding regarding the connection of Miss Rehan's name with Beerbohm Tree's new theatre, but it was explained satisfactorily. Mr. Daly said, though in his opinion there certainly was a direct effort on Mr. Tree's part to secure Miss Rehan. This was the second futile attempt of prominent English managers to get Miss Rehan.

Mr. Daly said that he made an offer to secure "La Poupée," but subsequently he learned that Mr. Hammerstein could not, under the arrangements by which he obtained it, transfer it to any other manager.

On the same steamer arrived Miss Julie Opp, an American actress, who has been successful abroad. She is under contract with Daniel Frohman, to whom she has been loaned by George Alexander for the production of "The Princess and the Butterfly," at the Lyceum Theatre. Miss Opp will play the part she created in London. She is accompanied by Miss Skipworth, who also comes to join Daniel Frohman's company.

Charles B. Dillingham, who went abroad to look after Charles Frohman's interest in the French production of "Secret Service," arrived also on the St. Paul. He attributed the failure of this play in Paris to the dislike expressed by the critics, but the people liked it. The rights for the play have been sold for its production in Budapest, St. Petersburg, and Berlin.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Next Sunday evening at the Broadway Theatre Victor Herbert and his band will be heard in concert for the first time this season. The band has recently completed an extensive tour.

Miss Zelie de Lussan, who appeared in various rôles in this country with the Abbey and Grau company three years ago, signed a contract recently as one of the chief sopranos of the Opéra Comique, in Paris. She will make her French début in February.

The Hungaria Ladies' Aid Society will give an interesting performance at Terrace Garden on Nov. 28, the programme of which will be under the direction of Weber & Fields. Several well-known artists have volunteered their services. Last year the society assisted more than 500 families.

Ellison Van Hoose, the latest acquisition to the forces of the Damrosch & Ellis Opera Company, who will be one of their leading tenors, will appear as Eric in "The Flying Dutchman," Walter Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter," "Die Meistersinger," "Faust," and many other operas of the French and Italian répertoire.

The American Dramatists' Club on Saturday give a dinner for E. H. Sothern, in recognition of their admiration for him as an actor. It is the custom of this organization to annually banquet the chief exponent of American plays, and this year Mr. Sothern was selected. Last year this same compliment was extended to Nat C. Goodwin. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Edward Manson, Charles Callahan, and J. I. C. Clark.

The production of "Peg Woffington" by Camille Darville at the Manhattan Theatre has been canceled, and in its place, on Nov. 22, will be substituted Edward E. Rice's farce, "His Little Dodge," with a cast consisting of Mabel Amber, Sarah Berg, Harold Russell, Henry Bergman, Charles Sturgis, and M. A. Kennedy. Accompanying this play will be a one-act farce called "A Close Shave," with George W. Anson and Louise Hepner in the principal parts.

RIOT AT FOOTBALL IN DENVER.

High School Students and Spectators Dispersed by Police.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—The football game between the teams of the East Denver and West Denver High School students ended in a riot, in which all the players and a couple of hundred spectators took part.

The game had been characterized from the start by slugging, several players being displaced, and when fraud was charged against the East Denver team in making a touch-down, a free fight was at once started among the players, the spectators quickly taking a hand.

When the police came the East Denver team had barricaded themselves in their dressing room, and the mob was making desperate efforts to break in.

WILLIAM R. CREMER HERE.

The ex-Member of Parliament Is Working for an Arbitration Treaty.

William R. Cremer, ex-Member of Parliament and First Secretary of the International Workingman's Association, and also Secretary of the International Arbitration League, arrived here last evening on the steamship St. Paul. He is the bearer of an address signed by 7,000 workingmen of England, who, as trades unionists, represent 2,750,000 workingmen favoring an arbitration treaty.

Mr. Cremer said that he would go direct to Washington. He will present the address to United States Senators and Congressmen and will also while here seek to counteract the sentiment opposed to the treaty, based on a false idea, he says, that it is in the interest of the privileged classes of England.

Mr. Cremer recalled that he presented a memorial to Congress favoring an arbitration treaty ten years ago, and again two and a half years ago, before the drafting of the treaty which failed to secure Congressional ratification.

THE WEEK IN SAN FRANCISCO

Supreme Court's Decision in the Durrant Case Puzzles Lawyers and Public.

TALE OF CRUELTY TO SAILORS

The Relief of Ice-Bound Whalers—Theatrical Gossip—Cut-Rate War to Secure Alaskan Traffic Likely—Financial Business Brisk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Durrant case has been the topic of the week. Extensive preparations to report the hanging had been made by the local papers before the Supreme Court's decision defeated the sentence.

United States Judge Morrow states the case briefly, as follows: "The Federal Court took judicial cognizance of the dismissal of the Durrant case by the Supreme Court of the United States before a remittitur arrived in this State. 'The persons who asked for an appeal in the second instance should have presented evidence that the United States Supreme Court had not passed on the first appeal, because the presumption was that the United States Supreme Court had passed on the matter."

In issuing the certificate of "probable cause," the Supreme Court of California gave another reason which baffles the understanding of local lawyers. The august tribunal seems to have deliberately reversed itself and made capital punishment an impossibility in this State. Judge George H. Bahrs prefers to believe that he cannot understand the Court rather than believe that it has abolished capital punishment. The murderer has again vacated the condemned cell, and the yellow journals here are giving nauseous accounts of his bearing and bravado. Thinking men deem California justice a farce that is again exposing the State to ridicule.

Ship's Officers Accused of Cruelty.

The sailors on the American ship John A. Briggs, which has arrived here from Baltimore, tell a shocking story of the barbarity of their officers. For four months they were without vegetable food of any kind, with the result that they were stricken with scurvy. They say that they were underfed until, in their hunger, they were glad to eat the nauseating mixture used to grease masts. Curses and blows, they allege, accompanied every order given. Capt. Balch and Mate Johnson have both been arrested, and will be tried in the United States courts.

The Financial Week.

During the week financial business has been distinguished by an active demand for local bonds and securities, the volume done being large. Especially notable were the bonds issued by the Market Street Railroad systems. San Francisco and North Pacific bonds advanced, holders asking 105, while securities of the Narrow Gauge Road, its competitor, ruled high, in view of a reported combination. It is expected that the two will form the nucleus of a future transcontinental road.

The entire classes of bonds of the Southern Pacific system appreciated stock of the Market Street Railroad, although it is only paying 60 cents quarterly. The demand was active and large orders were filled, prices closing at 51. The rumor that Isaacs Heilmann, President of the Nevada Bank, is to join the Board of Directors gives confidence. Mutual Electric, heretofore selling at 8 to 10, sold at 16 to-day. It is stated that the Old Gas Company will be absorbed early in 1898.

There was a good inquiry demand for Hawaiian commercial and Hutchinson Sugar stocks in view of the report that annexation is a certainty. Oceanic Steamship advanced, interested persons inside feeling sure that a combination with the Pacific Mail is on the tapis.

There is a plethora of coin in the banks and savings institutions that is troubling the managers. Cash is being turned in to repay mortgages and advances to farmers in times past, the prices obtained for wheat and fruit enabling this.

To Relieve the Whalers.

It is regarded as strange that the Government should be called upon to send the Bear to the Arctic to release the ice-bound whalers, who, in their eagerness to secure wealth, have managed to get themselves blocked in. The Examiner and Call have thrown themselves into the breach with the proffer of large assistance, but there is a smack of self-advertisement in their action that ill accords with the true spirit of charity. Another feature of this rescue business is that the firm owning most of the vessels nipped, instead of dispatching one of its own ships, has offered to charter a National vessel for $400 a day.

Sporting and Theatrical Events.

The recent fake fight between Zeigler and Green has dampeu the spirits of the promoters of the Goddard and Sharkey fight.

Al Hayman confirms his resolve not to bring good actors here, and the McDonough estate, owners of the California Theatre, threaten to sue him for $105,000 for non-compliance with the lease.

An opera company that came here from Mexico was well received, and has scored a hit with "Bohemia."

Despite the efforts of relatives to prevent it the alleged Countess von Hatzfeldt, in connection with Huntington, appeared at the Orpheus Music Hall. Her singing was a farce.

"The Geisha" has run thirty nights, and will probably go fifty.

The Frawley company has sailed for Honolulu.

Doctors Disagree.

Doctors are quarreling over Hirschfelder's discovery of a cure for consumption. Some claim that it was a breach of etiquette to give the news to the dailies before the professional papers. The Cooper College Faculty supports Hirschfelder against New College physicians and Toland College. Professional jealousy is at the bottom of the trouble.

The intention of the Chilean Steamship Company to run here, calling at Central American ports, gives satisfaction to merchants, who have long been disgusted with the poor service of the Pacific Mail. A subsidy is promised to the new line by leading shippers.

Strenuous efforts are being made here to obtain the Alaska travel and trade in competition with Seattle and other Sound ports. Funds are being subscribed to issue information upon the subject. The Alaska Commercial Company, in addition to the new steamer building, will buy three others. Advices from Australia say that 50,000 miners are expected to leave there for the Klondike during the Spring. A lively railroad cut-rate war is probable in order to divert travel from Sound cities to this port.

Oranges promise a large crop this year. The first shipment of the season left Porterville yesterday for New York.

COMMERCIAL MEN AT SYRACUSE.

National Legislative Committee Appointed to Secure New Laws.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the commercial travelers of this city, held at the Globe Hotel to-night, a committee of seven members was appointed to formulate plans and draft a bill to be presented to Congress during the coming session to secure the enactment of a National bankruptcy law, the establishment of interchangeable mileage, the special allowance of sample baggage, and free storage of sample baggage in depots and railroad stations from Saturday nights until Monday mornings, when desired.

This committee is to be known as the Commercial Travelers' National Legislative Committee, and has power to add to its numbers from organizations of commercial travelers in sister States.

Day's Indictment May Be Dismissed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 13.—In the Circuit Court to-day District Attorney Brazee filed a motion asking Judge Johnson to dismiss the indictment against Frederick T. Day President of the defunct Plankinton Bank, giving as his reason that no conviction could be secured. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury in 1893. There is little doubt that the order will be issued and that litigation against Mr. Day in connection with the Plankinton Bank will cease.

TROUBLE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Dispute Over Derelict Scows Brings Rival Captains into Court.

At 7 o'clock last evening the steam lighters E. Fred Coe and Walter W., owned by Coe & Co., the fertilizing firm of Barren Island, arrived at the Long Dock in Stapleton and tied up with three barges, Nos. 13, 16, and 10, owned by the Atlantic Dredging Company. There were two United States Deputy Marshals, Hayden and Maddox, of Brooklyn, on board the barges, as they had been seized for salvage by the steam lighters.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning during the heavy gale, the barges, which were loaded with mud, were in tow of the tug Sammy, on their way to sea to be dumped. When off Far Rockaway the scows broke away from the Sammy, and a few hours afterward were found by the steam lighter Coe drifting to sea. The Coe made fast to the barges, and, with the Walter W., towed them to Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, from whence they came. The Atlantic Dredging Company refused to pay salvage, and the steam lighters Coe and Walter W. were starving with the barges for Staten Island when the tugboat Sammy appeared. There was a war of words over the possession of the barges, which are worth $12,000, and finally the crew of the Sammy, it is alleged, cut the hawsers between the barges and the steam lighters and secured them. The Captains of the Coe and Walter W. then went to the United States Marshal's office, in Brooklyn, and secured attachments against the barges for salvage.

When they reached the dock with Deputy Marshals Haydon and Maddox the Sammy, with the barges in tow, was again on her way to sea. The Coe and the Walter W. gave chase, and when off Owl's Head on the Long Island shore came up with the Sammy and the barges, and the Deputy Marshals called on the Captain of the Sammy to surrender them, but he would not do so. There was another war of words, and then the Deputy Marshals secured axes and cut away the hawsers between the Sammy and the barges, and the Coe and Walter W. then took the barges in tow and proceeded to Stapleton.

The officers will remain in charge of the barges until the salvage claim is adjusted.

HARDWARE DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Absorb an Old-Time Firm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—John Alling & Co., wholesale hardware dealers at 53 and 55 Lake Street, have sold out to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., a rival on the same thoroughfare, in the same line of business.

Through this deal a firm which dates back to the time when Indian trading made up the sum of Chicago's commercial greatness is absorbed by a more vigorous competitor. Few of the details of the transaction could be learned, but it was said that the amount of money directly or indirectly involved in the deal is something like $350,000.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., already a house with an enormous business, will become, it is said, the largest wholesale house in general hardware in the world after this consolidation.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Catherine A. Bleecker.

Mrs. Catherine A. Bleecker, widow of Nicholas Bleecker of Albany, died yesterday morning after a short illness at her home, 172 Madison Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Bleecker was a descendant of Peter Schuyler, and her father was John A. Schuyler. One of her nephews was Eugene Schuyler, late Consul General to Egypt, and well known as an author, and another, still living, is Capt. Walter Schuyler, United States Army.

She was born in Albany in 1811. Her husband, Nicholas Bleecker, was descended from Jan Jansen Bleecker, and was related to the Van Rensselaers. Up to her last illness Mrs. Bleecker was bright and active, despite her advanced age. She took great interest in public events, and talked continually of Seth Low's campaign for Mayor. She leaves a sister, Miss Rebecca Schuyler of Ithaca, who is eighty-eight years old, and two grandsons, Bleecker Bangs and Anson Cuyler Bangs. The former is an officer in the Twenty-third Regiment. The funeral will be held at her late home on Tuesday afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who is a relative of both the Schuyler and Bleecker families, will officiate. Mrs. Bleecker was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Cuyler was formerly pastor.

John P. Smith.

John P. Smith, the veteran theatrical manager, died Friday morning in the Post-Graduate Hospital after a lingering illness from gastritis and cancer of the liver. He was born at Harper's Ferry, Va., sixty-seven years ago.

Mr. Smith first became associated with the stage by acting as advance agent for the original Bryant Minstrels forty-five years ago. He was Artemus Ward's first manager, and also managed for Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Clara Morris, and the Vokes Family, and was associated with the late William Mestayer as the proprietors of "Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car." He was a prominent member of the Elks, and for many years one of the ruling spirits in the Actors' Fund.

Mr. Smith became famous when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" companies were managed by him throughout the country in recent years, and his only experience as an actor was when at times he played the part of the auctioneer.

Mrs. Pauline Dreyfus.

Mrs. Pauline Dreyfus, wife of Samuel S. Dreyfus, who for the past ten years has been connected with the New York City News Association, died yesterday at her home, 161 East One Hundred and Second Street. Mrs. Dreyfus was a native of Russia, but came to this city with her parents when a child. She was thirty-five years old. For the past seven years she had been an invalid, but her condition did not prevent her from doing many charitable and kindly acts for which she is remembered, especially among the poor of this city. The funeral will take place from the house this morning at 11 o'clock.

Henry C. Dorr.

Henry C. Dorr died on Friday at the age of seventy-seven years at his home, 217 West Fourteenth Street. He had been a lawyer in this city for fifty years. He was regarded as an authority on real estate law. He was a brother of ex-Gov. Dorr of Rhode Island, and an uncle of Gen. William Ames of Providence. An enthusiastic antiquarian, he possessed a large library of rare books. Mr. Dorr was a pewholder at old Trinity Church. The funeral will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, to-morrow. He was a member of the Century Club and of the Brown University Alumni Association. He was unmarried.

William T. Wood.

William T. Wood, a well-known resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died at his home Friday. He was a former Commander of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., of Harlem. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, in 1844, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in an Illinois regiment. Afterward he acted as a scout in the Kit Carson expeditions. He leaves a wife and a son fifteen years of age. Mr. Wood until seven years ago was engaged in the lumber business in Harlem.

Obituary Notes.

PHILIP DOUGHERTY, a well-known liquor dealer of Hartford, Conn., died Friday night, aged ninety years. He had lived in Hartford sixty-two years. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and was a second cousin of the late Daniel Dougherty, the orator.

J. H. LESTER, who was treasurer of Hopkins's St. Louis Grand Opera House, died Friday in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Lester had been connected with Col. Hopkins's theatrical enterprises for seven years. He was about thirty-five years old and had been in poor health for some time.

Lieut. GEORGE H. DARLING died at Morris Plains Friday night. He was Lieutenant of Phil Kearny Guard, Company C. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Darling of Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J., and brother of ex-Police Capt.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing on Morningside Heights Makes a Feature in an Otherwise Uninteresting Week.

C. P. HUNTINGTON TRACT SOLD

Located in the 23d Ward and Purchased by Henry Morgenthau for $400,000—Will Cut Up and Improve the Plot at Once.

The close of another week's dealings finds the Boulevard lot still occupying the position of supremacy. One vacant corner on Fifth Avenue and two on Park Avenue have diverted attention momentarily, but the Morningside district has shown that it is the chosen field both of the speculator and the investor. The long list of purchases by the Clark estate along the Boulevard is, perhaps, the best kind of evidence that the recent movement in that neighborhood is not lacking in stability, although it may have appeared to have some of the elements of a sensational boom. The Clark estate has a record for conservative buying, and the fact that its representatives have chosen Morningside Heights as a likely field for the investment of so large a sum should go far toward strengthening confidence in the future of this property, if such has been lacking.

Under present conditions there is certainly no section of the city which gives promise of greater development than the one in question, if the rapid transit scheme now under consideration is accomplished.

Just as significant in its way is a purchase made yesterday, which ranks among the largest of recent years, in the Twenty-third Ward of the city, and which is the forerunner of an extensive development in a locality already very accessible. The purchase is that of the Collis P. Huntington tract of one hundred and fifty-six lots, extending eastwardly from St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. This property has been bought by Mr. Henry Morgenthau for $400,000. The dimensions of the tract are 700 feet front on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, three blocks front on St. Ann's Avenue, and 885 feet on One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The easterly boundary is near the line of Cypress Avenue. The Port Morris Trolley Line now runs on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the elevated railway has a station on the same street, and the Southern Boulevard trolley is also contiguous to the property. It is the intention of the purchaser to cut up the plot at once and put it into the hands of builders for improvement. The broker in the transaction was Mr. Charles MacRae.

The purchase of a Riverside Drive residence by Henry C. Miner stands at the head of a small list of dealings in private dwellings, and two trades involving Harlem apartment house property have added figures, if not significance, to the transactions of the week.

The down-town market has as yet given no signs of an awakening, and no news from it has developed beyond the rumor stage. A single sale, that of 150 Bleecker Street, for $80,000, is all that has saved it from utter oblivion during the past few days.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Francis M. Jencks and Jacob Lawson have sold, through Duff & Rusher, to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., the plot at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifth Street. An apartment house will be erected on the site at once.

John F. Kirwan has sold for R. Raymond and others the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 313 West Thirty-third Street, 22.8 by 57 by 98.9.

Kidansky & Fine have purchased for improvement the southwest corner of Ludlow and Rivington Streets, 25 by 100.

Henry Wise has sold for Weil & Mayer for $15,000 the five-story tenement, 288 Pearl Street, 25 by 100.

A. B. Kight has purchased from Hirsh Brothers the two lots on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 102.2.

Louis R. Berg has sold for Solomon Plaut, Henry Morgenthau, and Moses Goldsmith the plot southwest corner of Eightieth Street and Columbus Avenue, 64 by 102.2.

G. A. Hampton has sold for G. L. Lawrence to Benjamin Wechsler the two five-story flats, 944 and 946 Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.

William Picken has sold to a Mrs. Kraus, for $20,500, another one of his dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

A. Finkenberg has sold, for $15,000, the four-story and basement brick dwelling, 746 East Fifth Street.

The Auction Rooms.

The results of the week's dealings in the salesroom were in many respects disappointing. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, as plaintiff, was the purchaser of the valuable property at the southwest corner of Broadway and West Fourth Street, for about $25,000 less than the amount due on judgment, while the plaintiff's advantage in the sale of the Beck-Runk parcels was such as practically to exclude all outside bidding.

The effort of several speculators to unload portions of their holdings in the Washington Heights district into an attractive auction room offering cannot be said to have been disappointing, for its outcome was thoroughly in keeping with predictions generally made before the sale. A crowd was not lacking, but before the bidding had been in progress five minutes it was perfectly apparent that the various buyers were being well protected and that in order to admit of an actual purchase, the highest bid must be well up to the owner's idea of the value of the property. The sale ended disastrously, although a few lots out of the announced offering of eighty-nine were sold.

The sale of 40 lots for about $60,000 marked the successful beginning of the disposition of the 1,092 lots comprising the Hitchings homestead, in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn, and it is safe to say that as many more, if not the entire offering, will be knocked down at the continuation of the sale on Thursday. Despite the cry of low prices, the average figure for which lots were sold compares favorably with recent prices in the Bay Ridge section, making due allowance for the advantages of development and accessibility of the latter district.

Among the offerings for the coming week will be noticed those of 743 Greenwich Street and 116 Perry Street, to be sold by William M. Ryan in partition on Tuesday, as well as the property 360 West Forty-second Street, to be sold by the same auctioneer at voluntary sale.

On the same day James L. Wells will put up 23 lots in the Mount Hope section of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the junction of the Grand Concourse and Burnside Avenue.

At executor's sale on Wednesday, Bryan L. Kennelly will offer the business building 195 Water Street, and the dwelling 1,965 Madison Avenue. Among the valuable parcels to be sold by order of the court are the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street; the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and the water front property on the Harlem River between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

There were recorded last week 311 mortgages, for $4,522,072, of which 118, for $2,898,952, were at 5 per cent.; 149, for $849,883, were at more, and 44, for $775,237, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 176 mortgages, for $1,821,117, of which 66, for $1,177,261, were at 5 per cent.; 95, for $477,936, were at more, and 15, for $165,920, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Nov. 15.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 32 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame dwelling on rear of lot. Due on judgment, $17,319.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 100.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,003.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 360 West Forty-second Street, south side, 65 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 17 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 743 Greenwich Street, east side, 112.5 feet north of Perry Street, runs east 57.2 by northeast 36.9 by northwest 12.6 by west 8 by south 4 by west 78 by south 20.3, three-story brick dwelling; 116 Perry Street, south side, 96 feet west of Hudson Street, 25 by 48 by 25 by 57, four-story brick dwelling.

By James L. Wells, receiver's sale, David Thomson, receiver, 19 to 23 West Forty-fourth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone building, known as the Berkeley Lyceum.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, 23 lots in the Mount Hope section of the Twenty-fourth Ward at the junction of the Grand Concourse and Burnside Avenue.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. N. Tompkins, referee, Louise Street, east side, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Westchester, 75 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,839.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee, Bradhurst Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 99.11 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,948.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 24 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 270 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,528; subject to another mortgage for $19,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 335 East Forty-second Street, north side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 1,422 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,812.

By Louis Meister, foreclosure sale, Daniel E. Wing, referee, Willow Lane, southwest side, Lots 31 and 32 on map of Schuylerville, Throgg's Neck, 73 by 176.6 by 58 by 195.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 1,148 Park Avenue, west side, 67.7 feet south of Ninety-second Street, 17.3 by 71, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., sale to close an estate, 388 Bowery, east side, 25 feet north of Fifth Street, 24 by 100, four-story brick building, with store.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 195 Water Street, northeast side, 44.7 feet southwest of Fulton Street, 20.1 by 83 and irregular at rear, five-story brick business building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 1,965 Madison Avenue, east side, 38.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 19 by 80.6, four-story brownstone front dwelling.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 116 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 168.3 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,305.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, 244 Central Park West, 67.2 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, 22 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $42,450.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Heimberger, referee, 174 Wooster Street, east side, 100 feet north of Houston Street, 23 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,428.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 55 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,243.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 200 to 204 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 99.9 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores on the corner. Due on judgment, $13,328; subject to other mortgages for $130,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River, by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to point 250 feet east of First Avenue by north 10.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11, to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 8 by north 100.11, one, two, and three story frame and brick buildings, with rights to land under water; one-quarter interest. Due on judgment, $40,911.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 406 to 412 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, 100 by 100.11, one and four story brick factory. Due on judgment, $18,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Holt, referee, 1,460 Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,782.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, southwest corner of Murray and Greenwich Streets, 77.8 by 27, five-story brick building, with store, leasehold.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,261.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 819.6 feet north of Riverview Terrace, formerly Heath Avenue, 153.7 by 165.2 by 187.11 by 103.2, vacant; Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 103.2 feet north of the land of Fordham Morris, being Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 on the map of property of Mary Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 101.1 by 132 by 100 by 153.7, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $3,877; on the latter, $1,756.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 430 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 25 by 95, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $53,781.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., continuation of the sale of 1,092 lots on Ocean Avenue and intersecting streets, near King's Highway, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 200 by 98.9, several one, two, and three story brick and frame buildings. Due on judgment, $18,115.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, referee, 536 West Fortieth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and two-story brick stable at rear. Due on judgment, $2,986.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 214 East Twelfth Street, south side, 374.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 106.6, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $5,262; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 185 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27.6 by 87.7 by 27 by 85.9, Alphonso Hogenauer of 348 Willis Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $83,000.

Audubon Avenue, west side, block front from One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick school, 177 by 66; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $170,000.

Louise Street, east side, 200 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32.10; E. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $2,800.

Lincoln Street, west side, 250 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43.11; E. B. Levy, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 916 Tinton Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 27.6 by 40; F. Schierenbeck, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $1,200.

Walton and Mott Avenues, and One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, block, for a five-story brick school, 177 by 66; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $170,000.

Alterations.

No. 215 East Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick tenement; Harry Fischel, owner; A. V. O'Connor, architect; cost, $100.

Gun Hill Road, north side, 213 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; A. Weeks, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

Charlotte Street, west side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles B. Beck estate, owner; W. W. Taylor, architect; cost, $850.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 13.

AVENUE C, s s, Lot 198 and part of 197, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x273.6x irregular; James A. Murphy to Frank H. Murphy $10

AVENUE D, e s, 25 ft s of 2d St, 25x100; Thomas J. Boyd and wife to L. M. Hart 200

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116, 75x100; Henry S. Wood and wife to M. G. Pallister 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 25x85; Frank C. J. Becker and wife to John Willenbrok 4,750

78TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 15.8x76.8; R. Duke Barnum to Julius Jungmann 1

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44.4x100.11; Hannah E. Barnes and others to William P. Dixon 1

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.6x99.11; Julius Jungmann and wife to R. Duke Barnum 1

Recorded Leases.

GARVEY, Mary, to Alexander Feiz; 616 Grand St, 5 years $696

MEEHAN, James, and another to Robert C. Kraft; St. John's Av, corner of Dawson St, 7 1-3 years ..... $600 to 960

OTIS, Fessenden N., to William F. Orvis; 106 West 34th St, 2 8-12 years 3,000

SCHNAKENBERG, Louis H., to John J. Schmitt; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 98th St, 12 years ..... $3,450 to 3,750

WAGNER, Albert, to Richard E. Thibaut; 35 East 12th St, 5 1-6 years 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BARCLAY, Reginald G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41 West 52d St, 3 years $23,000

DE BOES, Bernard H., to William M. Purdy; Park Av, s e s, 81.8 ft gn of 90th St, 10x88, 1 year 3,000

HARRIS, Mary E., to Susan Channing; 51 East 79th St, 1 year 2,500

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Clara A. Bowron; 78th St, s s, 74 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

LOEW, William L., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 168 and 169 Prince St and 126 Thompson St, 3 years 40,000

MAYER, Milton, to Hyman Sonn and another; 8th Av, n w corner of 102d St, demand 5,000

THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB to Isaac J. Greenwood and another, executors; 5 and 7 North William St, 39.4x 32.9x47x53.1, 5 years 45,500

THE NEW YORK PRESS CLUB to Isaac J. Greenwood; 3 North William St, 22.7x58.1x24.5x62.7, 5 years 25,000

WILMERDING, John C., and wife to John C. Wilmerding and others; 31st St, s s, 115 ft w of 4th Av, secures 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Edward, to George B. Goldschmidt, as trustee ..... Nom.

GOLDSCHMIDT, H. P., & Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company $12,286

MARX, Max, to Thaddeus Moriarty 3,000

MOORES, William, to Henry J. Braker 4,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Thaddeus Moriarty. 1,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to Charles E. Stewart. 1,500

ORR, William C., as administrator, to Josephine Doherty, as executrix 7,512

OTIS, Ira L., to Marvin A. Culver ..... Val. Consid.

ROSENBLATT, Simon M., and another to Morris Falkenau 7,086

THIRD CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Sarah Akin 6,041

TIETJEN, John H., as executor, to Matilda J. Tietjen 4,089

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York to H. P. Goldschmidt & Co.. 12,174

Mechanics' Liens.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; F. L. Smith & Co. against Mary E. Ward, owner; Thomas Bridges, contractor 42

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 73.10 ft s of 182d St, 35x70.2; Washington Av, s e corner of 182d St, 19.5x70.2; Weber Brothers against Frank X. Buckle, owner and contractor 184

WEST END AV, 348; Edward P. Trayer against Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon, owners; Hornum & Holly, contractors 210

WEST END AV, 348; Burton Gliddon against Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon, owners; Hornum & Holly, contractors. 75

WEST END AV, 348; Murphy Brothers against Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon, owners; Hornum & Holly, contractors 2,750

3D AV, n e corner of 126th St, 20x95; the J. H. McLain Company against Andrew and Fred Bittner, owners; William H. Fiero & Co., contractors 193

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; Albert E. Davis against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 150

3D AV, 722; Robert E. Ruhle against Isidor Kahn, owner and contractor 76

38TH ST, 102 East; Robert Wick & Co. against Mrs. Minnie Knowlton, owner; William W. Graham Company, contractors 489

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; H. E. Stevens & Son against John Friedel, owner and contractor 397

57TH ST, 26 East; Richard S. Checkley against Henry C. Rogers, owner; C. Grinnell, contractor 1,003

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 125x100.11; the J. H. McLain Company against Frank E. Wise, owner; William H. Fiero & Co., contractors 39

135TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Thomas J. and Timothy J. McLaughlin against William Jeffrey, owner; Achill Adamo, contractor 548

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 200 to 139th St; Albert E. Davis against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor. 100

159TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x 100; Albert E. Davis against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 200

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; H. E. Stevens & Son against John Friedel, owner and contractor 36

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

165TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; G. W. Martin, on Pauline Larsen, to Charles Harrison 508

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x 175; Francis P. Furnald, with John Keppe, eight payments 80,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 81st St, 102x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Clarence F. Flint, (eleven payments) 70,000

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 50.2x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with E. Leonard Schiller, (eleven payments) 40,000

80TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 125.9x½ block; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Clarence F. True, (eleven payments) 70,000

86TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, 99x½ block; Francis M. Jencks, with Edward S. Betts, (eight payments) 65,000

Lis Pendens.

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 190, map of part of Hendrick Rutgers Farm, 7th Ward, 25x108, except part taken for widening said street; William Hodge and others, executors, &c., against Nancy Lewin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 160.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x128.8x13x17.9; Jennings St, s s, 126 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x126.11x13.6x126.4; Jennings St, s s, 143.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 17.4x127.9x13.6x126.11, William R. Rose and another against John Hansen and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages, for accounts;) attorney, P. Hellinger.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 854; Anna Campbell against Frederick Aldhous and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd, Jr.

WEST 132D ST, n s, 79.6 ft w of Wooster St, 43.2x75; James J. Phelan against Adam E. Fischer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Snow.

3D AV, 1,695 to 1,701, n e corner of 95th St, 100.8x100; Leopold Hellinger against Annie Pfluger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Hellinger.

7TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 51x100; Charles and Jacob Pauer against Lawrence Martin and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. A. Alexander.

49TH ST, 798 to 806, n w corner of 3d Av, 80x 100.5; Leopold Hellinger against Annie Pfluger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Hellinger.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. PALMER & CO.—Schedules of John Palmer, doing business as J. Palmer & Co., dealers in fancy goods at 8 to 10 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities, $44,172; nominal assets, $47,573; actual assets, $20,650.

C. STARK & SONS.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey received two executions aggregating $3,857 yesterday against C. Stark & Sons, dealers in wines and liquors, at 142 Seventh Street, the first being on a confessed judgment for $877, in favor of Edward R. Moos, for wines, and the second on a judgment obtained against them by Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind for $2,980, in favor of Schoeppy & Co., for wines.

BRETZFIELD, BRUNER & SHIERS.—Messrs. Bretzfield & Bruner, two of the partners in the firm of Bretzfield, Bruner & Shiers, manufacturers of fancy metal goods, at 403 and 405 Broome Street, were surprised at the action of Mrs. B. Shiers, the third partner, in giving a bill of sale of the entire business without their knowledge or consent, for $1,500, to Henrietta Rosenbaum, and have taken measures to get back the business.

Out of Town.

NATHALIC COAL COMPANY.—An attachment for $7,616 was issued yesterday against the Nathalic Anthracite Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, in favor of Grove D. Curtis and others.

KRUEGER BELTING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $4,000 against the Krueger Rawhide Belting Company, an Illinois corporation, in favor of John H. Seed, on a note made in April last.

FOWLER CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The assignee for the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company, insolvent, filed an inventory of the assets and liabilities of the concern in Chicago yesterday. The total assets are set at $223,737. The liabilities, consisting of accounts and notes payable, are $211,467, making an excess of assets over liabilities of $12,270.

WORCESTER CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—C. C. Goodrich of Hartford, Conn., who was recently appointed trustee in Connecticut for the Worcester Cycle Manufacturing Company, has announced that he will immediately enjoin the Central Trust Company of New York to prevent it from foreclosing the mortgage held on the property here. Until a hearing on this action has been held before Judge Townsend, at New Haven, Mr. Goodrich said he could make no announcement as to what action he would take in the interests of the general creditors. Mr. Goodrich proposes to test the validity of the mortgage held by the Central Trust Company. It is believed that it will be some time before the affairs of the company are straightened out.

Bank Failure in English, Ind.

ENGLISH, Ind., Nov. 13.—Every resident of Crawford County was shocked this morning when it was learned that the English Bank had failed to open its doors. Coupled with this came the report that President Willet of the Leavenworth branch had not been seen for three days, and that his mind was temporarily unbalanced over the death of his mother. As soon as the failure became known the bank's branches at Leavenworth and Marengo also closed. Nearly every farmer and business man in Crawford and Perry Counties is said to be concerned in the failures for amounts ranging from $200 to $300.

County Treasurer Brown had placed more than $10,000 with the suspended bank. No schedule of assets and liabilities can be given, but both are large.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALLEY, Mary A. and Harvey B.—Emma E. Horn, and others, executors, &c., deficiency $3,767

ABRAMS, Major, and Edward Joyce—The people 100

BOYCE, Henry H.—Yellow Pine Company. 308

BRADY, Patrick and Henry—J. Stahl and others 68

BELL, Joseph—J. E. Bab 39

BREWSTER, Hiram E.—Henry Meyer.... 336

BARNES, Ernest W.—H. L. Montgomery. 37

COHN, Walter J. and William L.—H. J. Libby & Co. 1,624

CHRIST, Augusta—F. A. Errington 122

EDWARDS, Lewis R.—C. Brickelmaier. 307

HARVEY, William H.—Nicoll & Roy Company 111

HIRSCH, Julius—J. Osborne's Son Company 616

LOWENTHAL, Dora—M. Goldberg, costs. 22

LIEDER, William J. A.—C. P. Tillinghast and another 40

LANE, Robert E.—H. W. De Mars 189

MIKELIS, Demetrius and Vacilios—V. Vaxivalis 8

MONTGOMERY, John H.—O. B. Ackerly. 542

McALPINE, Reynolds P.—H. P. Whitaker 951

McCANN, Patrick H.—E. O. Thompson, Jr., and another 100

NATHAN, Julien—H. L. Sandford and another 142

PRINCE, John J. and Joseph E.—M. Weil 130

ROSENTHAL, Max and Johanna E.—The people 500

ROSE, Warren H.—H. Aronson and others, costs 100

STARK, Charles, Jr., and George—Edward R. Moos 877

SANDERS, Joshua C.—E. Reidinger and others 202

SCHULTZ, Paul—J. Y. Jordan 137

SMITH, John B.—Louisa H. and Caroline L. Dolbear, deficiency 4,090

SMITH, John B.—Belinda H. Dolbear, deficiency 4,122

SMITH, John B.—Belinda H. Dolbear, deficiency 4,125

STARK, Carl, Charles and George—C. Schoeppy and another 2,980

TROLL, Martin—Armour & Co. 332

THE EXCELSIOR FUR AND GLOVE Sewing Machine Company—Louis Beissel 507

F. E. McALLISTER COMPANY—A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company 262

WALKER, John B.—J. E. Janvrin 233

WEIR, Martin—C. F. Koster 52

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.99⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.20
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Beef, family	9.50
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¼
Lard, prime	4.52½
Butter, State, finest creamery	.23
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	10.77½
Lead	3.75

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Flour steady; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; clears, $4.30@$4.45; Spring specials, $5.50; Minnesota hard patents, $4.00@$5; No. 2 Spring wheat, 87@90c; No. 3 red, 94¼@96¼c; No. 2 corn, 26⅝@26⅞c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 2 barley, 26@26¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per bbl, $7.35@$7.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.25@$4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Discouraging public and private cables led to a weak opening for cotton and a decline of 3@8 points on the first call. The Liverpool cables were much worse than looked for, showing a net loss of 4-64@5-64d. According to private cables the English cotton market was in a demoralized, semi-panicky condition as the result of increasing crop estimates, supported by a heavy movement. The Chronicle indicated that where not already completed cotton picking had made a good progress throughout the week and marketing had been free, with frosts reported for some sections, but nowhere the killing point. Private cables stated that spot cotton was being forced and sales were being made at less than public quotations. There was a disposition abroad to disregard the recent bullish crop report from Washington. Following the opening call there was a further loss of 1@2 points on some positions, by way of adjustment, after which there was a reaction of 4@5 points on most positions, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 5@6 points and sales of 115,200 bales. No business was done in spot cotton at New York; officially the market closed easy at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 5⅞c; middling Gulf, 6⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.57	5.58	5.55	5.58@5.59
December	5.57	5.60	5.56	5.58@5.60
January	5.62	5.66	5.61	5.64@5.65
February	5.67	5.68	5.67	5.68@5.70
March	5.72	5.75	5.71	5.73@5.74
April	5.77	5.81	5.77	5.78@5.79
May	5.82	5.86	5.80	5.83@5.84
June	5.87	5.90	5.87	5.88@5.89
July	5.93	5.95	5.92	5.93@5.94
August	5.99	6.00	5.97	5.97@5.98

Southern spot markets, middling, were: Galveston, 5 5-16c; New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5⅛c; Savannah, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5¼c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5 5-16c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d. Futures, irregular; 3-64@4-64d decline; closed irregular, 4@4½ points net decline. January-February, 307s; February-March, 307½s; March-April, 308¼s; April-May, 309@310s; May-June, 310½; June-July, 311¼b; July-August, 313s; August-September, 313¼b; November, 309b; November-December, 307s; December-January, 307s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	....	....	....	96¼
December	96½	97⅛	96⅜	96⅞
May	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93½
Corn—				
November	....	....	....	32⅜
December	32½	32½	32½	32½
May	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
Oats—				
December	....	....	....	25¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
November	....	....	....	94
December	93⅞	94⅞	93¾	94¼
May	90½	90⅞	90	90
Corn—				
November	....	....	....	26¼
December	26⅞	26¾	26⅜	26½
May	30¼	30¼	30	30
Oats—				
November	....	....	....	19⅝
December	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
May	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Controlling factors in the wheat situation were so irregular that the market had several sharp movements in both directions during the forenoon, winding up officially with a rather firm undertone, at ⅛c advance, to ¼c net decline, the latter on May, which received comparatively poor support during the forenoon speculation. On the curb, however, prices fell off again very rapidly, and at 1 o'clock were down to 90¾c for December, against 96⅞c, the regular close. Local sentiment placed a bullish construction upon early news, and loaded up freely with wheat, causing an overloaded market, which later became instrumental in the sharp curb decline. Cables were lower than expected, opening ⅛@⅜d off, but were offset in part by bullish reports from Russia, where colder weather still menaces navigation and points to a probable lessening of Russian shipments and consequent added interest in American wheat. Foreign houses were not openly buyers of cash wheat for export, although it was rumored that a cargo of 110,000 bushels had been taken for South Africa, with another cargo working. Sales reported otherwise consisted of only 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth. The Northwestern situation gave added material for bull argument, in that farm deliveries seem to be falling off, and the present liberal movement, therefore, likely to diminish in the near future.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—November, 91c; December, 89¾c; May, 87⅛@88c; No. 1 hard, 92¾c; No. 1 Northern, 91⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2 Spring, 86c; May, 90¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 13.—No. 1 hard, 92⅛c bid; No. 1 Northern, 91⅛c; May, 88¾c bid; No. 2 Northern, 87c bid.

Corn.

No. 2

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

5.—23 WEST 30TH ST.—Handsomely furnished square and hall room; front; sunny exposure; private tables; reference.

32D ST., 11 EAST.—New management; suits or single rooms; parlor dining room; superior table; references.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; references.

41ST ST., 15 EAST.—Attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; parlor dining room; references.

91ST ST., 52 WEST.—Extremely desirable, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with private bath, or single; home comforts; modern conveniences; select neighborhood; near L station and cable; table guests accommodated; moderate.

432 MADISON AV.—Pleasant third floor, sunny hall room; reference.

EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE WHOLE OR part of second floor, with board, in a refined private family; west side, near 93d St. station. Address B. B., Box 154 Times.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with partial or full board, for gentlemen; all conveniences; private Jewish families; near east or west side elevated. Comfort, 1,242 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant front room; hot and cold running water; good neighborhood; convenient location.

19TH ST., 225 EAST.—Large front room, newly furnished; bath; one or two gentlemen; reference.

30TH ST., 3 EAST.—Handsomely furnished front room; Southern exposure; heated; hot and cold running water.

48TH ST., 121 WEST.—Gentleman seeking home-like, pleasant rooms will find them at above address; private house; recently renovated and newly furnished; references.

54TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private residence; breakfast optional; references required.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, sunny room; nicely furnished; private house; one block from elevated station.

370 WEST 22D ST.—A large, front room, nicely furnished, with bath, $3 a week.

427 4TH AV.—Entire front of house; three windows; hot and cold water; open fire; suitable for one or two gentlemen; small rent; reference.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Square room; open fire; large closets; for one or two gentlemen; references.

FURNISHED, 132 WEST 37TH ST.—Handsome alcove room, two square connecting rooms, let separate or together; hot and cold water; steam heat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; fully competent; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Call, Monday, 102 East 52d St., Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent Swedish woman as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; can do parlorwork and waiting; city references. C. W., Box 96, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By American girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; city preferred; 4 years' reference from last place. 304 East 44th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 310 East 31st St., care of Peterson.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; two and one-half years' reference. J. K. Smith, 207 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By fine German Protestant as chambermaid and fine seamstress; no objection to wait on a lady; American family. 147 West 51st St. Dogherty.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 331 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; city or country. M. K., Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—French Protestant girl wishes place as chambermaid; good reference. 257 West 30th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting, or as waitress; good reference. R., 145 West 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK-WAITRESS—NURSE.—By two Canadian Protestant girls, just arrived, with four years' reference; will go separately or do entire work of house together; city or country Call up stairs Monday, 342 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By an experienced Englishwoman as cook and housekeeper; can take chef's position; serving all company lunches, dinners, receptions, &c.; personal reference. Care Mrs. Bolton, 651 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, English, where kitchenmaid is kept; has long personal references; thoroughly competent in all branches. A. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

COOK, &c.—As cook or to assist with laundry work by Protestant woman; in private family; has best reference. M. C., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as good family cook and laundress; in small family; city reference. 1,158 3d Av.; janitress.

COOK, &c.—As plain cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; seven years in last place. Call Monday, after 9 A. M., 130 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant girl as cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen Monday. 319 East 32d St.

COOK—PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By cook and parlormaid or waitress in small private family; best city references; together or separate. 205 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands her business; is excellent baker; good city reference. Can be seen at 161 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches; wages, $30 to $35; good personal references. T. T. 530 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; American; Protestant; fine baker; city or country; references, Linwood, 158 Green St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

COOK.—As excellent cook in private family; understands cooking thoroughly; personal references. C. D., 530 6th Av.

COOK.—First class; from Paris; best references, Paris and New York; good wages wanted; Mrs. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

COOK.—By competent Protestant cook; makes good soups, pastry, entrées, and desserts; excellent reference. Cook, 137 East 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class, competent, reliable young woman as cook and plain washer and ironer; reliable city reference. 332 East 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; English; city or country; good reference. 229 West 16th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; good reference. Call, Monday, at 420 West 26th St., Hughes's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman (Swede) as first-class cook; understands game, pastry, entrées; wages, $30. Call on Monday, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—Swedish cook; by day; competent in getting dinners, luncheons; good reference. 207 East 40th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a French cook; has filled chef's place in best private families; no cards. 861 8th Av.; third flat.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as cook; wages $30; city references. Address, by letter, Cook, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as good cook and laundress in small private family; good reference. 1,102 3d Av. Sage's bell.

COOK, &c.—By colored girl; good cook and laundress or housework; references. 141 West 35th St.

COOK.—By French cook in private family; good reference; wages $30. 466 7th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; good city reference. M. G., Box 83, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By English woman as cook; $50 month; can furnish best of reference. 309 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker to go out by the day or week to make and remodel dresses in private families. M. Jost, 303 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker just starting in business; can make pretty costumes in new style; reasonable prices. Mme. Pierrot, 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; remodeling same as new; terms moderate. Moran, 906 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies', children's fine dresses, tea gowns, dressing sacques; tucking, braiding, stitching; underwear; home, out by day; reference. 237 East 28th St., Kilbride's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaker would like a few more customers by day or at home; reasonable charges; McDowell system; reference. Miss Marshall, 71 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker by the day in families; $1.50. M. H., 208 East 48th St.

DRESSMAKER and MILLINER.—French dressmaker and milliner wishes work out by day. 207 West 30th St., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; is conscientiously recommended by well-known city family, in which for four years past (in another seven) she has most successfully taught English branches, German, music, needlework, and physical culture; is a refined American of superior qualifications and methods; young or advanced pupils. Box 197 Times Office.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a North German as nursery governess or maid in first-class New York family; good seamstress; city references; last position nearly five years. 244 East 62d St.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess, diplomée, very successful, wishes afternoon engagements; would take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Mme. M. Gellet, 244 West 22d St.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German nursery governess; good German and French; fine hand worker; references. Fraulein, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant as governess; diplomée; experienced and well recommended; good musician; German, English; needlework, &c. French Governess, 25 East 14th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess; also teaching French; obliging; full charge; highest references. Governess, 342 Lexington Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting nursery governess; for a few hours daily. Gabriel, 1,693 Lexington Avenue.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired, can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. H. H., 105 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place a nursery governess; North German; sews well and will be highly recommended in every respect. 42 West 58th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished young North German lady as visiting governess for morning hours; English branches, German; rudiments of French, music; highest references; moderate terms. Teacher, Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German lady; visiting engagements; fluent French and English; elementary music and drawing; highest city references. E. W., 465 West 23d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; additional engagement; elementary English; city references. D., 204 East 86th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Additional engagement wanted by a French visiting governess; references. Governess, 1,563 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, SECRETARY, CHAPERONE.—New England Gentlewoman who has had experience in various positions, desires position of trust either in family or school; references exchanged. Address Miss H., 54 East 53d St., or call Monday morning.

HOUSEKEEPER or NURSE.—Position as housekeeper or care of elderly lady; references. Mrs. L., 73 7th Av.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in care of first-class household, charge of servants, marketing, catering, shopping, &c.; desires respectable and responsible position; A1 references. Mrs. E., 136 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; middle-aged; seamstress; good dressmaker; no objection to going out by the day or month; in private family; best reference. Jeanne, 217 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; just landed; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; in a first-class family. Call, Monday, 251 West 24th St. M. B.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant as lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; good packer; in first-class family; best city reference. Call, Monday, A., 251 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly; also embroidery; best city references; Christian family. D., Box 51, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person as lady's maid; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference. M. A. T., 297 Court St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced French middle-aged person; good hairdresser and packer; best reference; city or country. Celine, Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent French lady's maid; can be seen at present employer's; wages $30. G. H. P., 121 Madison Av.

MAID, &c.—By refined German as maid and seamstress; excellent dressmaker; with first-class American family; four years' good city references. 9 East 9th St.

MAID.—By a North German, speaking French, English; good sewer and packer; for one lady. M., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—A lady would like to place a maid, who has lived with her five years, and whom she can highly recommend. 11 Lexington Av.

MAID.—By a competent German as maid to lady or grown children; good seamstress; excellent city reference. A. W., 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING MAID.—By a refined North German visiting maid; good sewer, mender; takes work home; references. L., 162 East 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady desires to secure situation for laundress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 11 to 2 o'clock, at 606 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress by the day in private family only; former employer can be seen. M. D., Box 850, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; first-class shirt ironer; assist with chamberwork. M. M., 251 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—In a first-class private family; three years in last place; best personal city references. A. Z., Box 100, 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her duties; personal references. Z., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; five years' reference. Apply, by letter, 787 7th Av., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; wages, $20 to $22; excellent city references. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do washing at home; best reference. M. T., 245 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; best city reference. Downing, 165 East 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family preferred; first-class personal city reference. Call Monday, 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to do fine washing at home. M. A. Simonson, 416 West 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French laundress; private family; willing, obliging; good references. Marguerite, 966 7th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By very competent, experienced infant's or young children's trained nurse; French woman; take entire charge from birth; neat, careful; well educated; neat sewer; first-class family; city references. Reliable, Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a well educated young Frenchwoman, just landed, in a private family as nurse or chambermaid. J. P., 142 West 31st St.

NURSE.—Young widow seeks charge of a child of society lady unable to give it sufficient care, or of a motherless child; experienced. Widow, 243 West 125th St.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant or young child; is reliable and trustworthy; ten years' reference. Present employer's, 34 West 87th St.

NURSE.—By refined, young, American nurse to small or grown children; understands bottle feeding; thoroughly intelligent and capable; neat sewer; first-class references. 414 West 19th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to recommend very highly as baby's nurse a girl that she has had in her employ for eleven years. Call, Monday morning, at 9 West 10th St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find a position for young woman as nurse to growing child or growing children; eight years' best reference. Call, Monday, 116 East 37th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent German as nurse to young or grown children; first-class city references. S. L., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young French girl; thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take full charge. Apply to the cook, 306 West 116th St.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse or do light chamberwork; plain sewing; city reference. Marie, 343 West 38th St.

NURSE.—By widow, care of child needing mother's attention. Widow, 243 West 125th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as infant's or child's nurse; experienced; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 713 Columbus Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By experienced woman as parlormaid or housemaid; city or country; highest city testimonials. 224 West 26th St.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly trained English parlormaid and waitress. Apply, Monday, between 2 and 3, at 25 West 48th St.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young German girl; best city references. Ella, Box 199 Times.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a maid; can cut and fit; understands all branches of dressmaking; no objection to light chamberwork; will be found very valuable. 15 East 29th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses and finishing; also buttonholes. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; private family; thoroughly competent; understands salads, carving, and serving wine; best personal city reference. M. J., Box 33, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in an American family; Protestant; four and one-half years in last place; best city references. J. Ellis, 144 West 101st St.

WAITRESS, &c.—As first-class waitress, or chamberwork and waiting, in private family; best city references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 240 East 37th St. McCabe.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; fills man's place; best city references. L., 804 East 33d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class English waitress; good city references; private family. 261 West 36th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent girl as waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. Call, Monday, 219 East 22d St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress; fills man's place; best city references. G., 304 East 33d St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By German woman by the day, washing, cooking, or cleaning. De Neve, 317 East 22d St.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to take family washing home; reference. E. M., 189 East 64th St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—Very best city reference. 224 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By lady's visiting maid; good seamstress; repairing skirts a specialty; will chaperone ladies to theatres, receptions, &c.; references. 270 West 23d St.

NOTICE.—ONLY FOR SELECT FAMILIES; Parisienne visiting governess, first class, purest accent, has few hours disengaged; highest references; lowest terms; $1 an hour. Mlle. Barrie, care of Mrs. Forger, 704 8th Av. Can be seen by appointment only.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—By young lady; accurate, reliable, good penman; knowledge of bookkeeping. Levy, 43 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

SEAL GARMENTS REPAIRED AND MADE over; the latest style; home or out; late of Montreal. C. L., 687 6th Av., Mrs. J. Martin.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and accurate with her work. Address Miss N., 304 East 12th St.; do not call.

YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, HAVING DIPLOMA, as teacher in school or family. Address Rev. A. Wittmeyer, 1,018 Lexington Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, who has been second man where three are kept, as butler; thoroughly understands his duties and can furnish the best of references; last place one year. J. P., Box 75, 254 8th Av.

BUTLER AND FIRST COOK IN PRIVATE family by a French-Swiss couple; thoroughly competent in all branches; town or country; good references. French Couple, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; first-class city references; has been butler and valet in the royal family of France. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By good man as butler; age 30; French; thoroughly competent; sober, willing, obliging; takes charge of dining room. Trouve, 118 East 53d St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler or butler and valet by a young man; single-handed; in a private family with good city reference; employers can be seen. J., Box 91, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent butler; sober and obliging; first-class city reference. Henry, 135 West 26th St., care of Lally.

BUTLER.—By Swede, thoroughly competent, in private family; personal city references. A. L., 162 East 23d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; personal city references; last place a year. W. D., 201 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—English; best city references; age 32; height 5 feet 8½ inches. J. M., 178 East 73d St.

BUTLER.—In small family; English; understands his business; good care of silver; valeting; references; willing. 577 8th Av.

BUTLER.—French, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. L. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By Swiss-German; thoroughly competent in all branches; good references. C. H., Box 365, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a colored man of neat appearance; willing, obliging; city reference. F. D., 231 West 41st St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler; just disengaged; is also good valet; first-class city references. P. M., Box 118, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent young Frenchman; willing, obliging; best city references. Louis, Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—As butler where second man or parlormaid is kept; best of references; last place one year. J. W., Box 16, 254 8th Av.

BUTLER.—Has good references for ability, sobriety; can valet; English; city, country. Hanson, 208 East 50th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his man to any one requiring a trustworthy, smart, and industrious man. L. G., Box 196, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; best city references. Robert, Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By married man; Swiss; thoroughly experienced; best city references. Maurer, 327 West 44th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By smart English couple; expert servants. Couple, 1,318 2d Av.

BUTLER.—High class; five years in last place. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By a man and wife as caretakers of bachelor's apartment or bachelors' apartment house; thoroughly understand the duties, and have first-class personal city references from respectable people to that effect. E. Finn, 320 East 42d St.

CARETAKERS.—By married couple, Swiss-French, as caretakers of bachelors' apartments; thoroughly understand their duties; have first-class city references. J. B. Siebert, 407 Bleecker St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a chef; single; 34 years of age; for private family; first-class references. E. T., 530 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By German, single, Protestant, age 31, medium size; thoroughly competent; careful city driver; neat appearance; good references; sober, honest, and obliging; willing to be useful; not afraid of work; can get work? Arthur, care of Mr. Hayes, 715 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; just disengaged on account of gentleman traveling; unsurpassed personal recommendations; smart appearance; skillful driver and rider; temperate; painstaking; industrious; obliging; trustworthy. Hugh, 227 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable middle-aged man; city or country; good driver; understands his business thoroughly; sober, respectful, willing, obliging, and useful on gentleman's place; highly recommended by first-class city families as to ability. Home, 353 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no children; understands care horses, carriages, harness; has best reference; careful city driver; would prefer country place; will be found willing, obliging. J. R., Box 53, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; gentleman's country place; competent and reliable; first-class personal or written reference; leaving because of family closing house. Powell, 161 West 100th St.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; thoroughly experienced in all branches; highest recommendations; former employers can be seen; city or country. J. C., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; 33; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness; six years' personal city references; family giving up horses. Allard, 261 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Swede; 31; single; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; careful and obliging; city or country; good reference. O. Anderson, 121 East 47th St., basement.

COACHMAN—COOK.—married; no children; competent; long experience; best families; wife first-class cook; best city or country reference. Present employer's, 2 East 50th St., stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By Englishman; single; age 33; 15 years' excellent reference; last employer can be seen; willing and obliging. J., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—By coachman and gardener; wife cook and laundress; first-class reference; country. H. T., 530 6th Av.

Furnacemen.

FURNACE MAN.—By a competent man to care furnaces; 14 years' reference from present employer. Donohue, 862 10th Av.

FURNACE MAN, &c.—Furnaces and sidewalks to look after by the month by an honest, sober man; best of reference. Furnaces, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—English; married; no children; a thorough, practical all around man; proficient in all matters pertaining to horticulture outside and under glass; experienced in formation of lawns, roads, &c.; strictly temperate and reliable. W. N., 985 8th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—By a groom or useful man; city or country; best city references. Donnelly, 201 West 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; can ride and drive, and teach young ladies and gentlemen how to ride; excellent reference. John Gillespie, care Chas. Bowman, 149 East 50th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a useful man; attend furnace; good houseworker, pantry, &c.; satisfactory private references. Furnaces, Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; accustomed to housework, having a two years' recommendation from his last place; is willing and obliging. F., 49 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man as useful man in private family; trustworthy, young, competent, and industrious; best reference. Holloran, 210 Bleecker St.

Valets.

VALET.—A gentleman, changing his residence, desires to find a place for his valet, to whom he can give the highest possible references for willingness, efficiency, and character. Valet, Box 127 Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

VALET.—By a Frenchman; speaking and corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; would travel. 823 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

Miscellaneous.

A NEAT-APPEARING YOUNG MAN OF 20, American, wants a position in a business house office; is willing to work for small salary where there is a chance to advance; the best of references given from late employer. S., Box 93, 1,242 Broadway.

HANDY MAN.—A married general handy man would like one more furnace to take care of in the neighborhood of East 49th St. Ch. Palm, 116 East 53d St.

HORSEMAN.—By thoroughly competent horseman; experience and reference. H., Box 2,541, City.

UPHOLSTERER.—By artistic workman by day or job. Upholsterer, Box 20, 467½ 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years; good penman; willing, faithful; small salary; references. Burke, 201 East 60th St.

YOUNG MAN, age 24, in wholesale house; strong, sober, industrious, and handy with tools. H. Morheim, 67 West 133d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, housekeepers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAIDS, SWEDISH cooks, French nurses, first-class waitresses, second men. Mrs. Seely, 352 6th Av.

WANTED—Waitress; private family. Call, Monday, 265 West 73d St.

WANTED—A young woman for housework, at 15 West 90th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—See the Sunlight Gas Lamp; reduced price all along the line; also two grades of cheap lamps if you want them; liberal commission and prompt deliveries. Sunlight Company, 545 Broadway, New York.

AAA.—WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $15 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address to-day. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 129, Tyrone, Penn.

WANTED—Salesman who is selling goods to the drug and saloon trade to sell our Old Dearborn Rye bottled in bond, on commission. It is being extensively advertised. Give recommendations. W. P. Squibb & Co., Lawrenceburgh, Ind.

WANTED—A young man as second with a waitress, or single-handed; English preferred. Apply on Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Room 14, 80 Broad St.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St., Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-day, 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "Is God a Metaphor or a Reality?" All are welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AVE. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Rev. W. Silverman will lecture on "Is God a Metaphor or a Reality." Services begin at 11 o'clock. All seats are free.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—On Nov. 11, a gray gelding, aged, flea-bitten, 15¼ hands high, heel corks on front feet; also black mare, eight years, white spot on forehead, off hind leg white, curly tail, fat, and heavy, weighing 1,100 pounds; a liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Address A. A. STEWART, 6th floor, 1,168 Broadway, New York.

$100.—Lost, a month ago, small, white FOX TERRIER; black lump on side; ten years' old; 4th Av. and 32d St. Return to 11 East 31st St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$3,000 CASH WILL BUY A LIGHT, PLEASANT business in good running order and paying well; will pay $10,000 in the next two years to active man; the most searching investigation courted; no agents. ACTIVE, 242 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

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Primary, Academic, and College Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
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Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

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School for Girls, Oct. 5. Primary, Advanced, College-Preparatory Classes, Kindergarten. Resident Pupils. 15 East 65th Street.

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LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Thompson Business College

and Institute of Telegraphy, Stenography and Typewriting, 20 Fourth Av., (opposite Cooper Union,) employs five experts day and evening; thirty-third year; terms lower than the lowest. "The most thorough, complete, and least expensive Business College in Greater New York." The course of instruction embraces the entire field of Mercantile Knowledge and Training, and each pupil receives individual instruction. The demand for our graduates exceeds the supply. Call or send for Prospectus.
A. W. MADISON, A. M., Prin.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, stenography, typewriting; ladies' department; day, evening. Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 74th St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

A.—GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
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TWENTY-FOURTH SEASON.
THE ONLY ARTISTIC SCHOOL
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Superior instruction in all Branches of vocal and instrumental music. Piano, Organ, Violin, 'Cello, Flute, Cornet, Mandolin, and all other instruments FROM the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST ARTISTIC PERFECTION at moderate terms.
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A THOROUGH SCHOOL OF DANCING.—Always open; refined surroundings; the one school devoting entire time mornings, afternoons, evenings to (strictly private) instruction; we thoroughly teach adults the glide waltz and two-step in one private course, with music, for $5, (reverse guaranteed.) Mr. and Mrs. HOWE, 104 West 42d, near 6th Av. Circulars.

GYMNASIUMS.

WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 6 E. 28th St. | Handball, Boxing, Training, Baths, &c. Entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN AND Children.—Carnegie Hall, West 57th St.; special boys' class; golf, fencing.

TEACHERS.

TO PARENTS DESIRING A VISITING TEACHER, a well-known city family conscientiously recommends one whom they for four years have proved superior in qualifications by education, culture, character, and methods; English, from kindergarten to college preparation, and thorough piano instruction. Address REFERENCES, Box 160 Times Office.

A LADY HAVING HER LITTLE GIRL UNDER the English and musical instruction of a superior visiting teacher, would like to form a class with one or two others; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box 154 Times Office.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE'S AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner of 20th St.

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West 23d St.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SPRING

A Number of Merchants Give Their Opinions as to the Prospects for Trade.

LARGE INCREASE EXPECTED

Demand in Many Lines of Goods Exceeds the Visible Supply—Manufactories and Mills Taxed to Their Utmost Capacity—Shortage in Woolens Predicted.

In the opinion of some of the most prominent merchants of this city, the trade of the coming Spring bids fair to surpass that of any season since 1892. Manufacturers, commission merchants, and importers of many lines of goods report an unusually heavy demand for goods for future delivery, notwithstanding the fact that November, which is, as a rule, considered a dull month in trade, has been a poorer month this year than it was expected to be. As a reason for this is given the mild weather and the yellow fever scare in a considerable portion of the United States, which combined to make the movement of goods in the retail stores slow, and left the heavy stocks laid in during the early part of the season comparatively unbroken.

For the coming Spring season, however, the prospects are considered to be most favorable. Several lines of goods, principally woolens, have, in fact, nearly been forced out of the market, the mills refusing to accept any more orders.

A number of large dealers were seen in reference to the situation, and their views follow:

A. D. Juilliard's Opinion.

Augustus D. Juilliard of the firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., general commission merchants, said: "The outlook is very satisfactory, and prospects for the Spring season never were brighter. It is by no means a boom that has taken possession of the trade, but a genuinely healthy activity which comes from increased prosperity. The demand for all lines of goods, with the exception of cotton stuffs, is excellent, and the latter are being temporarily neglected because of the low price of cotton and the expectation that it might go still lower as soon as the movement from the Southern markets begins. However, there is, in my opinion, no warrant for such fears.

"Collections this year have been excellent, and we have sustained no losses. The effect of adverse conditions in the South, as a result of the yellow fever, is gradually wearing off, and it will be only a short time before trade assumes its wonted proportions in that part of the country. It may be that we are expecting too much, but the indications are certainly excellent, and there is no reason to believe that they will fail us. There is at present a temporary lull, but this is natural for this time of the year. The fact, however, that large buyers have all placed their orders and have bought heavily proves that they have a good deal of confidence in the future, and that they are inclined to act upon the presumption that prosperity has come to stay."

Advance in Cotton Expected.

A member of the firm of William Simpson, Sons & Co., manufacturers of cotton goods, declared that in his opinion cotton would advance to a considerable degree within the next sixty days, and with the advance would come a demand for the manufactured article that would tax the capacity of the mills to the utmost. Said he:

"Cotton is now selling in the interior at less than the cost of production. The reasons for this state of affairs are many and varied, but I can say with confidence that the low price will continue only a short while longer and then the rise will begin. The prospects for the coming Spring are excellent, especially in the West, where they have raised such magnificent crops. Our business there has been extremely satisfactory, and such, I believe, has also been the experience of most manufacturers who sell goods in that territory.

"In the South, however, things seem to me to be pretty gloomy. Not alone has the yellow fever contributed its share to the general depression in that region, but the cotton planters have nearly all sold their crops, and the price they realized left them little, if anything. There was simply no money in raising cotton this year, and when the farmer cannot realize a profit on his product the retailer is sure to suffer. There is no doubt that even the South will pick up after a while, but we can hardly expect the conditions there to be as favorable as they are elsewhere for the next year at least."

Woolens in Great Demand.

James W. Cromwell, of William Iselin & Co., general commission merchants and importers, said: "The demand in all lines of goods for the Spring has surpassed all our expectations, but especially is this true of woolens. Manufacturers of woolen goods have already sold all they can possibly make, and many have positively refused to accept any more orders. The jobbers, to whom samples have already been delivered, report that they have also taken more orders from their trade than they can fill with the amount of goods they have already bought, and have informed the manufacturers that they will need many more goods. How they are going to get them is a difficult matter to determine just at present, unless some mills increase their capacity.

"Collections have been good all the Fall and we expect a very large Spring trade, as all other classes of goods have sold well. The silk trade has been very satisfactory. The one unfavorable spot in the whole country at present is the South, or strictly speaking, the Southwest, but I do not see any reason why it should not recover from its present inactivity. It is true that cotton has been low, but when we consider what an enormous crop they have had down there, it seems as if the loss would not be so great after all. In my opinion the farmers will realize just as much as if they had raised an average crop and received one or two cents a pound more than they did this Fall. There is no doubt that the Southern merchants will need a great many goods, and that as soon as things brighten up a little they will begin to send in heavy orders."

Outlook Encouraging.

A. M. Kridel of J. Kridel, Sons & Co., importers of ribbons and silks, said that his firm had already sold more goods than they had expected to sell during the entire season. "The outlook for Spring trade," he declared, "is encouraging, and we all anticipate a big business. In our particular line the prospects are further enhanced by the fact that a great many ribbons will be used both on dresses and hats. Chiffons and mousseline de soies are also considered to be much sought for articles, and in all these lines the stocks are very light. People have the money now, it seems, and they will certainly want what is fashionable. Not only are stocks light in the country, but even right here in New York the retail houses have not nearly the stocks of goods they usually carried.

"Almost all the orders we have taken are for goods which we must manufacture expressly for the buyers, and for this reason we expect that the market will be kept on a balanced basis. It will not be glutted as in former years, when manufacturers had to make up their goods and trust to their salesmen's abilities to get rid of them. We have all we can do to turn out our regular orders, and really could not turn out surplus stock on speculation. Our largest orders have come from the West. The Southern merchants have not placed theirs yet; but it is merely a question of a very short time when they will also send in their usual quota. The Eastern and Middle States have yielded a larger number of orders than usual, and have, besides, ordered earlier than in former years, all of which indicates that confidence seems to have been thoroughly restored."

Hope for Speedy Improvement.

Mr. Baker of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. pronounced the outlook as extremely encouraging. "The market at present," he said, "is a little flat, especially in cotton goods, but there is hope for speedy improvement. Everything points to a large business for next season, and I have no hesitancy in saying that it will be better than it has been for years. The present depression which some business men complain of is nothing more or less than we encounter every year about this time, and possibly the situation has been somewhat aggravated by the continued warm weather which has prevented the sale of Winter goods. That will soon pass, however, and when the market picks up again it will be a permanent revival. Merchants throughout the country realize that there is going to be a strong demand for all classes of merchandise, and they are preparing for it.

"The people in the West and Northwest are in better circumstances than they have been for a long time, and when they find that after they have paid their debts they still have a surplus left, they will certainly begin to provide themselves with the articles that they have for the last few years done without. There is, in my opinion, no cause for alarm in the Southwest either. The agricultural classes there have had a plentiful crop, and when they have recovered from their present scare they will make up for lost time and we shall be able to number them among our heaviest buyers."

Influx of Gold Expected.

Alfred Ray of the firm of Lawrence & Co., commission merchants and manufacturers of dress goods, predicted that the coming season would be productive of an immense business. Said he: "There are three reasons why I can speak in so sanguine a vein. In the first place, the crops that we have had all through the United States have been phenomenal and the prices unusually high. This fact alone would have a tendency to uplift the market for some time to come. Then there is the large export business that has been done this year, and, finally, the influx of gold, which must necessarily result from our increased exports. Aside from these reasons, it must be borne in mind that stocks are still very low. True enough, merchants bought heavily during the first part of this season, but then Spring stocks still remain unusually low.

"For years the retailers have been buying from hand to mouth, and now, when they see an opportunity to do some business, they will certainly take advantage of it. The truth of the matter is that at present the consumers are paying off their debts, and as soon as they get through doing that they will begin to buy, and buy better material than they have been able to get for some time. This process may take a little time yet, but the eventual results are inevitable. When people have the money they want goods.

"One thing I want to say is this: If the present Administration carries out the currency reform plan as suggested by Secretary Gage, I think we shall be launched on an era of prosperity that will continue for some years. I have sufficient confidence in the Government to think that this will sooner or later be done, and if the powers that be recognized the importance of the matter I have no fear they would hesitate to adopt some plan at least that would set at rest all further talk about currency reform."

Recovery of Trade Inevitable.

Henry Abegg of Abegg & Rusch, commission merchants and importers of silks, spoke in this way: "From what we can see and read regarding the crops in the United States of the past and of the present, and from the opportunities which are offered for selling the crops, a recovery and revival of trade seem inevitable. In spite of all that has been said regarding the industrial improvement which is to bring about good times, I firmly hold to the belief that the agricultural interests of a country determine its fate. In my opinion the present brilliant outlook is due entirely to the magnificent crops we have had, and not to the agency of any protective tariff. I speak without bias, for in my own case a protective tariff has done my firm more good than harm. Still I say that the welfare of the industrial classes depends entirely upon that of the agriculturists, and once the latter have a prosperous season, its effects are likely to be felt for several years.

"All that can be asked now is that Congress does its duty and refrains from meddling with affairs that have a tendency to upset the markets. We want no war scares and no dabbling in silver schemes. In other words, we want to be let strictly alone. Nothing affects trade more quickly and more harmfully than legislation which produces an unstable condition of the money markets. Our present prospects are excellent, and we can only hope that nothing will arise to turn the tide of prosperity upon which I think we have been fairly launched."

Wants No War Scares.

John F. Degener of the firm of C. A. Auffmordt & Co., commission merchants, feels much encouraged over the prospects. Said he: "Everything points to the most favorable conditions of trade for next Spring, and unless something intervenes to disturb the present situation there is no reason why our fondest hopes may not be realized. What in my opinion we should be spared particularly is the reckless jingo agitations and unfounded war rumors. It is almost a crime to mar the present prosperous indications by such disturbing elements. Another thing is that Congress should do all in its power to allay any unwarranted rumors concerning difficulties with foreign nations or dissensions among ourselves, and if our legislators do their duty they will simply pass what measures are absolutely necessary for the running of the Government and leave everything else to take care of itself."

Mills Running on Full Complement.

Oscar Hoffstadt of Bressneck, Broesel & Co., woolens, said this: "Business next year will undoubtedly be in a healthy condition. With the West receiving good prices for crops and the industries in the East continually improving, I do not see how it can be otherwise. The mills in the East are running a full complement of labor. The South, of course, will suffer to some extent, but, on the whole, there will be a good trade all through 1898. Business will be done with considerably more confidence, as every merchant realizes that the highest prices have by no means been obtained for goods, and an advance is likely to come any moment. Knowing that later on they will have to pay more for goods, they are taking advantage of the present conditions and laying in heavy stocks for the Spring.

"For four years people have been starving themselves for goods, buying only what was imperatively necessary to keep up a limited trade. During the last few months buying has become more speculative, and this will no doubt continue during the next year, or at least during the early part of next year."

Silk Trade Good.

A member of the firm of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., manufacturers of silks, spoke hopefully of the situation, saying: "The silk trade, especially in the large cities, will be splendid next season, to judge from the amount of goods that have already been sold for future delivery. It is safe to assume that business in our line, both in the quality and quantity of goods sold, will surpass that of several seasons past. All mills are running full time, and are turning out goods as fast as possible; in fact, some manufacturers to my positive knowledge have more orders on hand now than they can comfortably take care of."

A number of other houses were seen, including W. L. Strong & Co., Deering, Milliken & Co., Fleitman & Co., Spielmann & Co., and Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, all of whom do a large commission and import business, and the unanimous sentiment was that an almost unprecedented business may confidently be looked forward to next Spring.

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All the Latest Books At New Era Prices.

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Celebrated Classique Corsets

in new models, straight-fronts, short hips and decollette, of Tattetas, Silk and Satin Broche, Broche Coutil and Wool, Plain and Fancy Batistes

Acknowledged to be the most perfect fitting and highest class corsets made

In addition large assortments of exclusive styles of their regular lines of

French Hand-made Corsets

West 23d St.

SCHOOLGIRLS AFTER FACTS.

Secretary Gardner of the Board of Trade Deluged with Letters.

Between thirty and forty pupils of the Maryland State School in Baltimore are responsible for the present state of mind of Frank S. Gardner, the Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. About two weeks ago a letter from Baltimore addressed to the "Secretary of the New York Board of Trade" was opened and read by Mr. Gardner with curious interest. It was a dainty missive, and in graceful feminine chirography told how the writer, a pupil in the Maryland State School, was preparing an essay on "An Imaginary Trip to the North," and she desired as complete information as possible about New York City, its extent, appearance, institutions, show features, and business enterprises. Would the Secretary kindly send her some information?

The Secretary is a public-spirited and obliging young man, and without hesitation he determined to comply with this polite request. Here was a double opportunity—to oblige a young lady and to boom New York. While turning over in his mind just what he should send to the Baltimore maiden, four more letters from that city were handed to him. Each one was similar in character to the first one received. Four more pocketbooks panted forth an essay on "An Imaginary Trip to the North." Mr. Gardner smiled benignly, and inwardly rejoiced at being able to serve five knowledge-seeking young women to the advantage of his own beloved city. He sent out and bought some recent publications containing accurate data about this great metropolis. Some of the publications were handsomely illustrated. Five neat packages were made up and sent to the waiting pupils of the Maryland State School.

The effect of this act of courtesy was surprising to Secretary Gardner, although not unnatural. A few days after he had mailed his packages of information about New York, he began to receive letters from other pupils of the Maryland State School. They were all going to write about "an imaginary trip to the North," and "would Mr. Gardner kindly send, &c?" These letters have been coming every day for the last fortnight. A big pigeonhole in Secretary Gardner's desk is filled with them, and to his feverish imagination the schoolgirls of Baltimore are doing nothing but preparing essays on "An imaginary trip North." As he contemplates the purchase and mailing of thirty or more additional packages of New York literature, he realizes it down in his pocket book this part of this epistolary "Trip to the North" is not imaginary.

Don't waste a minute in cases of Croup. Give Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and repeat at frequent intervals until relief comes, or the doctor. It's an almost infallible cure.—Adv.

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Cloak, Suit and Fur Elegance at Unmatchable Prices.

Paris Capes and Wraps in Velour-du-Nord, Sicillienne Silk, Camel's Hair and Melton, elaborately braided or beaded, trimmed with rich furs, handsomely lined,
24.75 to 69.00;
Actually worth $40.00 to $98.00.

GOLF CAPES in Scotch Mixed Tweeds and reversible Plaid Cheviot, high storm collar, hood and straps 8.25

MILITARY and GOLF CAPES in Navy Scotch double faced cheviot and chinchilla, with plaid, check or plain red linings . 14.75

VELOUR BLOUSE JACKETS in fine quality Velour-du-Nord, plain or handsomely braided and jetted, edged with Persian Lamb or Alaska sable; black or colored satin linings 24.75

RUSSIAN BLOUSE JACKETS in English Melton and Kersey, appliqued in same material; high storm inlaid Velvet collar; lined throughout with satin rhadame . . 14.75

TAILOR-MADE COATS in English Kersey and Melton, shield or fly-fronts, strapped seams, lined throughout with colored or black satin rhadame,
10.75 and 12.75

BOUCLE CLOTH JACKETS, extra fine quality, shield fronts; lined with black satin rhadame 8.75

Suit Specials.

TAILOR-MADE DRESSES in Cheviot Serge, lined throughout with changeable Taffeta silk, fly-front Jackets 13.75

RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS in Whipcord, Meltonette, English Tweed, and Cheviot, fine Tailor finish; lined throughout with changeable Taffeta silk 24.75

Fur Specials.

Alaska Seal Coats, London dye, wide self facings, richly lined with brocade and plain satin—

24 inch	27 inch
150.00	170.00

Electric Seal Coats, 26 inches long, wide facings, fancy brocade linings 37.75
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Wool Seal Capes; 30 inches long, full trimmed 24.75
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Electric Seal Collarettes, with Paw Persian yoke and collar. 8.75
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Scarfs of Stone Marten (selected skins), six tails and two heads 11.75
Scarfs of Alaska Sable, eight tails. 3.98

Balance of our Imported Costumes at Great Reductions from original prices.

They are the creations of Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, Sara Meyer, Worth, Felix, Gusta Beer, &c., and are suitable for carriage, promenade and evening wear.

Trimmed Millinery

Will display Monday New importations of Evening Hats, Toques and Dress Hats,

by Virot, Reboux, Carlier, Esther Meyer, and other world-renowned artists, together with original and practical ideas from our own workrooms, making in all one of the most attractive exhibits of the season.

Evening Neck Fancies.

Our collection of Novelty Neck Fancies for evening wear exceeds in style and character all former exhibits, and comprises many exclusive Paris novelties in Scarfs, Fichus, Fronts, Bows, Collarettes, Sashes, Boas, Capes, &c.; also artistic creations from our own workrooms.

Special Values. French Dora Pleated Fronts, lace trimmed, fancy collar, **$1.79** each——The Paris Mousseline Brilliante Bow, accordion pleated collar, **$1.25** each——The new Twice-around Scarf Bow, pleated ends, with graduated tucks, **$1.68** each.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

REASONING IN CHILDREN

Speakers at a Brooklyn Institute Conference Show a Broad Difference of Opinion.

THE ETHICAL APPRECIATION

Dr. Felter Rebukes President Eliot—Why a Child Cannot Reason Syllogistically—Corporal Punishment the Child's Moral Salvation, Says Channing Stebbins.

About 100 women, most of whom were school teachers, assembled last Wednesday afternoon in the larger lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to listen to addresses on "How Children Reason." The conference was under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Department of Pedagogy. L. H. White, Principal of School No. 94, acted as Chairman and made a few brief introductory remarks. Reports on "Observations of the Reasoning Power in Children" were made by Mrs. Franklin W. Hooper and William L. Felter, Ph. D., Principal of School No. 15, while Channing Stebbins, Principal of School No. 77, offered argument and examples to show that corporal punishment in the public schools was the only way to teach certain pupils the difference between right and wrong.

Mrs. Hooper gave her experiences in teaching children, and said that patience and care in watching the development of a child and proper restraining and diverting influences would accomplish more permanent good than the most judiciously administered thrashing.

"Let a child learn to observe cause and effect," she said, "teach him to understand that he is responsible for his own unhappiness, when he has done wrong; bring him up to appreciate the full significance of noblesse oblige, and all will be well.

Children Acute Reasoners.

"Children are acute reasoners," she said, "in their own little world, and often make observations that are astonishing in their grasp of the principles presented to them. A little boy, on being asked what Christ said when he rebuked Simon for finding fault with Mary Magdalene and her alabaster box, remarked: 'Oh, the Lord said, "She is much more of a lady than you are a gentleman, Simon."' I think you will agree with me that the little boy had the right idea of it all.

"Children when they do wrong can readily be made to comprehend that they are to blame for the sorrow they cause themselves and others. Many of them see an injustice in trying to lay the blame elsewhere. One little boy, when asked about 'The sins of the fathers being visited upon the children, &c.,' said, 'I would be ashamed to blame the naughty things I do on my poor grandpapa.' The literal interpretation that a child gives to what he sees and hears is often very remarkable.

"The power of self-control is sometimes Strongly developed in children in a way that should serve as a fitting example for adults. My own little boy was once given an example to do in arithmetic by his teacher. It was an example that the author had already solved to serve as an illustration. Instead of taking this example, he took another. When recitation time came he was asked if he had done the example. He said, 'No.' The teacher made him stay after school and do five. She then called him to her for an explanation, and it was only then that he showed her that the task that he had performed was really more difficult to do than that accomplished by the other pupils. 'Why didn't you tell me,' she said, 'that you had done this, and then I should not have punished you.' 'Oh,' he replied, 'I thought the five examples wouldn't do me any harm.'

"Very often children catch at sounds and repeat them without cogitating what the meaning may be. I knew of a little girl who used to repeat over and over again 'tunkeltel,' and it was some time before it was discovered that she had caught the last part of the phrase 'more than tongue can tell.'"

Infinite Patience Overdone.

Dr. Felter said that the "infinite patience" system might be carried too far, and that very often teachers unjustly blamed themselves for imagining that they had not been patient enough. "Take a class," he said, "that contains fifty children; forty-eight of them are good scholars and only two need patience and extra time given them. Is it right that the forty-eight should be made to suffer because these two need special opportunity and instruction? Is it not better for those children whose minds are not normal to go somewhere else than to a public school. I offer this simply as a proposition to those busy who are constantly believing that they don't have patience enough.

"I want to show you that we expect too much from children. We forget that a child's time of observation has been short when we ask him to give reasons for certain things. That he occasionally hits the mark in a most startling way that excites our wonder and admiration is mere accident. He reasoned from the premises with which his limited observation had made him acquainted, that is all. A little boy was once rescued by his mother while walking along the gutter on the roof of a house. As she clasped him safely in her arms she asked him if he had not been afraid to do such a thing, and the boy replied: 'Why, you told me that God takes care of me wherever I am.' Now, that child was correct, as far as his mental life had developed. He knew nothing of the laws of gravitation, and hence should not be been expected to comprehend that a false step would have meant his death.

The Use of Analogy.

"This question was once put to a class of children: 'Why are glass tips placed on telegraph poles?' One answer was, 'To keep the poles from catching fire.' Now that child had probably gotten his idea from seeing the trolley of an electric car giving forth sparks. He had seen glass or porcelain tips there, and so at once accounted for their presence on telegraph poles. Another child answered, 'So a man can catch hold of the wires and not get burned.' The base of this observation is not quite clear, but in the next answer we have the trolley cars again, 'If wood was there, it would be burned.' Now, in all these answers the children reasoned from analogy, and, according to their limited experience, they were perfectly correct.

"In an English school this question was once put to a class of small boys, 'Why is the ocean salt?' To which came the ready answer, 'To keep drowned folks sweet.' The base of the analogy is not at once apparent here, but undoubtedly the youngster could have given it if pressed for an explanation. At any rate he had some idea of a condition of means toward an end.

"While the High School Building was in course of construction a man fell from the staging and was killed. 'Why,' asked a little boy, 'didn't he fall on his feet?'

"Sometimes children draw their conclusions quickly from analogy and without reasoning or hesitation. I once asked a young pupil how the boundary lines were marked between the States. He replied at once that they were great, big lines made with red paint. Of course, he remembered the map. He had nothing else to guide him in reaching his conclusion. Within the scope of his experience he was right.

Harvard's President Criticised.

"As much as I like, personally, President Eliot of Harvard University, I believe he has done our schools an irreparable wrong in criticising them because they had not taught the children to reason syllogistically. The logical order pursued by adults is not the child's order. Only very little child thinking is by the formal order of observation, comparison, and judgment. The child is made up of blind instincts and impulses. He jumps to conclusions. To introduce logical processes at this stage would be injurious. The child's pictures show that the subject does not unfold itself in the logical order from observation and comparison by synthesis to a conception of a whole, but the reverse. The whole is comprehended first and the parts afterward. Our present methods in arithmetic, science, music, language assume that the order of the development of instincts is logical. Our primary methods need revision.

"One false idea is that everything that the senses convey to the child's mind must be immediately drawn out again in the form of language. There are certain growing periods when the mind seeks to take in much and to discharge little in the form of language. The times have changed since we were ready to declare that consciousness occupied the whole field of mentality.

"When the mathematical truth is once brought clearly to consciousness its universality is at once felt. But memory must be used to fasten the impression. General conceptions doing with external nature come next; observation and resemblance assist here. But to develop political, social, ethical notions is far more difficult."

Corporal Punishment a Benefit.

Mr. Stebbins's address created something of a flutter in the audience and many suppressed ejaculations of surprise. He spoke extemporaneously, holding a newspaper in his right hand, with which he gesticulated briefly but with sudden emphasis. He spoke well. He said:

"It is my honest belief that corporal punishment is the moral salvation of many children. They regard it as the natural effect from a given cause. Nature herself inflicts punishment through pain. The headache, toothache, and other corporal pains kind nature imposes upon her children as direct results, as warnings against repeating certain actions. Why should the rod be spared at school and employed at home, when everything points to the fact that corporal punishment is judiciously administered in the school while at the home anger and loss of temper too often guide the rod?

"I once taught school in New York. There teachers were forbidden to inflict bodily pain. We told the parents, and the parents administered the thrashings at home. From my personal knowledge I know that many of these thrashings were brutal in the extreme, and inflicted without first making the child understand why he was punished.

"Boys who do wrong should be made to expiate their naughtiness through bodily pain. That sort of punishment is their due. They expect it and deem it just. Many times I have said to a pupil: 'Don't you think you should be whipped for doing that?' and he has invariably replied, 'Yes, Sir.'

"The plan of infinite patience, so highly regarded by one of our speakers this afternoon, is all right in its place. But many children have not that fine ethical discrimination that can be appealed to in that way; they haven't that within them which can be touched by appealing to their better self; often they haven't any better self. And the fact that wrongdoing is followed by physical pain is the only way that they can be made to appreciate the fact that it is bad for them to do wrong. That idea, when it does not and cannot come from within, must be driven into the child.

"And from another point of view: Which is worse and which is followed by more harmful, permanent results, mental suffering or physical pain? Why should there be a distinction between hurting the feelings and administering pain by corporal punishment?

"It is the refining influence, the beauty of the surroundings, that bring out that inner consciousness that can be appealed to through infinite patience. But some children have not this environment or are incapable of being moved by it; and their moral salvation lies through inflicted pain as the inevitable result of wrongdoing.

"Surround a child by all that is best and beautiful in art and nature; let him see grand pictures and sculptures and trees and flowers; let him hear refining music; but for heaven's sake don't ask him for an analysis of his emotions. Let him keep his impressions. Don't bother him with questions and expect prodigies. He has not the power of language through which to reveal his emotions."

Hungarian Peasant Ball.

The Hungarian Literary Society will give a Hungarian peasant ball at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, on New Year's Eve. Francis Stockinger, Austro-Hungarian Consul General, and Mrs. Stockinger will be the patrons of the affair, the proceeds of which will be devoted to providing poor children with Winter clothing.

Wreckage on Lake Huron.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ontario, Nov. 13.—Capt. Lambert, lighthouse keeper at Chantry Island, reports that a quantity of wreckage consisting of the upper works of a steamer and a board and life preserver with the name "Str. E. B. Hale" on them, came ashore on the west side of Chantry Island last night.

Wants to be Police Surgeon.

Dr. Edwin M. Cox, operating surgeon at St. Francis's Hospital, is a candidate for the place of Police Surgeon, in which office there are two vacancies. He is supported by Frederick S. Gibbs, Edward Lauterbach, Frank P. Murtha, and Mayor Strong.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

THE FINEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE

Silk & Dress Goods Department

IN THE CITY.

We shall offer on Monday, Nov. 15, and during the week,

Plaids, Romans, Changeable Taffetas, Broches, Black Taffetas, Brocades, and Satin Duchesse, all of the latest European and American production.

FIRST WINTER REMNANT SALE.—More than 5,000 yards, Lengths from 2 to 12 yards, at about ONE-HALF the regular price.

DRESS GOODS.—50 pieces Ladies' Cloth in all the new shades, 52 inches wide, value $1.25, sale price, per yd. - $1.00
50 pieces French Silk and Wool Novelties, imported to sell for $2.25; special price, per yd. - - - - - - - - $1.65
40 pieces Light Weight Kerseys for Tailor-made garments in two-tone effects, 50 inches wide, regular price $2.00, sale price, per yd. - - - - - - - - - - - - $1.50

We keep exclusively a Legitimate Dry Goods Store, together with an infinite variety of FANCY ARTICLES, on the principle of the SHOEMAKER TO HIS LAST, and GIVE THE GROCER A CHANCE. We were the first house to publicly advocate this doctrine, and are glad there are some others who have followed our example.

It pays to buy at Vantine's | *It pays to buy at Vantine's*

One of the show places of the great metropolis.

A VISIT TO VANTINE'S. The latch-string of our great home of Oriental art is always out. Every one is cordially invited to come. There will be no toll to pay. There will be no one to importune you to buy. You will be entirely at liberty to wander from department to department and admire the matchless collection of Oriental

RUGS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, HANGINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, CUSHIONS, SCREENS, FURNITURE, PORCELAINS, BRONZES, SATSUMA, CLOISONNE, MAKUZA-KOZAN WARE, TABLEWARE, LAMPS, BRIC-A-BRAC, VASES, ORNAMENTS, PAINTINGS, IVORY CARVINGS, SILVERWARE, CURIOS, WEAPONS, ARMOR,

and other things which we have gathered together from Japan, China, Turkey, Persia, India and Egypt.

For to-morrow and next day we offer among the beautiful

HAND-CARVED IVORIES:

IVORY FAN: highly polished; 23 sticks in the fan; 12 inches long; inlaid with mother of pearl; decorated with gold lacquer in bird and floral designs; **$75.00.**
IVORY DRAGON: 36 inches long; very quaint and artistic; **$150.00.**
IVORY FLYING DRAGON: 13 inches long; **$25.00.**
IVORY CRAB: very artistic; **$18.00.**
IVORY CHESS SETS: large figures, **$18.00** the set; small figures, **$10.00** the set.
POLISHED IVORY CHESS SETS: not carved; large figures, **$7.50** the set; small figures, **$4.50** the set.
IVORY PAPER CUTTERS: carved filigree handles; silver mounting between handles and blade; 14 inches long; **$12.00;** another lot have flat polished blades; upper end is handsomely carved; 11 inches long; **$6.75.**
CARVED IVORY TIGER: 5 1-2 inches high, 10 1-2 inches long; very lifelike; **$375.00.**
CARVED IVORY GROUP: represents Japanese ancient warrior and his lady love; very fine; **$100.00.**
CARVED IVORY FIGURE: represents a Japanese frog charmer carrying a potful of frogs, while several other frogs are hopping around his feet; 9 1-2 inches high; very interesting; **$60.00.**
CARVED IVORY FISHERMAN: represents a fisherman returning from his toil laden with fish; fine cabinet piece; **$40.00.**
CARVED IVORY ANIMAL TRAINER: with a dragon on his shoulder ready to perform the tricks he has taught it; **$27.50.**

OUR GREAT HOME OF ORIENTAL ART HOLDS OUT HANDS OF WELCOME TO ALL.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
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Between 18th and 19th Sts.

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Sunday
Nov. 14-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

JUDGE CHASES A BURGLAR

Aged Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court Has a Lively Time with a Midnight Intruder.

THE WATCHMAN SAW NOTHING

"Guess I'm in the Wrong Room," Said the Robber, and Then Ran — He Got Little Booty.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 13.—Burglars in Westchester County are no respecters of persons. This was proved about 2 o'clock this morning, when Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court was aroused from his sleep by a peculiar noise at the foot of his bed. He sat up and looked, and by the dim light in his room and the bright moonlight which streamed in through the windows, saw a man going through his judicial trousers.

"Who are you and what are you doing there?" the Judge asked.

"Guess I'm in the wrong room," said the man.

"Get out of here, you scoundrel," exclaimed the aged Judge, and, despite his years, he sprang out of bed and made a rush for the intruder. The burglar did not stop to argue the case with the Judge, but started for the hall, and the Judge chased him down stairs, where the fellow went into the dining room, threw up a window, and jumped out, landing on the ground about six feet below. He made off toward the rear of the place. He had entered through that window by means of a small ladder.

The Judge got a good look at the burglar, and says he will know him if he ever sees him again.

He gave a description of him to Chief of Police Edward Bogart.

The Judge after the escape of his burglar returned to his bedroom and found that the fellow had stolen his gold-rimmed eyeglasses, some Columbian half-dollars, and a gold pocket pen and pencil. This last the Judge prized highly, as it was a present from his daughter, who died about twenty years ago. It is thought that the burglar is a local candidate for State prison.

Justice Dykman's home is in the best part of Broadway, and the residents there have a special mounted night watchman to look after their homes. It so happened that he was in front of the house at the very time the Judge was chasing the burglar out of the house. He saw the lights when the household was aroused, but as no outcry was made and as the burglar escaped by the rear of the place, his suspicions were not aroused. He thought somebody might be ill, and did not trouble himself to inquire.

The Judge was not well, having held court nearly every day during the week, and the excitement of his burglar chase so upset him that he was unable to go to the Court House as usual this morning to hold his Saturday Special Term of the Supreme Court. As a consequence many lawyers who had motions to make or cases to try had to go away without being heard.

Thus this burglar not only stole the Judge's property, but upset the court machinery, but that was perhaps a matter of indifference to him, and he may wish pretty soon that it was permanently upset.

BOYCOTT AN ILLEGAL WEAPON.

Appeal Court Decision in Case of Oxley Stave Co. and Cooper Union Members.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—An opinion handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals holds that the boycott is not a legal weapon. The decision will be of interest to the labor organizations all over the country, inasmuch as it upholds the right of corporations to introduce their saving devices into their establishments.

The case in question is that of the Oxley Stave Company of Kansas City, Kan., vs. J. S. Hoskins and twelve others. The defendants are all members of the Coopers' Union, No. 18, of Kansas City and Trades Assembly of the same place. Some of them were employed in the Oxley Stave Company.

In January, 1896, the Stave Company placed in their plant a machine to hoop barrels. This angered the defendants, who, after requesting the Stave Company to withdraw their machines, and having their request refused, caused a boycott to be entered against them.

The Stave Company went to the United States District Court and secured an injunction against the defendants. The latter thereupon appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which now affirms the decision of the lower court.

Judges Sanborn and Thayer, in doing so, said that the defendants had no right to form a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiff of its right to manage its own business. If such a thing were lawful, then a combination might be organized for the purpose of preventing the use of typesetting machines, presses, harvesters, threshers, and thousands of other useful inventions.

Judge Caldwell dissents from his associates in a lengthy opinion, in which he denounces trusts.

DEFENSES AT NEWPORT.

Heavy Guns in Place and Mortar Batteries Nearly Complete.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 13.—The work on the mortar battery at Fort Adams and at Dutch Island, where two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles are to be placed, has been so well advanced that by next Spring twelve ten-inch mortars and two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles will be in readiness to protect Narragansett Bay.

These nearly completed fortifications are but a part of the monster plan which the War Department has outlined for the more thorough defense of the approaches to New York through the Sound at Newport and Narragansett Bay.

Attempts to secure very much needed lands at Jamestown, recently surveyed by the War Department officials, have led to a legal squabble between the owners and the Government, and in consequence the usual condemnation proceedings will be taken by the Government. Inasmuch as the titles to the required land are badly mixed, it is only by such process that the Government would be able to properly acquire the land. At Jamestown a mortar battery, together with small forts, containing twelve-inch breech-loading rifles on disappearing gun carriages, will comprise the defenses.

The range finder at Fort Adams is completed, the mortar carriages have arrived, and before Winter sets in the mortars are expected and will be immediately set up and the masonry work will be thoroughly set by Spring.

The work at Fort Adams has been carried on under the direction of Major D. W. Lockwood, United States Corps of Engineers, and his assistant, Lieut. C. H. McKinstry of the same service. At Dutch Island the work was done under contract by R. M. Dudley of New York, who stated a few days ago that the guns can come at any time and be placed and ready for firing in twenty-four hours.

Woman Attacked by a Goat.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Mary Burns, an elderly woman who lives at 575 Springfield Avenue, this city, was attacked by a goat to-day while crossing some lots near her home. Her left leg was broken and she received other serious injuries before the savage animal was driven off.

Strike for Ohio River Railroad.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Nov. 13.—Chief Arthur, it is understood here, will order a strike on the Ohio River Railroad Tuesday unless the discharged engineers, Taylor, Shigsley, Bartell, and Creel, are reinstated.

Luetgert's Trial Set for Nov. 22.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It has been finally agreed that the second trial of Luetgert will begin Nov. 22.

LEGAL NOTES.

ELIE CHARLIER'S WILL UPHELD.—The late Elie Charlier gave his residuary estate to his executors, in trust, and of the income an annuity of $600 was to be paid, by the first and second clauses, to Euphemia Marie Douglass Carmichael, during life, and a like amount to his daughter-in-law, which should cease on the death of his wife. The remainder of the income of all the testator's property was given to his wife during her life. By the fifth clause, the testator directed that at the death of his wife all his property should go, in equal shares, to his grandchildren, "each grandchild at my wife's death to have an equal share," with a provision for retaining the share of each grandchild until he or she was twenty-five years of age; and in case of his wife's death before him, immediately upon his death the property was to vest in his grandchildren. On appeal by Mr. Charlier's children from a decree of the Surrogate construing the will, it was claimed that this disposition of the residuary estate was illegal, as being in contravention of the statute requiring that the absolute ownership of personal property shall not be suspended by any limitation or condition whatever for a longer period than two lives in being at the death of the testator. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has now unanimously affirmed the Surrogate's decree upholding the will. "It seems to me clear," Justice Ingraham says, "that upon the death of his wife, if she survives him, or upon his own death, in case his wife should not survive him, all of his property should vest in his grandchildren, and the annuities given by the first and second clauses of the will were limited to the continuance of the trust, which was only to come into existence in case the wife survives him, and which, in that event, was to terminate upon the death of his wife. In determining the construction to be given to this will, we must bear in mind the rule that a construction which would support the will is to be preferred to one which would render it invalid; and while the first clause of the will, if not controlled by a clearly expressed intention of the testator, would continue the annuity to Mrs. Carmichael during her life, irrespective of any other condition, the express provision that the property is to vest in his grandchildren upon the death of his wife, in case she survived him, or in case of her death before the testator, immediately upon his death, being inconsistent with a continuance of the annuity beyond the life of his wife, the first clause of the will must give way to this clearly expressed intention, and the annuities given by the first and second clauses must be held to terminate upon the death of the testator's wife."

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PAYMENT OF LODGE BENEFIT.—A reversal has been directed by the Appellate Division in this city of a judgment secured by Sarah Roche in her suit against Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, upon a benefit certificate issued to her husband, John Roche, to pay $2,000 for her benefit in the event of his death while in good standing. Among the answers to questions put to Roche on his application for membership, which answers were made warranties, was that he had not been attended by a physician, or had professionally consulted one, for two years, and that was for a cold. On the trial of Mrs. Roche's suit it was shown that four months before the application was made by Roche for membership, he had been attended professionally at his home by a physician for rheumatism in one of his limbs. The physician testified, however, that he did not know that Roche had any rheumatism. The Court was asked by defendant to charge that any untrue statement by deceased, that applicant had not been attended by or had professionally consulted a physician for over two years, was a breach of the warranty, and on such untrue statement plaintiff could not recover. The Court answered: "I refuse to charge it, unless for a medical attendance; if the medical attendance was for some affair so trifling as not to come within the definition of disease to be treated by a physician." Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the Appellate tribunal, holds that this was clearly error. The fact of disease had nothing to do with the question. It was the professional consultation in regard to his physical condition. It might be that the physician would discover that there was no disease, whereas the patient thought he had one. Still, it would be a breach of the warranty, because there would be the professional consultation."

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SERVICES TO BE "SATISFACTORY TO PUBLISHERS."—Thereon C. Crawford's recovery in his suit against The Mail and Express Publishing Company for breach of a contract of employment was affirmed, with some reduction, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Friday. On the 24th of August, 1892, Mr. Crawford, a professional writer for the press, was employed by the late Elliott F. Shepard, as President of the defendant, for two years at a stipulated salary to contribute a weekly article to its newspaper, with the proviso that the services should be "satisfactory to the publishers," and if they were not he should be entitled to one week's notice of the termination of his employment. One week after Col. Shepard's death, in March, 1895, Crawford was discharged. On the first trial, in April, 1896, the complaint was dismissed, the Judge holding that under the terms of the contract the company had a right to terminate the employment as it did. The Appellate Division about a year ago directed a reversal, holding that the plaintiff, having been discharged because his services were unsatisfactory, was entitled to go to the jury upon the question whether the dissatisfaction was genuine or whether it resulted from a desire to reduce expenses. The recovery by plaintiff on the second trial of a verdict for $3,753.20, which included $717.20 interest, is now modified by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, by deducting the interest, thus reducing the verdict to $3,036, the court holding that the action having been brought before the expiration of the contract the damages were necessarily unliquidated, and it was error to charge that the jury should allow interest.

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INDORSEMENT OF A NOTE FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.—In a suit by the State National Bank to recover from Smith M. Weed upon a note for $2,000, made by Nathan E. Reed, on which Weed was indorser, the defense was that Weed indorsed the note without consideration for Reed's accommodation, and for a particular purpose; that it was diverted by Reed from that purpose, and delivered to one Mason, as collateral security to secure payment of a debt of Reed's to Mason, then overdue, and that Mason gave it to plaintiff as collateral to a claim against him, then overdue. The Appellate Division, in this city, has now unanimously reversed judgment given in favor of the plaintiff, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, upon the ground that an answer of the cashier of the plaintiff, based on hearsay, was improperly permitted in evidence; that plaintiff parted with something on the credit of the note.

***

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—While George Weber was riding on the platform of a horse car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, by invitation of the conductor, a collision occurred with a coal cart. The coal cart was standing on the sidewalk, the horse attached to it being partly on the sidewalk and partly in the street, there being a space of about four feet between the southerly rail of the track and the curbstone. When the body of the car was within nine or ten feet of the cart, the driver of the car saw the horse attached to the coal cart make a movement as if to bite the car horse nearest him. This movement of the cart horse caused the coal cart to begin to slip down; the car driver at once applied his brake, but it would not hold, and his car was projected with violence against the wheel of the cart; Weber's hand was caught in the wheel and some part of the body of the car, and one of his fingers was torn off. A judgment secured by Weber, in his suit against the railroad company for damages, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, Justices Ramsey and O'Brien concurring. The driver swore that the brake had been out of order for more than a month, and that he had no less than four times reported it to the starter, and the Court holds that there was enough to go to the jury in support of the particular allegation of the complaint that the accident was caused by the use of a defective brake. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gave a dissenting opinion, in which Justice Ingraham concurred. The Presiding Justice held that there was no credible evidence that the car could have been stopped in time to avoid collision. "The driver says the car could be stopped in four or five feet. This is upon its face untrue. Going at the usual rate, it takes but half a second to go five feet, (128 N. Y. 625,) a time not only manifestly insufficient to stop the car, but even to set the brake."

LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTH

Georgia Legislators to Try and Find a Way for Its Suppression.

SUGGESTIONS OF LAWMAKERS

In Advance of Their Action Legislators Express Reasons Why Mob Law Rules at Times, and Some Do Not Hesitate to Approve It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—Every State in the South is looking to the Georgia Legislature to take the initiative in legislation to prevent the execution of lynch law, the prevalence of which in Georgia and other Southern States during the past few months has aroused feeling in all parts of the Union. That the Legislature now in session will be called upon to take some decisive action, there is little doubt. It is a grave problem, indeed, as to what law can be enacted that will suppress mob law, so long as the crime of rape exists. Lynchings have not been wholly confined to parties guilty of this crime, and it was this point that Governor Atkinson made especially strong in his message read at the opening of the present session. The Governor is anxious and impatient to have some action taken that shall prevent the crime of lawless violence, and yet the legislators are divided more upon this question than any one likely to come befcre the Assembly.

The question has been asked, "Are the Georgia legislators in favor of lynching?" A great many of them are at least of the opinion that no legislative action can remedy the evil, and will say so next week when the question will be brought to a focus. The matter will be fully aired in both houses, beginning on Monday, and preceding this controversy the following interviews with prominent members of both houses are interesting, as giving individual feelings upon this much-mooted question:

Representative J. L. Boynton of Calhoun County said: "Lynching, in my opinion, is the result of combined causes. The practice has more or less prevailed in times of popular excitement, and especially in newly settled regions before the establishment of the power of civil government. Criminal laws are imperfect, at best, and they are not administered with that vigor necessary to inspire confidence in their sufficiency. In criminal trials, 'justice' is often side-tracked, and technicalities given the right of way. The people who do not understand such practice observe this, and losing faith in the adequacy of the law, take the law into their own hands.

"This fault in the law, or its administration, in connection with the impatience and impulsiveness characteristic of the Anglo-American, makes lynching probable at any time for atrocities and for certain most heinous crimes so often perpetrated upon women and young girls. All laws on that line on the statute books fall stillborn and are dead before they are promulgated. I say this because it is true and not because I advocate lynch law."

Lynching Sometimes Necessary.

Representative W. S. West of Lowndes County thus expressed himself: "I do not think that the General Assembly can enact any law that would have any effect upon lynching. Sometimes there are crimes committed in the State which call for lynching; while at other times there is no excuse for it in the least. It is a difficult question to determine. I can only say: 'Stop the crime and you will stop the lynching.'"

Hon. J. Felder of Fulton County makes this suggestion: "I am fearful that it does not lie in the power of the Legislature to devise a law that will absolutely prevent lynching, although the evil can be greatly diminished by enacting laws that will bring about speedier trials in cases where defendants are charged with the offense of rape. I am of the opinion that if the Legislature will make the offense of assault with intent to commit rape a capital felony, except on the recommendation of the jury trying the case, thereby saving the outraged victim the necessity of confessing the accomplishment of the act, much good will result."

Must Educate the Negro.

J. W. Law, the only negro representative in the House, says: "The only solution of the lynching question in Georgia that I can see is the education of the negro. Ignorance causes more crime in Georgia than any other thing. Educate the negro and you will prevent the crime of rape. So far as the Governor's message is concerned, my views on the matter coincide with his in their entirety."

Hon. W. C. Kendrick of Terrell County: "All this talk of the Governor in his message about arming the prisoner when he is about to be taken from the officer by a mob is nonsense. I don't believe in petting a prisoner. Why, the first thing he would think about would be to shoot down the officer who had him in custody and escape. So far as the courts are concerned, I don't believe the fault lies there. The only way to prevent lynching is to prevent the crime which actuates it; and the only way to do that is to educate the negro."

The Hon. Pope Brown, who will probably run on the Democratic ticket for Governor at the next election, in discussing the subject, said: "I believe Bill Nye struck the keynote to the situation when he said 'Stop the cause and you will prevent the crime.' The only solution of this question is to educate the people of this State. I don't mean by that that only the negro should be educated, but that the education of both the white and black is necessary. I do not adhere to the views pointed out in the Governor's message."

Representative B. H. Hill of Troup County, is apologetic, but said: "We in the South only lynch people for rape, or an attempt to rape, and in my opinion, there is only one way to stop lynching, and that is by preventing the crime. As suggested by the Governor, it might be well for an officer when he finds that he will be mobbed to protect his prisoner, to arm him and allow him to defend himself, but this would only increase the loss of life, as men who are determined and fearless enough to lynch a criminal care little for their lives, and would undertake to lynch him even at the cost of their own lives. While I deeply regret the increase of the crime, and the seeming necessity of lynch law, yet I confidently believe that it is often a blessing to the unfortunate community in which the crime is committed. I do not think our penal laws must or can be greatly improved, save in some details. Our Judges are able, capable and fearless, and should have ample power and latitude to exercise discretion in all cases."

How Some Senators Stand.

Said Senator C. E. Battle of the Twenty-fourth District: "The only way to mitigate lynching in Georgia is the good, strong, and healthy respect for the laws as they now exist."

Senator Yancey Carter, who is a possible Populist candidate for Governor in the coming campaign, thus expressed his views: "I have not made a close study of the Governor's message, and cannot say whether my views concur with his. The main cause of lynchings in this State, so far as I am able to discern, is primarily due to the incompetency of the officers who are employed to protect our prisoners. If an officer had the true courage and manhood about him to properly execute the duties intrusted to him, lynchings in Georgia would be far fewer than they now are. Nine times out of ten where a lynching occurs, the officers form a conspiracy with the mob to lynch their prisoner. What Georgia needs are officers who will not shirk their duty in a case like this."

Senator Jeff Wilcox of the Fifth District said: "I know of no legislation on the part of the General Assembly whereby lynchings can be prevented in this State, save the prevention of the crime that leads up to it. I do not believe that a prisoner charged with a capital offense should be armed to protect himself against mob violence. I hardly know, while I do not approve of it, but that lynching is the best thing to do in some instances. People living in large cities with adequate police and military protecton, look upon lynching as a terrible thing. But let them get down in the turpentine regions or any part of Georgia where the country is sparsely settled, and where our women are at the mercy of the negro brute, and they will find that lynching is a necessity to quell the commission of this terrible crime."

Senator W. W. Turner of the Thirty-seventh District thus expressed his views: "I have no fixed views on the lynching question. If I were to say anything, though, as to what would best prevent lynching in this State, it would be to drive the whisky traffic from it. Seventy per cent. of the crimes which cause lynching, are, I believe, perpetrated while the prisoners' brains are dulled from drink. The effect produced by whisky gives a man a bolder feeling than he would have in his normal state, and prompts him to do things that he would not do if he had been free from the intoxicant. This is the best remedy I can prescribe."

MR. ROUSS'S GIFT TO THE CITY.

He Has Procured a Replica of the Statue of Washington and Lafayette Now in Paris.

Charles Broadway Rouss has purchased a replica of the bronze group of Washington and Lafayette, which stands in the Place des Etats Unis, Paris. He will present it to this city this week.

The statue was given to the City of Paris in 1895 by Joseph Pulitzer, and was modeled by M. Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty. The design represents Washington and Lafayette clasping hands. The figures are about double life size and are mounted on a pedestal of granite. The total height is about thirty feet and the weight twenty tons, three tons of bronze being used in the figures alone. The cost is not far from $30,000.

When the statue was made, the sculptor reserved the privilege of producing a duplicate, provided it was not erected in any part of Europe. Mr. Rouss's attention was called to the group by A. Salmon of Paris, an intimate friend of M. Bartholdi, and he determined to purchase the replica, and give it to the city as a memorial of his son, Charles H. B. Rouss, who died in April, 1891.

It is expected the group will make a notable addition to New York's statuary. Mr. Rouss is anxious to have the statue unveiled on the next anniversary of Washington's birthday. The cast has already been made, and the statue stands complete in the studio of M. Bartholdi, at Paris. Provided it does not reach this country in time, it will be unveiled July 4. It will probably be erected in Central Park. Although Mr. Rouss has made no preference of location, it is thought that he favors the plaza, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the new Soldiers and Sailors' Monument will stand.

CROWD AT THE FLOWER SHOW.

The Second Day of the Exhibition in Hotel Astoria Ballroom—Mrs. E. R. Ladew Wins Prizes.

The second day of the flower show at the Hotel Astoria brought out double the number of guests of the first day, and during the late afternoon and evening the ballroom was crowded.

The Bird of Paradise plant, from the greenhouse of Mrs. E. R. Ladew, which has attracted much interest, has won a special prize, as has also the rare Auracaria-Rulei Compacta Nephraski. Mrs. Ladew received a certificate for the best-arranged collection of stove and greenhouse plants occupying a space of 75 square feet.

The large Cattleya Labiata, from the greenhouse of A. Herrington, Madison, N. J., which has nearly 150 blossoms, won the prize for the best specimen of orchid in flower, and Charles G. Roebling received a special prize for his orchid, the rarest in America, which is technically known as a Cypripedium Insigne Sandera.

The patronesses of the exhibition are:

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. John N. Beekman, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. William Chandler Carey, Mrs. John Coster, Mrs. Cattotet, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William Dinsmore, Mrs. C. G. Dinsmore, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Robert Huntington, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. John D. Prince, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Walker, Jr., Mrs. Lucius Wilderming, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Storrs Wells, and Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

These, with most of those whose greenhouses were represented, were present yesterday at the exhibition.

To-day will be the last day of the show. The doors will be open from 2 to 10 P. M.

BRIDGE TRACK LAYING STOPPED.

Injunction Against President Berri Served Yesterday Morning.

The work of laying tracks for the trolley companies at the bridge terminal has been stopped by a temporary injunction, which was served on Bridge President Berri at 1:30 yesterday morning. The injunction is returnable on Tuesday, and was obtained by a New York newspaper. It rests on the failure to provide a subway at the New York end of the bridge. Mr. Berri said yesterday that the subway was in the original contract and the trolley people were willing to build it, but Chief Engineer Martin of the bridge objected on the ground that it would be dangerous.

"Pedestrians," said Mr. Berri, "will have five ways of reaching the promenade by stairways without crossing the trolley tracks. When it is taken into consideration that all of the cars are going in one direction, and when pedestrians do not have to cross the tracks if they do not want to, there is nowhere near the danger that there is on Park Row, where there are four tracks, two going in one direction and two in the other, not to say anything about the vehicles. Mr. Martin, who helped to build the bridge, stakes his reputation on the fact that a subway is not necessary. When the trolley cars are running over the bridge they calculate on taking half of the passengers who now use the bridge cars, and if they give pedestrians a chance to reach the promenade by descending one flight of stairs, I don't see where the danger comes in."

"Any one can see for himself by examining the plans," said President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, "that there will not be the slightest danger here. Pedestrians who do not want to cross the tracks will have the choice of crossing the overhead passageway or going through the subway as indicated in the plans. The whole thing is a scheme for a newspaper to get itself advertised. I would sooner cross the four trolley tracks at the terminal than the seven tracks that gridiron Park Row and Centre Street outside. The trolley cars all run in the same direction, and are practically at a standstill all the time where the danger is supposed to be."

Payment for Convict-Made Goods.

Controller Fitch said yesterday that the reason he had not been able to recognize the certificate of the Secretary of the State Commissioner of Prisons in regard to convict-made goods was that the law—Section 105 of Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1896—specifically required such a certificate to be made as an act of the Commissioner, and it could not therefore be delegated to subordinates. This position was rendered necessary, the Controller said, by an opinion of the Counsel of the Corporation. The aggregate amount of the bills of contractors presented to the Financial Department, and which could not be paid owing to the failure to comply with the provisions of the State Prison laws, is about $50,000. It is believed that the plan now determined upon by the State Prison Commissioners will enable the Financial Department to audit and pay the bills promptly.

Car Conductor's Narrow Escape.

John McDurine, thirty-three years old, of Lentz Avenue, Newark, had a narrow escape from death in Jersey City at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He is employed as a conductor on a trolley car running between the two cities. At Harrison and Communipaw Avenues the trolley pole slipped from the wire. In adjusting it he fell over the dashboard. A Belt Line car came up at that moment and struck McDurine. He rolled under the fender and when the car was stopped was unconscious. He was taken to the City Hospital. His injuries are serious, but not fatal.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Famed for its beauty—its durability—its exclusiveness—its completeness in all lines—its moderate cost.

Special display of VENETIAN CARVED FURNITURE for the dining room, bed room, library and hall.

ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS, in over fifty patterns, from $18.50 to $500.00.

In the section devoted to IMPORTED GOODS we are exhibiting the most varied assortment of individual articles ever seen in America. The chief characteristics of these goods are their graceful and artistic shapes, and excellent workmanship. They comprise Cabinets, Pedestals, Screens, Consoles, Jardinieres, Desks, Music Stands, Fancy Tables, Easels, &c., from Venice, Vienna, Paris, London —— all marked at prices that compare favorably with home productions.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

IN LOMBARDY'S CHIEF CITY

First Glimpses of Milan Caught by the Light of a Cloud-Fretted Moon.

THE VIEW OF THE DUOMO

Gay Throngs on Corso and Ramparts—Gallery Victor Emmanuel—A Peasant Dance—Lombardy's Iron Crown—Curious Gravestones and Offerings in Chiaravalle Churchyard.

We arrived at Milan one moonlight night, and, having engaged our rooms at the Venezia and left in them our impedimenta, we went at once to see the cathedral.

It was one of those delightful moonlight nights with clouds constantly racing across the moon, giving weird Nibelungen effects of Walküre and dragons with complicated tails. The moon itself seemed to be tearing along as if the man in it had a rendezvous and was furious at the clouds that would get in his way. Against this background the Duomo, with its conglomeration of architectures, loomed up majestically. We stood in the Cathedral Square, looking up at its immensity. It never occurred to us that we were hungry or tired, although we had been traveling all day. The night was getting cloudier, and occasional flashes of lightning would suddenly light up the church, causing each statue and pinnacle to stand out in relief. The moon seemed to be playing hide-and-seek with the statues on the roof, and would look down coquettishly and then dash behind a cloud. The grave old statues seemed to enjoy it, too; we fancied we could see their grim features relax as fair Luna sported with them.

The Inn and Its Landlord.

At last a heavy shower drove us home, and we soon were sleeping peacefully in our cozy little inn. We had the nicest little bullet-headed landlord, who candidly said that he liked Americans because they never disputed his bills. We thought that rather ominous, but it wasn't; we were amazed at the smallness of our bills. It was a pleasant place, although the strong smell of stable led us to judge that our dear friends the horses were reposing quite near us. They fed us well and were most obliging, but their wine was an abomination. It tasted like ink, with a bouquet of ancient straw.

The next morning we "did" the Duomo in orthodox fashion, going to the top laboriously to see the wonderful view, and wonderful it is. Such gardens and villas, such a panorama of the Alps and Apennines, and then the close view of the hundreds of statues that adorn the roof! What a stupendous creation it is! How many people for hundreds of years have given their brains and hands to make it what it is!

Like a Town of France.

Milan is more like a French town than a North Italian one. It is celebrated for its handsome and well-dressed women. The general aspect of the town is gay and cheerful. On the Corso and the Ramparts is a constant stream of well-to-do-looking people and handsome carriages. It struck us particularly, having just come from Venice, where carriages are unknown and no one is well dressed except, of course, the foreigners. All the streets in Milan seem to radiate from the cathedral square, so that wherever you go you always come out at the Duomo, realizing the proverb, "All roads lead to Rome."

The equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel in the square is very spirited, and the horse much more natural than in most cases, for he is only pawing the air with one leg, instead of three. It is a worthy tribute to the "re-galantuomo," gallant in all senses of the word. The Gallery Victor Emmanuel is unique.

The Gallery Victor Emmanuel.

It is a street of handsome shops inclosed in glass. It was built by an English syndicate, and everything can be bought there, from diamonds to shoestrings. This is the fashionable shopping quarter, and the place to see pretty women—with veils like those of Spanish women over their heads, generally coming from the Cathedral, where they have said their morning prayer, and where they unconsciously make the prettiest kind of pictures, kneeling with bowed head, the rays of colored sunlight falling upon them through the stained-glass windows. These women are of the middle class—the "rich and great" wear gorgeous French monstrosities, and shop in imposing carriages, with well appointed men servants to wait on them.

Milan is a very rich town, and there are many handsome private residences, with large gardens around them. These gardens make Milan the beautiful city that it is.

Peasant Dance in a Wineshop.

Our kind little landlord asked us one night if we would like to go to a peasant dance, held in one of the wineshops frequented by that class. We were only too delighted, as our idea was to see un-guide-booky things and things that would give us an idea of how the people live. The long, low-ceiled room was full of men and women in the native costume, the women wearing the old headdress of silver pins stuck in like the spoke of a wheel or the rays of the sun. Some of them were very pretty, and the white kerchief pinned across the bosom and the ray-crowned head made a bewitching effect.

They danced a modified tarantella, not especially graceful and not impassioned, like the tarantella of Southern Italy, but everything that peasants do is interesting to people who live in a country where there are no peasants. Then came a peculiar dance that was really more like a game. A man makes a large cornucopia of paper, which he pins to his coattail; the dance music begins, and he dances around the room, his back turned to each person in succession. As he passes each tries with a lighted match to set fire to the cornucopia. Just as the match nearly touches the paper he ducks down and skips away. It was very amusing. After the dance is over he burns the paper himself, to show that it is not asbestos.

The Iron Crown of Lombardy.

In the Church of St. Ambrose we saw the huge old iron crown with which the Kings of Lombardy used to be crowned. They must have had remarkable heads, those ancient Kings, if they could carry such a weight for a few moments, even. Imagine a small cooking stove as a headgear, and you have the iron crown of Lombardy.

In the museum is a statue of a genial Duke of Milan who kept 5,000 dogs. These he billeted upon his faithful subjects. He made the rounds every few days, and if he found a dog overfed the culprit was only fined; but if a dog had died, as even royal dogs sometimes do, then imprisonment and confiscation of all his property was the mild and paternal punishment inflicted. It is comforting to read that the tyrant was poisoned—an easy and summary way the Italians of that day had of disposing of annoying persons.

Old Church of Chiaravalle.

The old Church of Chiaravalle is interesting, because it was built in honor of St. Bernard, who came over the Alps to a church conference, and so charmed his hearers by his eloquence and his pure and simple goodness that they erected a church and a monastery in his honor, to be governed forever by his rules.

In the churchyard are many curious gravestones. One, a tablet, let into the wall and marked with five stars, was a memorial to a strange creature called "Wilhelmina, the Bohemian," who declared herself to be the real Christ. She said she was the child of the Holy Ghost and the Queen of Bohemia, to whom the angel Raphael (not Gabriel) appeared. Her mission, she said, was to convert the world, to die to save sinners, and to rise again. She had her disciples and a number of followers, but she was so evidently insane that neither the Church nor the civic authorities molested her. She lived peacefully and died serenely, had a funeral oration delivered by a priest, and was buried in consecrated ground, and it was not until thirty years afterward that the Church realized what a fraud she had been and then they promptly dug up her bones and those of her disciples and burned them in the public square, which must have been a great satisfaction to them.

One dreadfully henpecked husband records his woes and has his little revenge thus: "She had all the virtues in life, but the greatest of all the virtues—silence." How she must have baited him before he had that put down in cold marble. Ossola must have been an Italian Xantippe.

Curious Votive Offerings.

The votive offerings in the churches are very curious—glass eyes, wooden legs and arms, wax babies, ships, all kinds of things indicative of the illness or sorrow of the giver.

We saw a large heart like an ox heart lying at the feet of one of the Madonnas. The sacristan told us it had been placed there by a woman whose husband was untrue to her, and she had offered her own heart (this ox acting as proxy) to the Virgin if she would bring back the erring sinner. The Italians have an unlimited supply of simple faith. In the gardens in Milan one day I saw some children playing in a tangle of tropical plants and vines. I asked them if they were not afraid of snakes. "Oh, no," said one of them, "the little Jesus takes care of us." The idea that the Christ child watches over the children and the Christ man over their elders prevails all over Italy. We were much interested at finding in the library at Milan the skeleton of a woman doctor standing on a pedestal and crowned with laurel. She had devoted her life to caring for sick and helpless women, and she had willed her body after death to the Medical College, that even when dead she might still be working in the service of science and humanity. So you see the "new woman" is not so very new after all, for all this happened centuries ago.

JULIA DE KAY.

Shot While Hunting in Millburn.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 13.—Rafelo Papio, an Italian, died at the Memorial Hospital in this city this afternoon from a gunshot wound he received while out hunting with some friends in Millburn last Thursday. Michael Tellone, Felice Morretti, and Delphone Michele, who were with him, have been arrested in Newark, and are charged by Papio's brother with having willfully shot Rafelo, against whom, he says, they had a grudge.

$1,500,000 Coming from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Advices received in this city convey the information that the steamship Mariposa, from Sydney and Auckland, due here Nov. 18, carries 300,000 English sovereigns, equal to $1,500,000, consigned to two local banks. This is the fourth shipment during the past four months, making the aggregate received this Fall from the same source about $10,000,000.

Murderer Rosier Convicted.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 13.—James H. Rosier, colored, was found guilty of murder in the second degree this morning by the jury which for the past two days has been hearing his case in the Monmouth County Court here. He was indicted for the murder of David Locker. The penalty for murder in the second degree is twenty years in State prison.

JACKSON'S
BLACK GOODS OUR SPECIALTY.
6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Great Sale of High-Class Fall Costumes,

Specially arranged for Out-of-Town and Resident Patrons of the Horse Show,
Comprising
Our entire line of Imported Gowns and Costumes, in addition to the elegant productions of our own workrooms.

Most Important Sale This Season.

$200 Costumes marked down to $80
$150 Costumes marked down to $75
$100 Costumes marked down to $60
$75 Costumes marked down to $40
$60 Costumes marked down to $30

We will also make a Special Sale of

Tailor-Made Suits, including

Ladies' Russian Blouse Suits, handsomely braided coat, latest style skirt, in new Fall mixtures,
AND
Ladies' Fly-front Walking Suits, in dark effect Covert Mixtures, coat silk lined, skirt lined with best percaline,
Both marked down to
$7.75
up to now have been $14.

JACKSON'S, 6th Ave., cor. 18th St.

Daniell & Sons.

Downright Bargains in Cloak Dept.

Black Cheviot Cloth Jacket, Half Satin lined, fly front, Storm or Notch Collar. Sizes 32 to 44; worth $9.50,
$6.50.

Plain Black Beaver Cloth Jacket—Half Satin lined, fly front, Storm Collar—Patch pockets; good value at $10.00,
$6.95.

Black Cheviot Jacket, Braid Trimmed, fly front, Storm Collar, Satin lined throughout; worth $13.75,
$10.00.

BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

JERSEY DEMOCRATIC HOPES

All Founded on the Possibility of Eliminating the Silver Issue Next Year.

PLANS TO UNITE THE PARTY

Clarence T. Atkinson, One of the New Leaders, Threatens to Interfere with Them by Demanding the Platform of 1896.

TRENTON, Nov. 13.—The Democrats are looking for a unifying force, believing that, if they can find it, they can within a short time recover the State of New Jersey. The success of the party in the recent election has had a stimulating effect, and in every part of the State there is unusual activity just now. A critical period is at hand, and the outcome will decide what party will have supremacy in New Jersey for several years.

Next year there will be two United States Senators and a Governor at stake. The State Senators who are elected then will vote for the successors of James Smith and Gen. W. J. Sewell in the United States Senate. The Senatorial joint meetings of the Legislature will be held in January, 1899 and 1901. The seven Senators to be elected next year will hold over to vote for Gen. Sewell's successor in 1901.

In the counties the Democrats are getting together more or less, but in the

THORN EAGER TO TESTIFY

Accomplices in the Guidensuppe Murder Certain to Appear Against Each Other.

MRS. NACK WRITES A LETTER

Unusual Exhibition of Hate Between the Man and Woman Jointly Indicted Likely to be Given When the Trial Begins Again.

When the trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, whose dismembered body is supposed to have been found in fragments along the East River and the upper end of Manhattan Island, is begun again at Long Island City, on Nov. 22, it is certain that there will be one of the strangest and most dramatic episodes in criminal history.

A man and a woman who say they loved each other, and because of that love murdered a man in the execution of a cunning plot, deliberately made, and in circumstances more horrible than the most morbid imagination could invent, will accuse each other. What they call love has been changed to hate by the mysterious alchemy of passions and interests and emotions. Each will tell the story of a horror and endeavor to cast upon the other the blame, the shame, and the penalty.

Mrs. Nack, the woman in the case, contrary to the precedents of human history and the rules given by the students of human nature, was first to break faith. She has done her best to send the man for love of whom she is supposed to have helped butcher another man, to death. After calm reflection she will renew that effort. Her counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, announced yesterday that she would again go on the witness stand and repeat her testimony that Martin Thorn devised the plot to kill Guldensuppe and dispose of his body, and did kill him, and that she was his reluctant accomplice, compelled by the power he had over her to obey his will. She is already apparently cravenly invoking the power of public and religious sentiment to help her in her fight against Thorn, and to save her own life.

Letter to the Public.

Yesterday she gave out, through her counsel, a letter written by her own hand in German, of which the following is a translation:

Honored Public: I desire to impart to you the information that, thank God, I am in good health and feel better than any time since my arrest. I thank God that He gave me strength to stand my ordeal. I am ready to die at any time if the world feels that I have done wrong.

I extend to Pastor Miles my greatest thanks for the good deeds extended to me, a poor sinner. God bless him. I also desire to thank the woman named Burke, a missionary lady I met in the Tombs. She was to me as though God sent her to me. I love her as I do my mother. Her prayers for me are still ringing in my ears. She knew that I had God in my heart. She was the first one that told me to place my trust in God and tell the truth. I have followed her advice and looked to God. He has heard my appeal. I thank her for the prayer books that she gave me. May God bless her and permit her to live many, many years for her kind deeds extended to me.

I am so happy that I have confessed my sin before God and man, and feel that God will forgive me. As for the world, I was ready from the hour that I was placed in prison to tell the whole truth, and I pray to God for the day and hour that I have just gone through; and should I be hanged to-morrow, death is welcome. I hope for no leniency, as I do not fear death, as death is sweeter than to live the life which I have lived. Many people know how I have lived, if they would only speak. AUGUSTA NACK.

Thorn's Bitter Fury.

On the other hand, Thorn is in a bitter, cold fury. He said yesterday he was glad to have a few days' freedom from the strain of court, but he was sorry the trial was so far away. He is impatient for the day when he can go on the stand and, as he hopes, condemn Mrs. Nack to the electric chair and prove her to be a liar and a hypocrite.

He is ably supported in his purpose. His counsel, W. F. Howe, seems to be equally eager to go against the woman, to pit his craft against hers, to tear her story and her pretensions to pieces, to show her to the public a sensual, treacherous, bloody brute. He says he will not now outline his new plan of defense, but declares that he will make one of the most sensational addresses to the jury ever heard in a court room, and will devote most of it to Mrs. Nack. He said yesterday she was the most desperate and cunning female criminal he had known in thirty years of active and extensive criminal practice.

"Just consider what this woman has done," he said. "She is a most damnable spider criminal, by her own words. She, a married woman, loves both Guldensuppe and Thorn. She cannot have both. She plans Guldensuppe's death, takes her own money to hire the house in which to carry out her murderous work, lures Guldensuppe to that house, where she kills him. Yes, kills him. She says Thorn killed him. We say she did it. Thorn was not the assassin, but her tool. At the last moment she swears Thorn life away to save her own. We shall show this desperate female criminal up in her true colors."

Herman Nack to Testify.

Thorn will have another ally in Herman Nack, the woman's first husband, who married her while she was young and came to this country from Germany expecting to live with her here. She left him, he says, for Guldensuppe. She says he would not support her. She seems to have the faculty of inspiring love and hate equally violent in men.

Nack says he will go on the stand to testify against her, and tell what her life has been. He said yesterday:

"I do not know whether or not she tells the truth when she confesses. I am sure of one thing: It is not from religion or from fear of God that she tells about the death of Guldensuppe.

"She was not religious. She was not good. Sometimes, when she was my wife, she used to go with one of her customers to church. But when she comes home she laughs at such things. I want to tell you, Sir, that woman will not go to heaven. She is bad, she is bad."

Mrs. Nack, whether she is sincere or not, is doing her part consistently now. The officials and others around the Queens County Jail believe her religion is all pretense. Yet, while some of the women in the cell with her spend their time playing cards, she reads a Bible continually, and apparently takes the deepest interest in all religious subjects.

The condition of Magnus Larsen, the juror whose illness interrupted the trial, was unchanged last night. He remains at the Garden City Hotel, and receives the best possible attention. To-day will be the critical time for him. If he passes through it without serious symptoms his recovery will be practically assured.

PACKING FARM PRODUCE.

Pamphlet from the Agricultural Department On the Need of Care and Cleanliness.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet on "Marketing Farm Produce." It states that farmers and gardeners lose an enormous amount each year through their produce being poorly packed and by its consequent spoiling in transportation.

"Many farmers seem to ignore the conditions attending the journey which their wares must take before they reach the eyes and hands of the consumers. Methods of transportation, customs of the trade, the market's 'fashions,' if one may use the term, in the style, size, and form of packages—all these call for careful consideration. This is well understood by manufacturers who study the markets for their wares as carefully as they do the methods of improving their goods or cheapening the cost of their production, and so, growing the crop is only half the farmer's business.

"He must not only produce what people want, but put his goods on the market in the shape which best commends itself to the buyers. Instances are not wanting where neglect of these important considerations has not only resulted in immediate losses, but where an important trade has been transferred to other markets, and lost for years, and perhaps permanently, to an entire section or country. It has been shown beyond question that the change was not owing to any superiority in the quality of the goods, but simply because the successful competitors paid attention to details and took "infinite pains" to satisfy the convenience, the tastes, and the fancies—in some cases the whims—of the buyers.

"The cardinal virtues in preparing all kinds of produce for market are neatness, cleanliness, and uniformity. The fact that the goods packed are to be eaten should never be lost sight of, nor should it be forgotten that if they are to bring the very highest prices they must be sold to people whose appetites are not easily tempted, but who have the money to pay for practically everything they crave, and who will and do pay well for the extra attractiveness which tempts them. With these facts in view, the great importance of neatness and cleanliness is easily apparent.

"Packing is, after the quality of the produce, the next most important consideration. On a farm whence considerable truck is shipped there should be a packing shed if possible. A tight roof on poles is best, as the more air and light there is the better. Decay is the great enemy to be guarded against. Heat and moisture are the greatest promoters of decay. Wherever possible permit your fruit or vegetables to cool from the heat of the day before packing. Make sure they are perfectly dry and packed tightly, taking care to bruise nothing. Bruising liberates moisture, which in turn produces decay. Either too tight or too loose packing results in bruising, for if after being shaken down in transportation there is room in the packages for the contents to shake about, they will certainly be bruised. In packing fruit, particularly, let the degree of ripeness in each package be uniform. When hard, unripe fruit is put in the same package with tender, ripe fruit, the latter will be bruised and all decayed. Where it is possible, oversee the loading of the car and see that space is left for free circulation of air between the boxes, crates, &c., as this will do much to prevent heating and decay."

IN HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

Christian Workers Who Find a Field of Labor in City Institutions Are Too Numerous.

A great number of religious organizations either maintain outright or assist in Sunday services in the hospitals, prisons, and similar institutions in Greater New York. There is now a movement to undertake such services in the few fields not already occupied. Inquiry reveals the fact that this work is greatly overdone. "Far too many persons," said a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the work, "are attempting it. Those having the issue of permits are flooded with applications. This condition is true in public institutions, where Chaplains are provided by city or State, and it is measurably true of private hospitals and homes, where it is often much better that inmates go out to a regular church.

"I know that Chaplains of the public institutions are often very much annoyed and at many times seriously interfered with. At the Tombs, Blackwell's Island, Bellevue, and institutions of the first grade of importance there are two regular paid Chaplains, one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic. These Chaplains live in the institutions, and each holds a service every week day and two services on Sunday. They preach along certain definite lines and try to give systematic instruction to their audiences. In the meantime, hordes of well-meaning people come in and either hold public services or do such preaching as occasion offers. The whole system of the Chaplains is upset, and inmates, noting the diversity of teaching, are often driven to the rejection of everything. In my opinion, system needs to be put into this work and a better oversight of amateurs effected. The only place where work is really needed is in some private institutions, but even there the situation ought to be carefully looked into, and if work be undertaken it should be under the positive direction of the clergy and an exclusive field be insisted upon. At best there is far more demand for workers in the weak churches and in neglected localities than in the institutions of this city."

One hundred and seventy-six persons hold permits from the Department of Correction to visit public institutions and either hold services or do personal religious work among inmates. Of these the larger number belong either to the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, or the Young Men's Christian Association.

The work of Episcopalians is done in cooperation with the City Mission Society, which maintains more extensive efforts than any other body, unless it be the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. One missionary, the Rev. C. C. Proffitt, holds services in the almshouse and workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Another, the Rev. Hugh McGuire, is missionary to the City Hospital and Penitentiary. Still another, the Rev. Dr. T. Gardner Littell, is missionary to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, the Harlem Reception Hospital, and the New York Home for Convalescents. Eighteen missionaries are engaged in the work for fallen and sick humanity. All told this society holds services regularly in over twenty institutions.

In addition to the City Mission Society many Episcopal churches send assistants to help in the services. The children and young ladies of St. George's and Calvary Chapel attend the services at Bellevue, and after they are concluded make a tour of the wards, distributing papers and flowers. Calvary Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew also does personal work at Bellevue. The Good Friday League of Grace Church is in charge of a meeting for boys on Friday afternoon at the Tombs. The Archdeaconry Committee of St. Andrew's assists at the City Hospital and the Penitentiary. A volunteer choir from Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, and another composed of members of Holy Trinity and St. Andrew's Churches alternate in furnishing music at the almshouse and workhouse. Grace-Emmanuel, Harlem, the Church of the Holy Communion, in Sixth Avenue; Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth Street, and others assist in many ways.

The woman's branch of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, made up for the most part of members of Presbyterian and Congregational churches, maintains a work at Bellevue. It holds meetings once each week and distributes clothing and other necessities to deserving women.

Few of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew Chapters, Epworth Leagues, or Christian Endeavor Societies maintain services on their own account, but many members of these organizations, as well as members of the Luther League and Baptist Young People's Union, go as individuals to assist in services in public and private institutions.

The Young People's Society of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in East Forty-second Street, holds a Sunday afternoon service in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, in Park Avenue. An uptown Epworth League holds a service for women in the Tombs every Friday afternoon. St. Paul's (Stapleton) Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has long maintained a Sunday afternoon service in the United States Marine Hospital at Clifton, S. I. The two active missionaries in the work are Henry Stewart and Berthold Liemhardt.

At the City Hospital a weekly service is conducted by Harold Buchanan of the Young Men's Christian Association, and at Hart's Island a similar service is conducted by Charles Thornton of the East Side Branch. The Salvation Army has between thirty and forty soldiers and officers at work. They hold weekly services in the Tombs, on Blackwell's Island, at Snake Hill Jail, Jersey City, and in the Hudson County Jail. Their work is a branch of the army's social department, and is under the charge of Staff Captain Joseph R. McFee. The Volunteers hold similar services.

Those who have studied the situation are practically unanimous in saying that whatever public and private institutions of New York need, they do not need more evangelists or more religious services. There may be exceptions, but they are not in the well-known institutions.

BRICK POOL IN CHICAGO.

Builders in Arms Against an Advance of from $1 to $1.50 a Thousand.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—An effort on the part of the big brick manufacturers of Chicago and Cook County to form a combination for mutual benefit has been so far successful that the price of brick has been advanced during the last three weeks from $1 to $1.50 on each thousand.

The plan has been talked of for some time, but it is understood was not completed until this week, and was brought about in a measure to allay any outward appearance of a trust.

Building contractors are up in arms against the combination and threaten to bring brick from Milwaukee, if freight rates can be arranged.

MAYOR-ELECT A MAVERICK

Judge Van Wyck Descended from the Famous Southern Family of That Name.

ANCESTORS OWNED MANY ACRES

"Maverick," a New Word Given to the Language, as Applied to Unbranded Cattle on Western Ranges, Derived from His Progenitor.

An interesting fact connected with the ancestry of Mayor-elect Van Wyck which has been overlooked by his biographers is his connection with the famous Maverick family, which gave a new word to the English language in the term "maverick," applied, on the great cattle ranges of the West, to an animal found without the owner's brand.

The Century Dictionary, defining "maverick," says: "So called from one Samuel Maverick, a Texan cattle raiser, who, according to one account, relying upon the natural conformation of his cattle range to prevent escape, neglected to brand his cattle, which, having on one occasion stampeded and scattered over the surrounding country, became confused with other unbranded cattle in that region, all such being presumed to be Maverick's."

The ancestors of Samuel Maverick came from Barbados. In early life Samuel Maverick settled at Pendleton, in upper South Carolina, where he married a daughter of Gen. Robert Anderson of Revolutionary fame, whose home was near Pendleton. His son moved to Texas and acquired a vast territory there, establishing the reputation of owning more land than any other man in the country.

The youngest daughter of Samuel Maverick, Lydia, was sent when a girl to school in New York City. Here she met and was afterward married to William Van Wyck, then a young lawyer of this city. After their marriage they moved to Alabama, where they expected to make their home. Not meeting with the success he looked for in that State, however, William Van Wyck determined to try his fortune in South Carolina. He settled with his family at Rock Mills, Anderson County. Here again he found himself dissatisfied and a few years later he returned to New York.

His Father Settles in South Carolina.

Between the years 1850 and 1855, Samuel Maverick was stricken with paralysis and Mr. and Mrs. William Van Wyck went back to South Carolina to attend him. The old man never recovered, and his daughter and her New York husband remained with him during the two or three years which elapsed before he died. Then William Van Wyck had in charge the settlement of the Maverick estate, which caused him to take up his residence there.

William Van Wyck and his wife, Lydia Maverick, had four sons and two daughters. The eldest, Samuel, became a physician. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Surgeon of Col. N. B. Forrest's regiment of Confederate cavalry. He was killed in battle. His widow and two sons survive him, and are now living at Anderson, S. C. William, the second son, married a daughter of Judge Battle of North Carolina and settled in New York, where he practiced law. He died several years ago. Zeruah, the first daughter, was married to a Mr. Banks of New York. She died young. Augustus, the third son, entered the Confederate service when a mere boy. He is now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this city. Lily, the second daughter, became the wife of Gen. Hoke, of North Carolina, uncle of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and is now living at Raleigh.

Robert was the fifth child of the family. He was born in this city, but his parents moved to South Carolina while he was yet an infant. In 1867, when he was about fifteen years of age, and after his father's death, he returned to New York with his mother, and he has since lived here.

Lived Near Calhoun's Home.

His home while in South Carolina was only a few miles from that of John C. Calhoun, the great advocate of State's rights. The Van Wyck mansion was the scene of continual and generous hospitality. It was a favorite resort for the young people of the country, among whom Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck were vastly popular. The neighborhood was made up then, as now, largely of Charleston families, many of whom have handsome country places there, and in this community of refined and cultivated people the Van Wycks were easily the social leaders.

Robert A. Van Wyck went to school at Pendleton to the late W. J. Sigon, a noted pedagogue of that day in South Carolina. People who now live in Anderson County and who knew the Mayor-elect of New York as a pupil in Prof. Sigon's school, say that he was a manly, dignified boy, more like a man than a youth in manner. He was popular among his schoolmates and was never at a loss to hold his own in the rough-and-tumble contests on the playground, of which the hardy South Carolina youngsters were fond. He was a bright pupil, and at that early time gave full promise of the aptness at study which later enabled him to graduate at the head of his class in Columbia College.

Although Judge Van Wyck had two brothers in the Confederate army, one of whom lost his life while fighting for the Confederacy, he was himself, of course, too young to consider the question of allegiance, and his father distinctly declined to ally himself with the Southern cause. When the war came on, William Van Wyck, not being in sympathy with the cause of secession, came to the North and remained here until the struggle was over, when he returned to his South Carolina home.

THE UNION PACIFIC SALE.

Secretary Gage Issues a Circular Letter Concerning the Settlement of Claims for Services.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Gage has issued a circular letter directing that hereafter all claims for services of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against the Government be settled and paid in cash. The circular is as follows:

"By the terms of an agreement recently entered into between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee for the settlement and payment to Nov. 1, 1897, of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States, all claims for services rendered by said company to the United States remaining unsettled or unpaid on Nov. 1, 1897, and all claims for like services thereafter rendered, are required to be paid to the company in cash.

"In order, therefore, to facilitate the adjustment of matters involved in such settlement, and to carry into full effect the terms of said agreement, it is hereby ordered that all pending claims for transportation services heretofore rendered by said company to the United States, and all claims for like services hereafter rendered, shall be settled by the accounting officers in favor of said company without reference to bond and interest account or to the requirements of the sinking fund created by the act of May 7, 1878."

NATIONAL BONDS FROM N. Y. BANKS.

Surety for the Cash Received from the Union Pacific Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from New York National banks United States bonds as follows, as surety for the deposits of cash received from the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee: Chase National, $1,000,000; Seaboard National, $215,000; American Exchange National, $300,000.

Catholic Church in Hastings Robbed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A theft at the rectory of St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church in Hastings, a mile above here, committed on Wednesday morning, was only reported to the police to-day. The Rev. T. J. Quinn is the rector of the church, and it was during his absence that the robbery was committed. The thieves got into the rectory through a window, and carried off clothing, silverware, $60 in money, a gold chalice, and silver ciborium. They left no clue.

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

BROOKLYN'S ABSURD CLAIM

Lewis L. Delafield So Characterizes the Objection to Our Rapid-Transit Project.

NEW YORK LOSES BY THE UNION

He Points Out that Uniform Taxation Is a Sham, and Shows How This City Will Suffer by Equalization of the Debt.

Lewis L. Delafield was asked yesterday what he thought of the attitude of hostility assumed by The Brooklyn Eagle and certain Brooklyn men to the issuing of bonds for building an underground rapid transit railroad in this city. In reply Mr. Delafield made the following statement.

"To illustrate the absurdity of the claim advanced by the Brooklyn papers that the present City of New York ought not to be allowed in advance of consolidation to increase its bonded indebtedness, it is only necessary to bear in mind that, under the terms of the charter, the enlarged city is to assume the aggregate indebtedness of all of its component parts and to show by a mathematical demonstration how enormously this will increase the burdens to be borne by the property within the County of New York for the benefit of the other outlying districts.

"Let me refer you to some figures which were widely published last Spring, and which at that time were approximately accurate. At that time the value of the real estate within the present City of New York as established by the State Board of Equalization was $1,721,344,319. The net debt was $113,998,173, or 6.62 per cent. of this valuation. At the same period the estimated value of the real estate in Kings County was $525,801,951. The net debt (including the debts of Kings County, the City of Brooklyn, and of the towns recently annexed to that city) was $73,469,318, or 13.97 per cent. of such estimated value. The debt of Richmond County, with its political subdivisions, was $1,906,667, or 7.13 per cent. of the value of its real estate, which was placed by the State Board at $26,710,486. The debt of the portions of Queens County which are to be annexed was then $7,053,925, or 9.70 per cent. of the value of the real estate, which was placed at $72,658,754.

"The average indebtedness of the entire territory above mentioned (viz., Greater New York) was 8.371 of the value of its real estate. Starting with these premises, the following table will illustrate what would be the effect of consolidation upon the property within this city, if the figures remained as they were last April.

Equalization of Indebtedness.

Debt equalized on basis of 8.371 of valuation:

	Debt as of 1896.	Equalized Debt.
New York City	$113,998,173	$144,096,732
Kings County	73,469,318	44,01,881
Richmond County	1,906,667	2,236,934
Queens County	7,053,925	6,082,264

"In other words, taking this table without any qualification, the result of consolidation will be to relieve the real estate within the present City of Brooklyn from the burden of paying $23,454,437 of its present indebtedness, and to impose upon the real estate within the present City of New York the burden of paying off, in addition to its present debt, $30,095,559 of debt incurred by the annexed territories, and mainly by Kings County. But the actual effect of the consolidation will in reality be much worse for New York and much better for the other territories than is made to appear by these figures, for two reasons, first, because the assessed valuation of real estate within the City of New York as given above is much smaller relatively to its actual value than is the case in any of the other districts to be included in the new city, and, second, because, since I investigated the indebtedness of the other counties, they have been engaged in a mad rush to issue bonds for their own needs, so that, at the present time, the percentage of their indebtedness is much higher than it was when the foregoing table was prepared.

"Upon the whole, I think that it is not unfair to assume that when the value of the property within the several counties is fairly equalized, as is required by the new charter, it will be found that the territory embraced within the County of New York must bear the burden of more than $50,000,000 of indebtedness incurred before consolidation by the other counties.

New York's High Development.

"Nor is this all. The City of New York has reached a much higher stage of municipal development than the other localities to be consolidated with it. It has an abundant water supply, adequate school facilities, a great park area, a water front of enormous value and quite largely improved, and streets which are in the main well paved. These things, or most of them, are wholly lacking in Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, and, since the debt-incurring capacity of these counties is now practically exhausted, it is quite evident that, after consolidation, the burden of supplying their needs must rest, for many years at any rate, upon the County of New York.

"Let me, in this connection, remind you of an incident which shows how clearly this result was foreseen by the people of Brooklyn long before the people of New York were alive to the importance of the subject. It occurred in the legislative session of 1896. A bill had been introduced to create a commission to frame a charter for the Greater New York. The Assembly was almost equally divided, and to pass the bill it was necessary to get the votes of the Kings County members, who were thus enabled, as the price of their support, to secure the insertion in the act of a mandatory provision that the charter should provide for equal taxation throughout the new city. This, at first blush, sounded innocent and proper enough, but there was a further and less obvious consequence involved in the acceptance of this proposition. For in order to get uniformity of taxation it was necessary for the new city to assume the pre-existing indebtedness of all of its component parts, and the assumption of this indebtedness results in saddling the County of New York with the enormous burdens to which I have already referred.

Brooklyn Is Inconsistent.

"Now compare Brooklyn's demands upon New York with its own attitude when it annexed to itself its heavily burdened neighbors—Flatbush, (Laws of 1894, Ch. 356,) Flatlands, (Laws of 1894, Ch. 450,) Gravesend, (Laws of 1894, Ch. 449,) New Utrecht, (Laws of 1894, Ch. 451,) and New Lots, (Laws of 1896, Ch. 335.) Did it assume their pre-existing indebtedness? By no means. In each of these cases it was required that the towns annexed should discharge their own debts.

"It would be quite possible to pursue this subject still further, but enough has been said to show that there is no justice in the claim advanced by Brooklyn that New York ought not, before consolidation, to expend further money for the advantage of its own territory, and to prove that the real occasion for the clamor across the bridge is the fear of our good neighbors, who are themselves practically insolvent, that the County of New York will spend its money for its own needs instead of spending it for theirs. But, in truth, the whole subject is one which may well claim the thoughtful consideration of intelligent men. The great needs of the counties to be annexed to us must be conceded. If they are to be granted, it must be at the expense of the County of New York. What will this lead to when consolidation takes effect?

"To my mind there can be but one answer to this question, namely, that the officers elected from the other counties will be forced by their constituents to demand great improvements which can only be granted at the expense of the territory within this county, and that, even if they are not strong enough numerically to enforce their demands, they will be enabled, under the terms of the charter, to place an effectual veto upon any plan which involves the incurring of debt for the benefit of this county.

Uniform Taxation a Sham.

"To me it seems perfectly clear that within a few months after consolidation takes effect we shall find ourselves in so intolerable a situation that we shall be compelled to seek a complete readjustment of the financial scheme of the charter, and as the consolidation cannot be undone it would appear that the only possible change which could afford relief would be by placing upon each county within the new city the burden of its own improvements.

"The only possible justification for the present scheme, which saddles the property within this county with the enormous burdens above referred to, is the obtaining of uniform taxation within the entire territory of the new city, but this pretext is really the veriest sham, for the charter provides that each county within the new city must bear the expenses of its own county government, and there will be, therefore, a different tax rate within each of the four counties of the new city.

"Permitting each county to issue and defray its own debt would not, therefore, defeat uniformity of taxation, for there is, in reality, no possibility of uniformity under the provisions of the charter as they now stand."

THIS RABBIT'S FOOT FAILED.

Daylight Intruder Had One, but Was Arrested for Stealing.

Isaac Frank, thirty-one years old, of 108 Moore Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, charged with burglary. Mrs. Bessie Davis of 214 Sutter Avenue found Frank in her house on Friday afternoon in the act of opening a bureau drawer. Frank attempted to run, but Mrs. Davis caught hold of him, and, after a hard struggle, they both fell and rolled down the stairs. Mrs. Davis held on to the intruder, screaming for help, and beating him with her fists. Her screams attracted Patrolman Francis Lynch, who rushed into the house and arrested Frank.

Frank pleaded guilty and was remanded. He had several articles of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Davis, as well as three skeleton keys and a rabbit's foot.

THE WHIP CLUB'S PARADE.

Owners of Smart Traps Give Their First Show.

Brooklyn's tandem organization, the Brooklyn Whip Club, gave its initial parade yesterday under difficulties. The club numbers among its members many of the smart set, but the few that attended the parade yesterday were a shivering lot. The meet was called for 3 o'clock at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, on the Prospect Park plaza, but it was an hour after the appointed time before Hamilton H. Salmon, the last of the drivers to arrive, was ready for the start.

The wind was sailing over the plaza in a small gale when the first team moved off. This was a bay wheeler and a brown leader, driven by Vice President G. Herbert Potter, who took the place of President Frank Beard, who is at Lakewood, N. J. It was anything but pleasant weather for a tandem parade, for the wind was stinging, and the temperature low enough to produce blue noses. The drivers were well protected with thick driving gloves, coats, and robes, but animals shivered and pawed impatiently, waiting for the start. The route was through the Park, and then down the Boulevard to Twenty-second Avenue, and the return trip was over the same way. At 6:30 the members of the club had dinner at the Montauk Club.

Vice President Potter's trap was followed by a very showy team of browns, Regina in the lead and Rex on the wheel. They were handled by W. J. Tooker, Jr., who sat in an English basket gig. A. J. Nutting, handling the ribbons over Signal and Syntax, a pair of high-stepping sorrels, came next, and behind him in the following order came Hamilton H. Salmon, E. F. Luckenbach, C. J. Field, Charles F. Hubbs, Clarence H. Robbins, E. Le Grand Beers, Henry T. Boody, and T. J. Coleman.

At the dinner, besides those named, were W. T. Bruff, S. E. Burchard, W. G. Gilmore, Jr., Henry Bowes, W. S. Blitz, and Dr. J. C. Fitzsimmons.

Brooklyn Institute This Week.

The course for this week of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will begin to-morrow evening with a lecture on "The Historical Development of the Science of Electricity," by Prof. John S. McKay of the Packer Collegiate Institute, illustrated by experimental demonstrations. On Tuesday the Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester, will deliver the second of the series of addresses on religious life of the Hebrews after the exile. The second of the series of lectures on "Children's Music and the Training of Children's Voices" will be delivered on Saturday morning by Miss Mari R. Hofer. The Friday matinée dramatic reading will be author's readings by F. Hopkinson Smith. On Saturday evening Miss Mary French Field will read selections from Eugene Field. The Wednesday evening song recital will be by Max Heinrich, baritone, and Miss Bertha Bucklin, violin.

Cortelyou Club Festivities.

The ladies' championship bowling games at the Cortelyou Club, Bedford, near Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, will begin at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. On Tuesday of the following week there will be progressive euchre, and the next evening, Thanksgiving Eve, there will be a masquerade ball and promenade concert.

Prof. Stoddard at Pratt Institute.

Prof. Francis H. Stoddard of New York University will lecture in the Assembly Hall, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, on "The Philosophy of the Humorous and the Fanciful, as Set Forth in the Later Comedies of Shakespeare."

BRIDGE ENGINE HOUSE BURNED.

Caught from a Locomotive Spark, and Rendered Useless.

The engine house on the drawbridge on the Jersey Central Railroad between Bergen Point and Elizabethport was burned yesterday afternoon. The bridge could not be used for an hour and a half. The main line trains were sent over the Newark and New York Branch between Newark and Jersey City until the drawbridge was again in working order.

Engineer Edward Hart had just closed the bridge after letting through a tug with a tow when, at 4:30, he found his place ablaze. The house was at the top of the iron framework of the drawbridge, about twenty-five feet, and directly over the rails, and was fifteen feet long by ten wide. Hart had nothing with which to fight the flames, and was compelled to climb down in a hurry. Danger signals were put out, and word was telephoned to Newark, Bergen Point, and the Jersey City station. The house was nearly consumed when a tug came along and turned a stream of water upon it. The burning house made a considerable blaze, and attracted the attention of passengers on the trains crossing the branch line bridge, two miles above.

The engine remained on its perch after the flames were put out, but could not be used. The bridge was worked during the night by hand power. Officials at the Jersey City station said the loss would not exceed $100, and that the house would be rebuilt of iron. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a locomotive.

For Assistant District Attorney.

Col. James Foster Milliken, President of the "John C. Sheehan Association of Greater New York," has filed with District Attorney-elect Gardiner his application for a place as an Assistant District Attorney. Col. Milliken has made a specialty of theatrical practice, and in support of his application he has the indorsement of the managers of all the leading New York theatres.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 22nd,
JAMES A. HERNE
in a fine production of his beautiful home play,
SHORE ACRES.
Management of Edwin Knowles.
Matinées Thanksgiving Day and Saturday; Tuesday, Nov. 23, 75th performance; handsome gold-plated souvenirs; reserved seats on sale to-morrow at Chandler's, 300 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman
Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

DRESS GOODS.
Special Values at Special Prices That Cannot be Matched.

50c. Domestic Fancy Suitings, in latest designs, all new colors, at 29c. per yd.

85c. All Wool Fancy Suitings, at 49c. per yd.

$1.25 very fine All Wool Mixed Suiting, at 85c. per yd.

100 pieces very stylish American Novelty Suitings, in rough and smooth effects; also changeable Poplins, at 39c. per yd.

$1.25 Black and Colored Broadcloth, twill back; very fine finish; marked for this sale, $1.00 per yd.

39c. Colored Henrietta, 45-inch wide, in Browns, Navy, Myrtle Green, Olive Green, Wine, Garnet, Cardinal, and Scarlet, at 25c. per yd.

30c. plain and fancy Suitings, 19c. per yd.

23c. fancy Bourette Suitings, 12½c. per yd.

PLAIDS.

$1.25 45-inch Imported Silk and Wool Plaids, extra special, 69c. per yd.

85c. Imported Silk and Wool Plaids, in exquisite colorings, 69c. per yd.

48 pieces very fine Plaids at 39c., 45c., and 58c. per yd.

50 pieces 36-inch new, bright Plaids, silk effect, 25c. per yd.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
SPECIAL.

98c. 50-inch all wool Black Clay Serge, a big leader for this sale, 49c. per yd.

BLACK BRILLIANTINE.

40 pieces very fine quality Imported English Mohair Brilliantine, superior finish, perfect black, at 39c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.48 per yd.

50-inch new shades of Blue Brilliantine, 98c. per yd.; good value at $1.35.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL VALUES.

24-inch extra rich quality Black Satin Duchesse, $1.25 per yard instead of $1.50.

27-inch very fine Black Satin Duchesse, 89c. per yard; good value at $1.25.

25-inch very rich quality Black Gros Grain Silk, $1.25 per yard; value, $1.49.

30 pieces All Silk Black Brocade Gros Grain, satin figures, 49c. per yard; positively worth 69c.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.
Extra Special Values in Colored Silk Velvet.

50 pieces very fine imported Colored Silk Velvet (Croise back) in good, desirable shades of browns, navies, olive green, Crisson, myrtle green, Hunter's green, new green, garnet, etc., 98c. per yard; same quality being sold in the city for $1.50 per yard.

VELVETEENS.

Best quality 24-inch My "Queen" Vel-Vel, in rich, deep black; also colors. Fulton Street price, 75c.; our price for the same identical quality always 59c. per yard.

Our own importation of Silk-Finish Velveteens, wonderfully like silk velvet; colors exquisite and perfect black, 59c., 68c., 79c., 85c., $1.00, $1.25, and $1.39 per yard.

MONDAY VALUES in
MEN'S JERSEYS AND CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Men's warranted fast black, double-breasted Jersey Coats, tailor-made and sewn with silk; cut full and made in first-class style, $2.50, $2.98, $3.69, $3.98, $4.50, $4.98.

Men's warranted fast black Cardigan Jackets, in all sizes, black and brown, made full size and all wool, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, and $4.00.

INFANTS' AND MISSES' DEPT.
Second Floor.

Infants' Elderdown Short Coats, with sailor collar, and trimmed with fancy braid—special, $1.69 and $2.98.

One lot of Children's Colored Coats in mixed and plain cloth, made with cape and sailor collar, in various designs. At this sale $2.75 and $3.49.

A special lot of Children's Dresses in cashmere and flannels, trimmed with fancy braids; sizes 1, 2, 3, 4; special $1.39 and $1.98.

Children's Outing Flannel Dresses, in pretty stripes and checks, made of good flannel. For Monday, 25c.

Immense offering in Children's School Aprons, made in all the newest styles. Special, 49c., 59c., 98c.

Also a large assortment of Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments.

Hair Cloth! Hair Cloth!

Best quality French Hair Cloth, 16 inches wide, at 19c. per yard; 18 inches wide, at 25c. per yard; 20 inches wide, at 29c. per yard, and 24 inches wide, at 31c. per yard.

FLANNEL! FLANNEL!

Jacquard effect heavy fleece-back flannel, in plain colors and fancies, at 10c. per yard; manufactured to retail at 15c.

Outing Flannels, good assortment patterns, celebrated Tremont Mills brand, at 5c. per yard, usually 8c.

Fancy dark ground Wrapper Flannels, with mohair effect, at 12½c. per yard; well worth 19c.

Woolerine Flannels, in plain, checks, plaids and stripes, new designs, at 8c. per yard, instead of 12½c.

Yard-wide Wool Shaker Flannel, in brown, gray, blue and garnet, at 29c. per yard; value 39c.

Domet Flannel, cream color, at 4c., 5c., 6c., 7c. and 8c. per yard.

Heavy Twill Shaker Flannel, cream color, a regular 16c. grade, at 10c. per yard.

All wool, yard-wide Shaker Flannel, cream color, suitable for skirting, at 39c., 50c. and 59c. per yard.

SKIRT PATTERNS!
SKIRT PATTERNS!

Heavy Shaker Flannel Skirt Patterns, in light and dark colors, 2⅜ yards of material, with striped and embroidered scallop border effect to a pattern, at 25c. and 36c. each.

All Wool Shrunk Flannel Skirt Patterns, 2⅜ yards of 40-inch material, with fancy plaid or striped border to a pattern, at 79c., $1.00, $1.39 and $1.50 each.

BEDDING! BEDDING!

Feather Pillows, 22x28 size, filled with prime stock, guaranteed odorless and to weigh 3½ lbs each, at 59c., 79c., 98c. and $1.25 each.

Prime Live Geese Feathers at 40c., 50c., 69c. per lb. Half Down at 85c. per lb. Three-quarters Down at $1.00 per lb.

HOSIERY VALUES.

Ladies' heavy cashmere, have double sole, he

THEATRES

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Monday, Nov. 15.

BIJOU THEATRE.—"The Swell Miss Fitzwell," a musical farce in three acts, by H. A. du Souchet, with May Irwin.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Henry E. Dixey's first appearance as a magician.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Magdalen," a "problem play," by Edward M. Alfriend, with Nance O'Neil.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—(Afternoon.)—"John Gabriel Borkman," a play in three acts, by Henrik Ibsen.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—(Afternoon.)—Thirtieth annual benefit of New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks.

May Irwin's return to the metropolis needs no trumpeting. She will appear at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night in a new farce by H. A. du Souchet, author of "My Friend from India," called "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." The story of the piece is told as follows: A young Frenchman of title, Count de Cagiac, marries a poor American girl. The Count's father is greatly displeased and cuts off his son's allowance. The wife secretly opens a dressmaking establishment under the assumed name of Miss Fitzwell. The Count, to earn money without lowering his dignity in his wife's eyes, also secretly enters in business. His partner is a shrewd Irishman. Complications arise causing Miss Fitzwell to put in an application for a divorce. She sends to Oklahoma a friend, Mrs. Laredo, who secures the divorce, acting as proxy in Miss Fitzwell's real name. After Mrs. Laredo returns, Miss Fitzwell discovers that her cause for complaint against her husband was unfounded, and effort is made to undo the divorce. Further complications result, which are soon brought to a happy ending.

We are justified in assuming that this short sketch gives but a faint idea of the kind of entertainment Miss Irwin has in store for us. She will sing many songs. Her farce is sure to be tempestuously lively, whether or not is it quite coherent.

Miss Irwin is sure of a cordial greeting. She will be supported by Joseph M. Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti, Marion Giroux, Jane Barby, and others.

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Henry E. Dixey, who has had an extraordinary career as a public entertainer, will appear at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night as a magician. It is twelve years or more since Dixey played one part—the animated statue in the burlesque called "Adonis"—for more than 600 consecutive nights in this city. Some years later he was a star in farce and comedy, acting in "The Solicitor" and other plays. Burlesque and acrobatic farce divided his time—when he was before the public—until he joined the company of Daly's Theatre and acted Malvolio in "Twelfth Night" with correct taste and delicate humor. He was also seen to excellent advantage while there in the vain, shrewd, impecunious strolling actor, Snap, in "A Night Off." But a little of everything and nothing long" has always been Dixey's motto, and he has since cheerfully done his "turn" in the music halls.

His first programme at the Garden Theatre will include sleight-of-hand tricks, mechanical illusions, imitations of Hindu jugglery, and an interlude called "Twenty Minutes with Adonis Dixey."

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Mr. Murtha will depart from his usual custom at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, and produce a new play. This is a drama of life here and now, by E. M. Alfriend, and is called "The Magdalen." It is, according to the author, a "problem play." Nance O'Neil will have the principal rôle, and McKee Rankin will also be in the cast.

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The latest social drama of Henrik Ibsen, "John Gabriel Borkman," translated into English, will be acted at Hoyt's Theatre next Thursday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. The cast will include E. J. Henley as Borkman and Maude Banks as Mrs. Borkman.

The same afternoon's vaudeville entertainment will be given at the Herald Square Theatre for the benefit of the New York Lodge, No. 1, of the Benevolent Protective Orde. of Elks. Anna Held, Lew Dockstader, Vesta Tilley, John T. Sullivan and Eleanor Barry, Ross and Fenton, the Griffiths brothers, and others will appear. This famous benevolent order, which in the last twenty years has dispensed more than $150,000 in charity, grew out of a club of theatrical men called the Jolly Corks, organized in the sixties. From this developed the Elks, with 400 lodges throughout the United States. Prominent members of the order in various walks of life are Elliot Danforth, Cornelius Van Cott, Judge Lewis J. Conlan, Tony Pastor, Daniel Frohman, and J. Wesley Rosenquest.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Lill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The French Maid" still pleases the multitude.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Stranger in New York" is performed nightly to crowded audiences.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"A Marriage of Convenience," with John Drew as the hero, remains on view.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Geisha" will hold the stage until the return of Miss Rehan and the regular company.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. Goodwin's engagement continues profitably with "An American Citizen" as the play.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"The Idol's Eye" continues successfully, but must give place to "The Highwayman" early next month.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—"The Cooing Dove" continues. Julie Kopacsy will sing a new waltz song composed for her by Eugen von Taund this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Cumberland '61" will begin its career "on the road" after another fortnight. Andrew Mack will appear in "An Irish Gentleman" Nov. 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This will be the last week of "The Old Homestead." Next week Charles Frohman will produce the new spectacular melodrama, "The White Heather."

GARRICK THEATRE.—That strain of melody composed by First which runs through "The Little Minister" seems aptly symbolical, and is becoming very popular. The play draws as well as ever.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Esther Lyons will repeat her illustrated lecture on the Klondike in the Manhattan Theatre tonight. "Miss Francis of Yale" will hold the stage all this week. Next week Camille Darville will appear in the new operetta called "Peg Woffington."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The German Liliputians will present their comic extravaganza, "The Fair at Midgetown," this week. All the showy scenic effects of the down-town performances will be employed. Two matinées will be given, one on Wednesdays, as well as the regular Saturday afternoon performance.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Vesta Tilley and "The Glad Hand" will both remain in the bill a fortnight longer. Miss Tilley will then return to London, taking with her the best wishes of thousands whom she has entertained. The old burlesque will give place to another of a Mongolian character, entitled "The Worst Born."

EDEN MUSEE.—Every horror and every triumph, all that is good, all that is bad, in the contemporary world, find representation in the big and unique waxworks collection at the Eden Musée, the like of which does not exist in this country. The cinematograph pictures current events, the life of to-day. Good music is well performed by the orchestra in the Winter Garden.

PLEASURE PALACE.—Clara Morris will appear this week in "Blind Justice," the Griffiths brothers will introduce the Blondin donkey; Gus Williams, as "The German Senator," will lecture on topics of the hour; Florrie West will sing her very worldly songs, the Carpes brothers and the Lamonts will appear in acrobatic turns, and the Quigley brothers will present a sketch called "McCloskey at the Toll Gate."

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"An Enemy to the King" will be the play to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights; "The Lady of Lyons" will be acted Thursday afternoon and evening, and "Lord Chumley" will be given Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday afternoon, thus ending Mr. Sothern's annual engagement. The stock company will appear Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, in "The Princess and the Butterfly," by A. W. Pinero.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mme. Marie Tavary will sing at Keith's another week. A. W. Filson and Lee Errol will present a sketch called "A Derby Winner," and another comic piece will be performed by Herbert Cawthorne and Susie Forester. The biograph pictures are as attractive as ever. Howe, Wall, and Walters, Fillis's troupe of educated dogs, Nutini, the blind pianist; Paulinetti and Piquo, and many others are in the bill.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The veteran actor, Joseph Wheelock, will appear at Proctor's this week in a dramatic sketch written by Robert Hilliard and called "For the Defendant." Billy Emerson, the famous minstrel, will be another star. Cushman and Holcombe will present a new musical sketch, the scene of which is in the Klondike region, which is now frequently in use on the stage. Lina Pantzer, the Northern Troupe, Jessie Couthout, and the Metropolitan Three will also be in the bill.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The attractions in Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week will include Hadja Tahara's Arabian acrobats, a troupe of fifteen skillful performers; Dubee and his trained dogs; the Neapolitan Four; Albright, the living skeleton; Miss Mitford, bearded woman; Placido Rios, Mexican leather carver; Max Engle and his dwarf buffalo, who drew him all the way across the State from Buffalo to this city, and Gaspard, the soap king. In the theatre there will be two big companies.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Margaret Mather will be this week's star, and her magnificent production of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline" is cordially recommended to week side playgoers. The mounting pictures could not be surpassed. The idealization of the epoch of early Roman conquests and defeats in Britain is carried out with skill and sympathy by costumers, armor makers, and painters. Miss Mather's own portrayal of Imogen is meritorious, and, if it is as good now as it was last Winter, shows a marked improvement in her acting.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Here is this week's bill at the big vast Thirty-fourth Street Music Hall, with the close of each "turn": 8:15 P. M.: march; 8:20, overture; 8:26, Dick, Dick, and Dickie, on the horizontal bars; 8:40, Musical Dale; 8:57, the ballet of "Faust"; 9:52, intermission; 10:10, march; 10:13, Marie Lloyd, with a budget of new topical songs; 10:32, Pablo Dias, who has an act of a startling description; 10:39, Alice Atherton; 10:51, Rombello, who makes pictures with the aid of colored sands; 11:01, Anna Held; 11:20, the De Kock troupe of acrobats.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of the run of "The Devil's Disciple" and the last but one of Richard Mansfield's engagement. Next week Mr. Mansfield will change his bill every night, and will appear as Shakespeare's Richard III., Prince Karl (with the musical monologue,) Shakespeare's Shylock, Bernard Shaw's Dick Dudgeon, (once only,) Beau Brummell, palsied Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance," by Octave Feuillet, and Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. What other living actor can point to such a list of achievements? The mediaeval tyrant, the mildly sentimental German youth, with a title and no fortune; the vengeful Jew of Venice, type of the patriarch hardened and embittered by centuries of persecution; the raw, wrong-headed, impulsive boy of the New England hills in Revolutionary days; the exquisite Georgian fop, the old French roué of the halcyon days of the Second Empire, and Stevenson's dream figures, the benevolent man of science and the hideous personification of the evil side of his nature? And yet this is not all of Mansfield's wonderfully varied permanent repertory. Nero and Napoleon; Rodion and Dimmesdale, belong to the list, which will soon be extended. Alexandra Viarda will make her first appearance in this country at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Nov. 29, supported by an English-speaking company. Her repertory comprises Richard Voss's "Alexandra," Schiller's "Maria Stuart," Grillparzer's "Medea," and Giacommetti's "Elizabeth, Queen of England." She will speak German in all the plays.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Thanksgiving week will be as lively as usual in New York this year, and the managers who find that period their harvest time have arranged for good bills. Only Mr. Daly will be out of the field. "The Geisha" occupying his stage, while Miss Rehan and the regular company, having returned hither from their English trip, will give their time to other cities. The principal new plays of that week will be Pinero's end-of-the-century comedy, full of vital and ironical glimpses of contemporary "high life" in London, "The Princess and the Butterfly; or, the Fantastics," (to be acted at the Lyceum,) and the latest and most splendid of the pictorial-mechanical-multitudinous Drury Lane melodramas, "The White Heather," at the Academy. But many of the plays already running are quite attractive enough for holiday entertainments; and Mr. Mansfield will act in a succession of popular plays in his repertory.

"The White Heather," by the way, will contain some extraordinary scenic effects. One picture is a lock on the upper Thames with steam tugs and pleasure barges rising from one level to another as the water flows in. Another represents the wrecked hull of a yacht at the bottom of the sea. Two men in divers' armor descend to search for the inevitable lost paper. And in that damp and dangerous place they fight to the death.

Hauptmann's modern "social drama" of genius wrecked by that greatest enemy of genius, "good fellowship," called "Meister Crampton," is to be translated and performed in London. Hitherto, Hauptmann's plays have been altogether neglected there. We have seen them all here, in one form or another. "Meister Crampton" has been acted in German by Mr. Conried's company.

"Can Women Write Plays?" was the subject of a debate before the Playgoers' Club in London lately. The question has been answered through the centuries by Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Inchbald, Mrs. Centlivre, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. Mowatt, Mme. Marguerite, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Ryley, Miss Merrington, Miss Morton, and a host of other women. As a matter of fact, anybody can write plays. But not every one can get them acted. Lady Bancroft, at the meeting in question, told a tale to that effect. A woman submitted a play to her at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, with the assurance that it contained the finest and most dramatic "situation" ever conceived by any playwright, ancient or modern. And, briefly described, the situation was this: The former lover of a married lady intruded himself upon the latter's presence, and in the course of their colloquy there enters—fateful moment—the husband. So overcome is his frail spouse by the discovery that she almost faints, but, recovering herself before finally collapsing, she exclaims, turning to her visitor, "I beg your pardon, I have not introduced you," and proceeds to formally present him to her husband. Lady Bancroft was highly impressed by the originality of the "situation," but that play never saw the light under her auspices.

Jules Lemaitre, in the capacity of dramatic critic, has been getting the Revue des Deux Mondes and its editor, M. Ferdinand Brunetière, into trouble. One Dubont, a banker, tried his hand at playwriting, as bankers, wine sellers, and garbage removing contractors do, (like other folks,) and his "Fredegonde" was produced, (in the time of a great dearth of plays) by the Comédie Française. M. Lemaitre found faults in the work and said so. Whereupon M. Dubont, who, of course, cannot see why his skill as a playwright should be publicly criticised with impunity any more than his probity as a banker, has begun a suit for libel.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC

A Busy Week for Pianists, Violinists, and Singers.

THE DAMROSCH OPERA SINGERS

A Strong Company to Appear in January—A New Operetta at the Casino—The Astoria Entertainments.

The season of grand opera in French, German, and Italian to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House under the direction of Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis will open on Monday evening, Jan. 17. It will continue for five weeks, during which period twenty performances (fifteen evening and five matinée) will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons. The performances will be about equally divided between opera in French, Italian, and German. This short season is likely to prove an agreeable surprise to the public. No extravagant and indefinite promises have been made, but announcements have been withheld until the company could be completed. The full list of artists under engagement, now published for the first time, indicates the purpose of the management to give performances of very fine quality. It is as follows: Sopranos and contraltos, Mesdames Melba, Gadski, Barna, Staudigl, Seygard, Toronta, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld, and Nordica; tenors, Messrs. Ibos, Rothmuhl, Salignac, Breuer, Van Hoose, Vanni, and Kraus; basses, Messrs. Boudouresque, Rains, Viviani, and Fischer. Including some veritable stars of the musical world, it will be seen that the company is strong in all departments, and that fine casts are possible for French, Italian, and German operas. Mme. Melba, who holds so high a position in the artistic world, needs no words of introduction. Fully restored in health, she is now singing in England with her accustomed brilliancy, and will be warmly welcomed on her return to New York. Mme. Nordica, whose engagement has just been effected, has sung little in opera in New York for the last two years. She will appear in "Die Walküre" and "Die Götterdämmerung," in addition to other operas which she has sung before. It goes without saying that her engagement will greatly strengthen the company. Mme. Gadski has sung in Mr. Damrosch's company for three years, with constantly increasing success, and has won a place in the front rank of operatic singers. Mme. Barna is an American who has sung in opera with success for two years in Italy. Mlle. Toronta, also an American, a graduate of the Maretzek school, and a singer of promise, is a débutante. Most of the other artists are well known and hold high places in the esteem of the public.

About some of the new-comers who are to be conspicuous figures in the New York season some information will be of interest. M. Ibos, who will sustain the leading French and Italian tenor rôles, has never visited America, though often invited to do so. Education, a striking physique, and fascinating manners combine to make him a distinguished figure in the operatic world. His voice, a true tenor, is said to be remarkable for its freshness, compass, and flexibility. His management of breath is declared to be extraordinary, and he is reputed to be a master of phrasing. Born in 1862, his artistic career justifies great expectations. He is credited with brilliant successes at the Opéra, Paris, particularly in "L'Africaine" and "Huguenots." He created in Paris (Jan. 16, 1893,) the part of Werther in Massenet's opera at the Opéra Comique with such success that he sang it thirty times in the space of two months and a half. In 1894 he appeared at the Royal Opera, Madrid, in "Lohengrin," "Lucia," "L'Africaine," and "Rigoletto." His success was so great that his engagement was renewed thrice in succession, and he became the operatic idol of the critical Spanish public.

M. Boudouresque, the French basso of the company, bears a distinguished name, his father having been for twenty years leading bass at the Opéra, Paris. Young Boudouresque inherits his father's gifts, and made himself a favorite at the Opéra Comique, Paris, where he created the part of Le Roi Cleomar in Massenet's "Esclarmonde," at the same performance in which Miss Sybil Sanderson made her début as the heroine. In 1891 he sang there in "Manon," in Gounod's "Mirelle," and as Panthée in the first performance at Paris of "Les Troyens," by Berlioz. Since then he has appeared to great advantage in Monte Carlo, Bordeaux, St. Petersburg, and Marseilles.

The répertoire of the company is as follows: "Aïda," "Faust," "Romeo et Juliette," "Les Huguenots," "Barber of Seville," "Traviata," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," "Manon," "Rigoletto," "Scarlet Letter," "Lucia," "Carmen," "Hamlet," "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Die Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung."

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House have retained their boxes for the entire opera season, and will pay a liberal subsidy to Messrs. Damrosch and Ellis. The public subscription sale will shortly be opened. Many applications for seats have already been received.

A NEW OPERETTA AT HAND.

The Casino Will Produce "1999" with a Large Cast To-morrow Night.

A new operetta entitled "1999" is announced for production at the Casino to-morrow night. The story is as follows: Mme. Brent, the up-to-date woman and authority on astronomy, who is instrumental in bringing the King of Mars down to earth, has two lovely daughters, one of them, Electra, being up to the times, and therefore masculine and bold, while the other, Corona, retains the sweet simplicity and charming modesty that should characterize the sex. Mme. Brent seeks rich son-in-law and, of course, there are several suitors. One of the favored ones is Van Duzer Packer, a supposed Chicago millionaire. One of the daughters is wealthy, and Packer has great difficulty in ascertaining which one it is. He is also in financial difficulties, and is sought by the police. Things are made so warm for him that he is about to leave the scene of his fortune hunting when he hears of the contemplated visit of the King of Mars. Not believing such a thing possible, he resolves to disguise himself as the King.

When the real King arrives many complications ensue. The King's son, the Prince of Mars, falls in love with Corona, the daughter with the sweet, retiring disposition. She learns to love him. Electra, engages in a flirtation with Packer, and toward the climax substitutes Corona, who does the talking in an amusing scene with Packer. The Prince overhears the conversation, and believes Corona to be making love in earnest to the bogus millionaire. He is resentful and abandons his hopes for Corona's hand. Mme. Brent and the King become another pair of lovers. Packer is obliged to change his disguise several times, together with his valet, Kip. A Spanish Countess turns up whom Packer once wooed, believing her to be wealthy, which she really is, but her wealth is conditional, and Packer long since has relegated her to his list of has-beens.

The final curtain falls on a glorious trip to Mars on the express invitation of the King.

The cast of principals includes Bertha Waltzinger, Clarisse Agnew, Miro Delamotta, Hugh Chilvers, Warwick Ganor, Mme. Cottrelly, Clara Alene Jewell, Ferris Hartman, Ben Lodge, Tom Ricketts, Annie Wheatley, Alice May, Florence Knight, Anita Austin, Margaret McDonald, Lucille Sturgess, Emma Janvier, Rosalie Welles, Charles Cantor, Jack Cantor, Joe W. Harris, William Spencer, together with a chorus of sixty voices, and innumerable supernumeraries.

The costumes are said to be particularly handsome, especially those of the people of Mars, the lady fortune hunters, and the college boys. The scenery will be from the studio of Physioc.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Calendar for the Week.

SUNDAY.—Second Seidl Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Comic opera, "1999," the Casino, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Arion Society concert, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Dannreuther Quartet, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Second subscription concert, Astoria Hotel, 9 P. M.

FRIDAY.—New York College of Music concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

The Arion Society of Brooklyn will give a public concert at the Academy of Music in that city on Wednesday evening.

The Women's String Orchestra of this city, Carl V. Lachmund director, will give concerts at Mendelssohn Hall on the evenings of Dec. 9 and April 21 and the afternoon of Feb. 15.

The Kneisel Quartet will give the first concert of its sixth season in New York at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will consist of Haydn's D major quartet, opus 50; the Brahms clarinet quintet, and Beethoven's E flat quartet, opus 74.

William C. Carl will give his fiftieth free organ recital in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, next week, Friday afternoon, Nov. 19, at 4 o'clock. A special programme has been prepared, and the entire choir of the church will assist at this recital.

Mr. J. Fred Wolle, organist of the Moravian Church, in Bethlehem, Penn., will give an organ recital in the Presbyterian Hall, corner of Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Dec. 3. Mr. Wolle is one of the successful young organists who have taken up organ recital work in the larger cities.

The Spiering String Quartet of Chicago, an organization which bears a fine reputation all over the West, will be heard in New York for the first time on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Spiering, the first violinist of the quartet, was for several years one of the leading violinists of Thomas's orchestra.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society will give its first musicale of the season on Thursday morning, Nov. 18, at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. On this occasion the Dannreuther Quartet will perform for the first time a new string quartet, composed and dedicated by C. C. Müller to the ladies of the society.

Messrs. Aug. Spanuth, piano; Ludwig Marum, violin, and Anton Hegner, violoncello, have formed an organization under the name New York Chamber Music Club, and intend to give three evening concerts in the banquet hall of the Savoy Hotel. The first concert will take place on Monday, Dec. 6. Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, the well-known soprano, will assist the club at its first concert.

M. Ysaye will be the soloist of the second concert of the Symphony Society of New York on Nov. 26 and 27 at Carnegie Hall. The programme will consist of Beethoven's Symphony No. VIII., and his concerto for violin with orchestra, also a symphonic ballade of Tschaikowsky; "Parsifal" paraphrase for violin, and "Siegfried's Rhine Journey." The sale of seats will open Monday, Nov. 22.

Arrangements are now complete for the series of eighteen concerts by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, to be given in the principal Eastern cities during the month of March. Of these New York gets six, Philadelphia two, Boston four, and Brooklyn, Baltimore, Washington, Worcester, Providence, and New Haven one concert each. Among the solo artists engaged are Mme. Nordica, Ysaye Hoffman, and Plançon. The first concert of the New York series will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House March 1.

The programme of the second Seidl subscription concert, at the Astoria, Thursday evening, Nov. 18, at 9 P. M., is as follows:

Overture, "Benvenuto Cellini" ..... Berlioz
Violin concerto, B minor ..... Saint-Saens
M. Ysaye.
Slow waltz ..... Volkmann
Anitra's Dance, from "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
(String Orchestra.)
Wanderer—Fantasia for piano and orchestra ..... Schubert-Liszt
M. Pugno.
Pilgrim's March, from "Harold en Italie" ..... Berlioz
Viola obligato..M. Ysaye.

The programme of the New York College of Music concert, at Carnegie Hall, on Friday night, is as follows: Overture, Symphony Orchestra; concerto for piano and orchestra, C major, Beethoven, Gussie Zuckerman; scherzo for piano and orchestra, Littolf, Miss Ada Smith; concerto for violin and orchestra, Rhode, Tillie Stiller; concerto for piano and orchestra, Hiller, Master Harry Graboff; concerto for piano and orchestra, Grieg, Miss Katharine Campbell; soprano solo, with orchestra, "Les Filles de Cadiz," Delibes, Miss Beckwith; concerto for piano and orchestra, Henselt, Miss Florence Terrel.

Mme. Sembrich will be heard to-night in the second of the popular Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. This will be the only appearance, but one, of the celebrated singer at these Sunday night events. She has chosen for to-night an aria from Rossini's "Semiramide," a duo with Signor Campanari, from the "The Barber of Seville," and a waltz song of J. Strauss, "Voce de Premavera," Signor Campanari's solos are an aria from Gounod's "Faust," and the Toreador's song from "Carmen." Richard Buermeister, pianist, will play Chopin's concerto in F. minor, and the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Anton Seidl, will interpret compositions from the works of Flotow, Bizet, Rubinstein, Schumann, Grieg, and Meyerbeer.

EVENTS IN LONDON THEATRES.

"The Little Minister" the Event of the Theatrical Season.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—"The Little Minister," which was produced at the Haymarket Theatre on Saturday last, with Cyril Maude as the Minister and Winifred Emery as Lady Babbie, has been the event of the theatrical season. J. M. Barrie's new play jumped immediately into popularity, and the advance booking reported is the largest in the history of the house.

The Haymarket and the Criterion, where Henry Arthur Jones's "The Liars" is being played by Charles Wyndham's company, are doing the best business in the town.

"The First Born" company, which closed an engagement of six days at the Globe Theatre on Saturday last, is on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from Southampton for New York on Nov. 10.

Days and Months to Grow Longer.

From The Boston Herald, Nov. 10.

Prof. G. H. Darwin lectured last night in Huntington Hall to a Lowell Institute audience on the subject of tides in the earth. He showed with the aid of diagrams that the frictional retardation of the earth's revolution by the action of the tides is to lengthen the period of the rotation of the earth, and at the same time to lengthen the period of the moon's rotation round the earth—that is, to lengthen both the day and the month. But the lengthening of the day will be much more rapid than the lengthening of the month, and thus it will come about that when the change has reached its maximum the earth and the moon will each revolve once in a period of fifty-five of our present days, the moon having always the same face toward the earth.

A similar cycle of changes had been gone through by moon and earth in the past. There was once a time when the moon revolved very near to the earth's surface, moon and earth going round one another in from three to five hours. The total period of the change was estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 years.

A Good Wall's Good Work.

From The Boston Transcript.

In times past many financial projects were carried into effect toward "saving the Old South Church," but the principal way it was saved at the time of Boston's great fire was through the fact that, though the interior of The Transcript Building was burned to the basement, its northerly wall, six tall stories in height, of solid brick, and unpierced with windows except at the very top story, stood firmly as a barrier against the further spread of the fire to the north. This wall was built on honor, starting at twenty-four inches and carried nearly all the way up at that thickness. It stood as plumb and intact the day after the fire as the day the top layer of brick was put on it in building. Some even say that the fire was stopped on the west by this wall, as well as on the north, and that City Hall was thus saved.

The Extinction of the Beaver.

From The Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Democrat.

The beaver is now almost extinct in Southwest Missouri, where once the industrious and cunning animal could be found in every stream. The presence of this interesting creature, whose fur has always been so much prized throughout the world, caused the early settlers of the Ozarks to give its name to many streams that feed White River. South of Springfield the creeks were full of beavers a generation ago, and now and then a survivor of the disappearing family may still be found, but trappers have ceased to expect such a desirable catch. The otter has also about vanished from the waters of this country, and Springfield fur dealers make a special display of a hide when they secure one.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

How Their Reduction Is Affecting the Cotton Mills of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The long predicted has come. There is stress and storm in American cotton mills. Too much machinery has been installed. Too many mills have been built. Massachusetts has led the way on reducing hours of labor and suffers from her liberality.

Only one State in the Union has shorter hours of factory labor than Massachusetts. The hours in New Jersey are but fifty-five a week. As New Jersey textiles are silk and wool, not cotton, the short hours are not so keenly felt as in that branch of industry where a fraction of a cent a yard means dividends or bankruptcy, and where the employes are most largely minors and women.

The Southern States have no restriction on their factory labor worth mentioning, no restrictions that are rigidly enforced. In Georgia and South Carolina the working day in factories is nominally limited to sixty-six hours. In Massachusetts it is fifty-eight hours.

The effect of this difference on product is tremendous. A Rhode Island mill of 2,000 looms, running sixty hours a week, can produce 20,000 yards a week or 1,000,000 yards a year more print cloth than the same mill in Massachusetts running fifty-eight hours a week.

The York and Everett mills used to run on the same goods and under the same management. The Maine mill paid dividends, but when the time of stress came the Massachusetts mill was forced into reorganization.

Southern newspapers, notably a Baltimore contemporary, openly exult at the fetters cast in the interests of labor about the Massachusetts mills, and boast that the hard terms to labor and liberal terms to capital in the Southern States are unalterable and that they will shortly wreck Massachusetts competition.

It is unpleasant to read the following frank statements of the Fall River manufacturers in The Fall River News, explaining why they cannot reduce production and must reduce wages:

"Overproduction is not Fall River's chief menace. It has to contend with lower cost of production. Shutting down will not help the mills here out of this difficulty. Fall River has lost its control of the market for goods of the sorts made here. Where formerly the great bulk of cotton goods of the print cloth grades and grades in similar lines were made here, now over half of this production comes from outside, and not only outside of Fall River, but outside of Massachusetts. Fall River or Massachusetts cannot control the make and a shut-down of the mills here can be almost entirely offset by mills outside the State running overtime, something that in many localities they are free to do.

"Massachusetts mills suffer very serious competition from lower cost of production in mills in a State as near neighbor as Rhode Island. The loss of the two hours a week made necessary by the fifty-eight-hour law puts Massachusetts mills off an equal footing with Rhode Island mills. This is a difficulty that the Massachusetts manufacturers cannot overcome. The fifty-eight-hour provision is a law, and there is no expectation that it can be repealed.

"The remedy of entering upon an equal footing with outside competitors in running time, and cutting down the cost of production in that way, being closed to the manufacturers here, they have no other means open for reducing the cost of production than to cut down on the cost of labor."

It is not unlikely that with reduction of wages there must also be a reduction of salaries.

Change of product may avert the evil day, but the only possible permanent remedy for this sort of thing lies in the hands of the labor unions or in the possibility of a National regulation of the hours of labor.

To Protect Chicago Water Pipes.

From The Chicago Record.

Mayor Harrison has addressed a letter to street car companies ordering them to equip their trolley lines at once with copper wire circuits to prevent damage to the city's water pipes from electrolysis.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
LAST WEEK OF
Mme. Marie Tavary
45TH BIG WEEK OF
The Great
BIOGRAPH
Filson & Erroll, Fillis' Dogs, Howes, Wall & Walters, Many Others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST WEEK.
DENMAN THOMPSON
and the Original Academy of Music Production.
THE OLD Homestead.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
LAST MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE. AT 8:15.
EXTRA—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 22D,
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
ANNUAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC PRODUCTION.
The White Heather.
A Drama of Modern Life.
By the authors of "The Sporting Duchess."
Seats on sale Wednesday.

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"UNMISTAKABLY A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Harper's Weekly.
THIRD WEEK.
**The management respectfully suggests that, in order to avoid disappointment, patrons should SECURE SEATS WELL IN ADVANCE.
MISS JULIA ARTHUR
supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play,
A Lady of Quality
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

BIJOU. Commencing To-morrow Night.
EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE COMEDIENNE AT HOME AGAIN.
MAY IRWIN
Supported by Joseph M. Sparks, Ignacio Martinetti and a Company of unusual excellence.
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK OF THE
Swell Miss Fitzwell.
PRETTY FACES, CATCHY MUSIC, AND 60 LAUGHS A MINUTE.
Come and hear her new songs. They are wonders.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles, Manager. Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2.
LAST WEEK
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN "THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE."
NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday Evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Special Thanksgiving Matinee.

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OFFICIAL TIME TABLE WEEK NOV. 15TH:
8:28 P. M.—Dick, and Dickie. 10:32 P. M.—Pablo Dias.
8:40 P. M.—Musical Dale. 10:39 P. M.—ALICE ATHERTON.
8:57 P. M.—FAUST BALLET. 10:51 P. M.—Mlle. Rombello.
9:52 P. M.—Intermission 11:04—ANNA HELD.
10:10 P. M.—March.
10:13 P. M.—MARIE LLOYD. 11:21 P. M.—De Koch Troupe.
Promenade Orchestra Concerts from 7:30 P. M. until midnight.

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MISS FRANCIS OF YALE.
THIS SUNDAY EVE.,
MISS ESTHER LYONS,
First white woman over Chilkoot Pass,
KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS
PLACER MINE IN OPERATION.
200—STEREOPTICON VIEWS—200
Prices 25 and 50 Cents. Box Seats $1.
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IN HIS GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS.
An American Citizen.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

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CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
HERALD SAYS: "ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS. BOTH MR. DREW AND PLAY A DECIDED SUCCESS."
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MR. JOHN DREW
In Sydney Grundy's adaptation from the French,
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Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Wed & Saturday.

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Admission 25 cts. Sundays.

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THE GEISHA
New Version, New Music, New Dances, New Costumes, New Scenery, and Increased Chorus.
Matinées Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA "GEISHA" MAT. TH'KSG'NG DAY.

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"A MIGHTY GOOD PLAY."—Telegram.
Cumberland '61.
By Franklin Fyles. Management Augustus Pitou.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Evgs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 14, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE UNDERGROUND ELEVATED ROAD.

Let no one make the mistake of supposing that the Manhattan Railway Company is hostile to underground construction. Its opposition to the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners is limited to their particular hole in the ground. Meanwhile its own subterranean operations, dating from a period long anterior to the organization of the present commission, have been extensive, far-reaching, and peculiar. Mr. LAWSON N. FULLER'S suit against the company, in which he sues to recover $68,000 for personal services, uncovers a large part of this sub-surface system of the elevated railroads, and the revelation is most opportune and useful for the instruction of the people of the city.

Mr. FULLER alleges that by verbal agreements with CYRUS W. FIELD, and later with JAY GOULD, he has long been employed as a "boomer" for the Manhattan Company. The specific task for which GOULD employed him was the obtaining of consents for an extension of the road up Tenth Avenue. The work he continued under the direction of Mr. GEORGE GOULD and RUSSELL SAGE. There is a touch of that cheeseparing economy which has of late been manifest in the management of the company in Mr. GEORGE GOULD'S suggestion to Mr. FULLER that he "had better go a little easy on expenses." "I had been in the habit," says Mr. FULLER, "of getting up meetings and publishing speeches, and the company had footed the bills." It is through Mr. FULLER'S meetings, organized at the company's expense, that the love and affection and enthusiasm of this community have spontaneously gone forth to the elevated railroads. It is thus that the people have risen up to demand the King's Bridge extension of the slow road on stilts. Through his energetic protests at 143 meetings of Rapid Transit Commissions they have evinced their dislike of underground travel.

At last Mr. FULLER'S ardent soul received a great shock. Something over a year ago, it will be remembered, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, in a period of obfuscation and collapse, seriously considered certain arrangements with the Manhattan Company for an extension of its lines as a substitute for the rapid-transit system the people had commanded them to provide. Mr. FULLER tried to help on the negotiations. Mr. GOULD told him to go ahead. SAGE told him to go ahead. Mr. FULLER told the Rapid Transit Commission that GOULD and SAGE assured him that they would accept the proposed arrangement. Mr. STEINWAY and Mr. CLAFLIN were wary. Bring us something in writing, they said to Mr. FULLER. Back went Mr. FULLER and reported what the Commissioners had said. "Well, Mr. FULLER," said Mr. SAGE, "the Manhattan Board of Directors has decided not to make any extension of its system."

The people of the city are not concerned with Mr. FULLER'S suit for compensation, but he has done them a service by his frank exposure of the methods of the Manhattan Railway Company. A demand is artificially created for an important extension. The Rapid Transit Commissioners, badgered and baffled at every point by the opposition of the elevated roads, are inveigled into a negotiation. Having brought them to a condition of supposed helplessness, Mr SAGE announces that the Manhattan Directors have decided not to build the extension.

The Manhattan Company will never build anything but pitfalls for credulous Rapid Transit Commissions and delusive "scenery" of plans and promises to deceive the people. It has no incentive to extend its lines. Why should it build new mileage when the traffic on its old lines below the Harlem is leaving it for the cable roads at the rate of a million passengers a year? Its dividend has been cut down one-fourth. Its perishable structure demands a constantly increasing outlay for repairs. It is not in its power or its intention to furnish to the people of this city any new or better facilities of travel than it is at present supplying, so little to their taste, comfort, and convenience that they are using them less and less every year. And yet the Manhattan Railway offers the one hope of rapid transit except the underground system, the only alternative to the now perfected plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The undeniable truth is, therefore, that there is no hope, no alternative, no possibility of rapid transit for the accommodation of the traffic now increasing at the rate of 20,000,000 passengers a year, save by the construction of the road for which plans have been submitted for the approval of the Appellate Division.

If delay, opposition, and defeat cheat the people of that relief which they have authorized and commanded, they must bear with what patience they can the turbulence, indecency, and dangers of overcrowding, and put up for an unknown period of constantly augmenting population and swelling demand with the accommodations offered by existing roads.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

Lord SALISBURY'S speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, with all its geniality, sounded a distinct note of warning. France was told that England had made concessions in Africa for the sake of peace, but that there was a limit to those concessions. The admonition referred, of course, to the rivalry between France and England in the Valley of the Niger. The relations and claims of the two powers in that quarter of the world have made up a very "tangled story," as was said in the account of Lord SALISBURY'S speech. In another part of this paper will be found the result of an attempt to straighten out the tangle, and to enable our readers to understand the subject-matter of the controversy.

Perhaps not very much importance is to be attached to the "claims" of the respective nations. It is pretty well understood that claims of priority of occupation are valuable in so far only as they are connected with present interests and backed by the power to make them good. The sympathies of nations outside of the controversy will be determined by their own interests, rather than by the antiquity or even the authenticity of the claim of either of two European nations to an extra-European territory already populated, and upon which the native population seems to have a claim superior to that of either. We in this country have no direct interest in the controversy. What we have to desire is that the disputed territory should fall to that nation which will make the best use of it in the interest of civilization.

There cannot be much question that that nation is the English, and that for the reasons we have often given before. When Lord SALISBURY said that the objects of the British in the advance into Africa were "strictly business" he told the truth. The remark seemed to admit that the British motive was strictly selfish. That may be true also, and yet the results will not be for the exclusive benefit of the English, but for the benefit also of anybody who may have business to do in that country. The distinction of British colonization that it opens new countries for the benefit of all mankind gives it a claim upon all mankind. Wherever a British trader may go under British protection, a French or German or American trader may go on the same terms and under the same protection.

This is not the case with France. She means to acquire colonies for her exclusive benefit, taking the view which prevailed all over Europe in the eighteenth century, but which England alone has outgrown in the nineteenth. "We keep colonies in order that they may be useful to us," said BURKE, and BURKE never opposed the exclusive laws of trade which in his day were assumed to promote that usefulness. England has abandoned that view, and France retains it. In Indo-China and in Madagascar alike she has shown that she intends French possession to be exclusively for the benefit of France, and has made regulations to that end. The English policy may be quite as selfish as that of France, though the results indicate that its selfishness is more enlightened. That is not the point. The point is that an English occupation of a country means the opening of it on equal terms to all mankind, while an occupation by any other European nation means an exclusive occupation. Wherefore the sympathies of disinterested outsiders, in a colonial dispute between England and any other European power, are enlisted on the side of England.

DEATH CLAIMS.

The verdict of $30,000 damages against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company for the death of Dr. MIXSELL is the most conspicuous result thus far of an amendment to the Constitution which went into effect two years ago. This was the amendment providing that the right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death should never be abrogated, and that the amount recoverable should not be subject to any statutory limitation.

The right of action in such cases is the creature of the same statute as that which imposed the limitation. At common law, while an injured person had a right of action against any person or corporation the negligence of which had caused his injuries, this was a personal right which died with him, and his survivors had no claim. It is commonly supposed that the statutory limitation of the amount of damages recoverable by the representatives of a person killed through negligence was imposed at the instigation of the railroads, to protect them against the tendency of juries to mulct them in extravagant sums. But there seems to be no warrant for this belief. The theory of the law was that the death of a human being through negligence, being a crime, was not actionable in a civil suit. The first statute which recognized, or rather which created, the right of survivors to sue was English, and it was imitated the very year of its enactment by the act of 1847 in the State of New York, which laid down the law on the subject for nearly fifty years, or until the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution. This act at once created the right and imposed the limitation. It provided in the first place that the right of action of a person injured by a felony should not be merged in the felony, thus taking away one of the common-law grounds on which the "death-claim" was denied. It then provided that in case of death "on account of a wrongful act, neglect, or default" which, if death had not ensued, would have entitled the injured person to recover damages, the liability should continue and the right of action rest in the husband, widow, or next of kin. Finally it limited the damage recoverable in case of death to $5,000.

This was plainly unreasonable, when for injuries less than death there was no limitation, and the amendment to the Constitution simply removes an anomaly from the law. What the measure of damages may be is necessarily a matter for the jury, subject to the power of the courts above to throw out the verdict on the ground that the damages are excessive. This is a power the courts are not likely to exercise except in extreme cases. In the present case nobody will maintain that a verdict of $30,000 is excessive for the death of the head of a family who was a physician in fair practice. There will doubtless be complaints on behalf of corporations against the workings of the new law. But to these complaints it need only be answered that corporations are merely bound to use due diligence to prevent accidents, and that where there is no negligence there is no liability. Undoubtedly the change in the law will bring about greater care and vigilance on the part of railroads to prevent accidents. And this will be an unmixed public benefit.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"We do not count a man's years," said EMERSON, "till he has nothing else to count." It would be an excellent thing for this Republic if we did not count a man's millions till he had nothing else to count. As a matter of fact, we count his millions, or his hundreds of thousands, or his thousands, first of all. According to the sum of them is the common estimate of the degree to which he has succeeded in life, and any consideration of his other achievements or qualities, unless he happened to attain public distinction, is postponed.

There is a will case now before the courts which ought to have an illuminating influence, as tending to show that this common method of estimating success not only is very crude, but may be entirely incorrect. The common sense of mankind has affixed, by etymology, the character of a miserable man to that of a miser. According to that, the late JOSEPH RICHARDSON was a miserable man. He lived like a beggar and in all his dealings behaved like "an hard man," and by energy and perseverance in the doubtful virtue of extreme frugality and the undoubted vice of extreme hardness, he amassed a considerable fortune. Although by the interested estimate of one of his heirs the amount of the estate "in sight" after his death is reduced to half a million, it is scarcely disputed that he amassed a fortune of several millions. That is to say, that according to the common estimate he was a highly "successful" man. But was he? The facts that have come out since his death and those that are now coming out in the legal contest to which his death has given rise shed much light upon this question. The desire of getting the better of somebody was evidently the ruling passion of his life. The fruition of it gave him whatever satisfaction he was capable of experiencing. For certainly his money did not procure him any physical luxuries or even comforts. His passion for getting the best of a bargain led him, when a neighbor would not agree to the extortionate price which he asked for a strip of land five feet wide, which was evidently of much more use to his neighbor than it was to him, to build upon it what was called a "spite house." Nay, to build upon it two houses, of which one was for rental. The other, built primarily to shut off his neighbor's view, was built incidentally for his own habitation. There he lived, in necessary circumstances of discomfort to which an ordinary man receiving a hundredth part of his income would have refused to submit, solacing himself with the reflection that he had also succeeded in inflicting some discomfort, though nothing comparable with his own, upon the neighbor of whom he had failed to get the better in a bargain.

There also he died, under circumstances of the most instructive character, which are now coming to light. It does not appear, nor is it likely, that the man ever had a friend in his life. Certainly his friends were not to be found in his own household. It is almost equally characteristic, whether he was of sound or of unsound mind, that his last illness should have been embittered by fear that the members of his family had designs upon his life. None of them had any reason for wishing to prolong it. It is quite clear that they had designs upon his property. They appear to have had no other interest in him than to procure it. He was carried from his "spite house" to his grave unlamented by any human being. Yet, according to the common estimate, he was "successful in life." If this was success, what is failure?

ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

The statements presented to the Congressional Committee of the advantages of untaxed alcohol for use in the arts are entirely conclusive. There is no more reason why domestic alcohol used in manufactures should be burdened with taxation than there is why the corn from which it is made should be taxed. It should, if possible, be made as free as cotton or wool or iron, or any other material of industry. Nor is there the slightest doubt that to relieve it from the tax now imposed—it is variously estimated at from 1,000 per cent. to 1,200 per cent., which is like a tax of say $95 a ton on pig iron—would be of the greatest possible advantage to all concerned, from the farmer who raises the corn to the consumer of the articles in which alcohol enters.

The only ground on which a tax on alcohol can be sustained is that it is the essential constituent of intoxicating liquors which are generally a luxury at best and often a mischievous one. The problem of relieving industrial alcohol from taxation is simply how to do that and retain the just and necessary revenue from alcoholic drinks. Even if a method for doing this could be devised, there would still be some opposition to it, but it could not stand against the opinion that would demand the reform. The members of the Congressional committee are reported to be confident that they will be able to solve this problem, but they are not ready to make any definite statement of their method of doing so. We trust that they will succeed. It would be a bright page in the dreary story of fiscal blundering in Congress.

Opposition to the proposed $35,000,000 tunnel for rapid transit to the Borough of Bronx is still heard on all sides.—The Brooklyn Eagle.

Disputed. Opposition is heard from the owners of parcels of property aggregating $2,171,000 in value out of a total valuation of $127,792,350 along the proposed route, the owners of $59,942,200 having expressly approved the project. Opposition is heard from The New York Sun, not, as formerly, loud and turbulent and minatory, but cheap, flabby, and careless. Opposition is not heard, but distinctly felt, from the Manhattan Railway Company. And from The Brooklyn Eagle there comes a verbose and gusty protestation that provokes curiosity and conjecture, but does not awaken fear. These four sources of opposition out of a possible million are not entitled to the use and occupancy of the vocable "all."

If we do not misread the signs in the eastern sky, the Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS intends to adorn his girdle with the scalp of the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY. Mr. QUINCY is at present Mayor of Boston. It has been understood that he would be a candidate for re-election. But on Friday evening Mr. WILLIAMS'S Bryan Democrats nominated Mr. THOMAS RILEY for Mayor and will support him. With two Democrats running, the Republican candidate will be elected. The Republicans carried the city for WOLCOTT against WILLIAMS at the election for Governor on the 2d inst. Mr. WILLIAMS has obligingly planned a similar fate for QUINCY in the December Mayoralty election.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS,
Third Av., Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Sts.
New York, Nov. 12, 1897.

To the Publisher of The New York Times:

Noting the recent improvement in the news, editorial, and business features of THE TIMES, and recognizing the consequent increased circulation and influence, we have concluded to resume our advertising in its columns.

Our advertisement for Sunday, Nov. 14, which is composed of strong specials carefully selected for the readers of THE TIMES, will doubtless bring in a sufficient volume of trade to induce a continuance of our advertising. Very truly yours,

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS,
(Advertising Bureau.)
per J. ANGUS MacDONALD,
Manager.

This short letter from one of the largest and most skillful advertisers in the city, a house that has not heretofore been accustomed to insert its advertisements in THE TIMES, is worth many volumes of self-praise. We attest the truth of its statement as to the increased circulation of THE TIMES, and further comment is unnecessary.

AN ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
by H. G. Prout,
Editor of The Railroad Gazette.

Cable news about trials of the Heilmann locomotive in France has again begun to arrive, and it is probable that for a week or two we shall hear about this machine a good deal that is so and a good deal that is not so. The news now received is that last Friday a run was made with the Heilmann locomotive hauling a train of 200 tons from Paris to Nantes over the Western Railroad of France. The speed did not exceed eighteen miles an hour, but the trial was considered successful in giving the information sought, and "it is stated that the Directors have decided to adopt it." All this is important, if true, and some of it is true. But there is something more to be said.

The Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest (Western Railroad) is an important system, 2,269 miles long. A train of 200 tons behind the engine is a pretty substantial train, equal, in fact, to six or seven of our ordinary passenger cars. To haul such a train by an electric locomotive from Paris to Nantes on an ordinary standard steam railroad, with other traffic running, is in itself an important step toward the development of the use of electricity as a railroad motive power, even if the speed was only eighteen miles an hour. Furthermore, the adoption of the Heilmann locomotive by a great railroad system of 2,269 miles would be an immense step forward in the revolution which men foresee.

But this last clause of the dispatch (it is stated that the Directors have decided to adopt it) is absurdly improbable, and there are certain reasons why engineers do not attach any great importance to the experiment, highly interesting as it is. The Heilmann locomotive is not new. Three years ago experiments were made with it, and speeds of sixty-seven miles an hour were reached, and fair railroad speeds were maintained from Paris to Havre. The individual Heilmann locomotive now tested, however, is new, and was built to correct certain faults and weaknesses discovered by the experiments with the earlier one.

This is not only an electric locomotive, but it is also a steam engine at the same time; that is, it is the central power house of the ordinary electric railroad and the electric motor which turns the driving wheels, all contained in one machine. On the frame of the locomotive and carried on its wheels are the fire box, the boiler, and the steam engines of the ordinary locomotive, (of different form, of course) In addition to this is the generator which converts the energy of the steam into electric energy, and then, finally, there are the electric motors by which the electric energy is made to turn the wheels of the locomotive. The cost, the weight, and the complexity of such a machine must inevitably be great.

The engineer asks, why not hitch your steam engine at once to the drivers and avoid the use of the generator and motor and the losses which are inevitable in converting energy in one form to energy in another form? In other words, why not use the steam locomotive developed by seventy years of hard use into a machine of wonderful power and efficiency? Or, on the other hand, why not concentrate your furnaces, boilers, steam engines, and generators all in one great central plant and carry the current by a suitable conductor to the motors on the moving vehicle? In other words, why not use the trolley system as now in use on 14,000 miles of electric railroad in the United States? Or why not use the third-rail system as used at Nantasket Beach, at Hartford, and on the elevated railroads of Chicago and Liverpool? Why not, indeed? Adequately to discuss these questions would lead us too far into the technical field, but the reader can safely rest on the assurance that the Heilmann locomotive will not be adopted by the Western Railroad of France or by any other great railroad for any other than very limited and special work like, for example, the work done now by the big electric locomotives in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel at Baltimore. H. G. PROUT.
New York, Nov. 13, 1897.

Mr. Kipling and Macaulay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to C. M.'s communication in to-day's TIMES, nothing is (or should I say "are"?) to be said, except that Macaulay was right in using the singular verb "was" with the singular noun "nothing."
F. G. GUION.
New Britain, Conn., Nov. 12, 1897.

Suggests Thirteen Jurors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sudden illness of a juror in the Thorn trial reminds me of the superior state of jury matters in Germany. There are always thirteen jurors selected, so that in case of death or sickness, twelve are always present. Would it not be a good idea to introduce this system here? A. S.
New York, Nov. 11, 1897.

THE HUMAN NATURE CLUB.

From The London Telegraph.

Chicago, ever in the van of progress, has just started a "Human Nature Club." The announcement, it is true, may have a momentarily startling effect, for, by all accounts, there is a good deal of human nature in Chicago, and much of it is apt to manifest itself in a manner which gives anxiety and even sometimes affords employment to the police. A club, therefore, which demanded no other qualification in its members than a settled resolve to give free play to their natural instincts would deserve closer watching, perhaps, in that city than in any other. Fortunately, however, the new institution has no such disquieting ends in view. Its object, as described in the pure and beautiful English of the American Continent, is "marriage based on mentality rather than on the emotions;" or, as it might be even more shortly expressed, on mentality as against sentimentality. It is under the presidency of a phrenologist, who studies the bumps of its members, their complexions, temperaments, and physiognomies, in order to bring about that elusive thing, "a perfect marriage."

The principle on which the matchmaking process is carried on consists, we are told, in taking "five points of equality and five points of difference," the former of which are respectively defined as "intellectual, moral, social, aesthetical, and qualitative," and the latter as "temperamental, lineal, complexional, selfish, and national." What the President does when he has found, or failed to find, the bumps of these qualities in any given pair of members of opposite sexes remains wrapt in obscurity. But he has managed, it is said, to bring off six engagements during the very short period of the club's existence, and every system has a right to be tested by results. Whether the process is intelligible or not to the persons who are anxious to find partners of their lives is evidently a matter of minor importance. Probably they do not even care to inquire into it. It is enough for the spinsters of Chicago that they enter the club in single blessedness, submit their bumps to the President, and, in a very brief space of time, blossom into blushing brides. No wonder that the new Human Nature Club promises, as we are told it does, to "catch on."

For English imbeciles, however, to whom, of course, this Chicago club holds out no practical advantages, the speculative question of its President's method will, no doubt, abound in what they would unhesitatingly describe as theoretical interest. What, for instance, they may ask themselves, can be the recondite meaning of the phrenologist's "points of equality" between the sexes? That two members of the club—a man and a woman—may be morally, socially, and aesthetically equal to each other is intelligible enough; and that there is no intellectual disparity between them is doubtless proved by their common membership of the Human Nature Club. But what the "qualitative similarity" between them may be which is neither intellectual, nor moral, nor social, nor aesthetical is the President's own sacred secret, into which it would not become us to pry. Equally mysterious are the few points of difference. We can understand how a male member of the club may differ temperamentally and complexionally from one of his fair colleagues; and if lineally means that he will display less beauty of "line" than she—that, for instance, his "curves," especially after middle age, are less likely to belong to a decorative order of corporeal architecture than those of budding womanhood—then this also presents no difficulty.

But what is the "selfish" difference between a lady member of the club and her male affinity? Does it mean that one is supposed to be already wedded to self, and therefore meditating a sort of moral bigamy, while the other is actuated by a purely disinterested desire to "faire le bonheur" of somebody else? "National" differences, again, appear even more puzzling still. It would appear to indicate that this great Nation, whose "free latchstring never was drawn in against the poorest child of Adam's kin"—as long as he was not a Heathen Chinee, nor belonged to any other equally ineligible category of the human race—is actually prepared to admit men and women of foreign nationality to the inestimable benefits of the Human Nature Club. So that a celibate Englishman, for instance, may indulge the hope of being brought through the medium of this Chicago matrimonial office—for it really seems to be almost as nobly beneficent an institution—into relations with a "belle Américaine" who differs from him in temperament, in line and complexion, and in selfishness as in nationality, while intellectually, morally, socially, aesthetically, and qualitatively they were fit, as the old saying was, "to run in a curricle."

Only one adverse criticism suggests itself upon this most praiseworthy attempt to base marriage on "mentality." It seems to give a rather unfair preference to what, after all, is but one of many "scientific" methods of discerning human character. Phrenology, or the learning whereby from assumptions which it is impossible to verify we deduce inferences which have no demonstrable connection with them, is, no doubt, a highly imposing science. Once grant its three fundamental axioms—first, that human virtues, vices, and general proclivities may be localized in any parts of the brain to which you arbitrarily choose to assign them; secondly, that the strength of these virtues, vices, and general proclivities will vary with the development of those parts of the brain to which they have been arbitrarily assigned; and, thirdly, that in the course of their development they will as irresistibly throw up a bump on the cranium from within as an Irish shillalah will raise it from without—once grant these three axioms, we say, and you may construct a theory of individual character and conduct which will be absolutely proof against refutation by anything but the facts. Still, phrenology, after all, is not the only exact science which exists for the ascertainment of these valuable facts.

There is palmistry—a study which can lay claim to at least as firm a foundation in ascertained truth and logical reasoning as phrenology, and we cannot admit that the Human Nature Club is justified in neglecting its processes altogether. Before taking the responsibility of making a match between two people on the ground of their bumps, it would be, surely, only common prudence to inquire whether the lines on their palms are such as to promise that those of their lives will be cast in pleasant places. These hands which are to be united at the altar should at least be examined by an expert before that solemn event takes place. When the minister is standing over the couple and the ring is about to be placed on the finger of the bride, it will be too late to inquire whether she has disastrous markings round the ball of her thumb. We strongly urge upon the managers of this Chicago club that the conclusions of the phrenologist should be confirmed by a professor of palmistry before any marriage is allowed to take place. It will be in strict accordance with the title of the institution, since the more various the forms of folly accepted and adopted by them the more characteristic of human nature will their proceedings become.

How Palmerston Chaffed an Emperor.

From The London Saturday Review.

The death of the Duchess of Teck reminds us of her narrow escape from being the wife of the delightful Plon-Plon. Although Napoleon III. had had practical proof that the Cobourgs would, if possible, prevent his alliance with a member of the English royal family, he returned to the charge a few years later and hinted at a marriage between Jerome's son and Princess Mary of Cambridge. It was Palmerston to whom the Emperor broached the subject, on the occasion of one of the latter's frequent visits to the Tuileries. Free trade was in the air then. "A marriage between your Majesty's cousin and Princess Mary!" exclaimed Palmerston; "I am afraid that is out of the question. The Prince is somewhat too much of a free trader, and though England may be pleased to see most duties abolished, I doubt if she will want to abolish conjugal duties." The Emperor smiled and dropped the subject. The woman who subsequently became Plon-Plon's conjugal victim was the daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

German Trade Under Dingley Tariff.

From The London Times's Berlin Correspondence.

With regard to the returns of the German export trade to America for the third quarter of the current year, a statement which appeared not long ago in The Times on this subject requires to be supplemented. According to the complete statistics issued by the American Consulates in Germany, the total exports from this country to the United States from July to September inclusive of this year amounted to $14,839,459, as against $26,233,467 for the similar period last year—a decrease of $11,394,008, or about 44 per cent. Now, the value of the sugar exported during the third quarter of 1896 amounted to $6,669,951, while during the same period in the present year it was only $78,034—a decrease in 1897 of $6,591,917. Consequently more than half of the whole decrease in German exports to the United States for the period in question is accounted for by the falling off in sugar. It would, however, probably be incorrect to attribute the whole of this decrease to the immediate effect of the Dingley Tariff bill. The dread of the differential treatment imposed upon sugar by this measure caused enormous anticipatory importations previous to the enactment of the tariff, as may be deduced from the enormous increase of the exports from Germany to the United States for the year 1896-7 over those of the previous year.

The American fiscal year ends on June 30, and during the fiscal year 1895-6 the total exports from Germany to the United States amounted to $90,642,773, while in the following year, 1896-7, their value was $111,862,552—an increase of $21,219,779, or over 23 per cent. If the separate returns of the leading German centres of production and export are considered, the increases are even more remarkable, and are to be attributed to the fact that sugar forms one of the chief products of these districts or is exported to a considerable extent from the ports in question. Thus the export returns of Bremen for the year 1896-7 show an increase of $1,353,905 over the preceding year, or 65 per cent.; those of Magdeburg an increase of $5,577,812, or 90 per cent.; those of Hamburg an increase of $9,173,714, or 120 per cent.; while Stettin can lay claim to an increase of $4,221,228, or 130 per cent. Such increases must undoubtedly be regarded as abnormal, and were probably in no small part due to the dread of the Dingley tariff. There is, therefore, little cause for wonder that, in view of the glutted state of the American market, the first quarter of the new American fiscal year—that is to say, the third quarter of the present year—should show a decrease in German exports to the United States.

LECTURE SYSTEM IN THE SOUTH.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The movement which was begun last Spring to introduce and domesticate in the Southern States the lecture platform system, which has flourished so long in the New England States and has played so important a part in advancing the ideas and methods of that robust section of the Union, has passed the experimental stage and reached a point where its complete success is no longer a matter of doubt.

The Southern Lyceum Association now includes all the leading cities and most of the leading towns from Virginia to Texas. From the first lyceum organized in Augusta, Ga., branch lyceums have been established, among other places in Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Galveston, and Dallas. The circuit thus created takes in an extensive and diversified region, but wherever the plan has been canvassed, it has met with immediate and extraordinary success. There is no reason why it should not and may not become a permanent part of the educational machinery of the South.

The lecture, always a pleasing feature of intellectual progress in aspiring communities, and often a potential agent of popular development upon the frontiers of civilization, has sustained accelerated movement and increased importance both in Europe and America during this closing decade of the century. The most eminent men of the world have not thought the lecture forum beneath their talents and dignity and have sought it as offering peculiar advantages to the promulgation of truth. In Germany, France, and England, as well as in the United States, from the statesman to the man of science, the thinker, the writer, the orator, have had recourse to the rostrum of the lecture room for the propagation of their ideas or for the edification of men and women. From Schlegel and Freitag, from Brunetière and Bourget, from Herbert Spencer, Max Müller, and Anthony Hope, to men like Gordon, Ingalls, Whitcomb Riley, and Mark Twain, the lecture field of all lands is crowded with eminent, brilliant, and eloquent men.

It is the aim of the Southern Lyceum Association to bring this lecture forum and its representative leaders more accessible to the interest of the United States and nearer to the people of the South. The general plan is to establish in each community an association lyceum, whose duty it will be to organize a regular course of lectures. The sale of 500 or 1,000 course tickets, for sums ranging from $2 to $5 the course, insures in advance a prosperous and distinguished lecture season. Wherever the idea has been suggested it has met with immediate success.

Mr. Hugh C. Middleton, the Secretary of the association, of which Mr. Henry Watterson is President, Gen. John B. Gordon, Vice President, and such men as William L. Wilson, William Preston Johnston, and Gov. Taylor of Tennessee, are the Directors, makes Augusta, Ga., his headquarters, but has traveled much throughout the territory embraced by the operations of this lecture movement, and reports that the prospects for the coming Winter are bright beyond any of the expectations with which the organization set out—less than a year ago.

Volunteer Populist Professors.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A bill is to be introduced in the Nebraska Legislature this Winter providing that no colleges in the State shall be authorized to grant degrees in economic, political and social science except such institutions as shall allow their attendants to study under such instructors, outside of those employed by the Trustees, as may choose to register themselves as teachers in these branches of science. Degrees are to be issued by these outsiders on the same basis as those granted by the regular professors. The object of this bill is, of course, to propagate the fallacies of Populism.

Whittlings.

From The Independent.

In giving thanks for your blessings don't forget the criticisms you have received.

He who knows the weakness of his own wings is sure of successful flight.

The world is full of human milestones, since it is more easy to point than to plod.

It is better to say a little worse than you mean than to mean a little worse than you say.

One song sung amid a storm is better than a whole concert when the sun is shining.

Before submitting to the inevitable it is wise to be sure it is the inevitable.

People whose eloquence reveals rascality are always said, by the rascals, to "talk too much."

When one knows that he doesn't know everything it is worth more to him than all the rest that he does know.

The world seems a narrow place when we wish to avoid our enemies, but wide and vast is it when we part from those we love.

The number of things that men novelists and critics don't know about women is exceeded only by the number of things that they think they know.

The Cost of the French Exhibition of 1900.

From The London Mail's Paris Telegram.

One hundred million francs (£4,000,000 sterling), this is the sum which has been set apart to defray the expenses of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. This is business; business and pleasure—with instructions, etc., thrown in.

According to the Figaro, twenty-one and a half million francs will be the cost of the two palaces in the Champs Elysées, those in the Champ de Mars costing eighteen millions, on the Esplanade des Invalides five millions, and those on the quays one million and a half.

The bridges across the Seine will cost five millions, of which the Pont d'Alexandre III. will take the greater part.

The mechanical and electrical service will use up 6,750,000 francs. To the circular railway will be appropriated a million and a half. Illuminations and lighting will take 800,000 francs, and fountains and decorations of the gardens 1,200,000 francs.

Fêtes and exhibitions will cost five and a half millions, while music will be allotted a million. The jury will divide another million.

In sum the works will absorb seventy-three millions, the exploitation twelve millions, and the administration eight millions. There will be a reserve fund of seven millions.

NUGGETS.

Unprofitable.

Diamonds have been discovered in meteoric stones. Still it doesn't pay to run after shooting stars.—Cleveland Leader.

Her Castles in Spain.

"She says their Summer in Europe was a perfect dream."

"I guess it was. You see, as a matter of fact, they staid on a New Jersey farm all the time."—Chicago Journal.

Cupid Economizing.

"Jack and Julia are surely engaged."

"What makes you think so?"

"He brings her chrysanthemums now instead of roses; a chrysanthemum will last a whole week."—Detroit Free Press.

Can't Complain.

"I know at least one man who fully believes that the higher the tariff duties are, the better it is for business."

"A large importer, I suppose."

"No; he's only a smuggler."—Boston Transcript.

Boston Deposits.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale told a Boston audience on a recent evening that the deposits on which Boston had been built were largely deposits from the glacial drift. This seems to be in direct contradiction to the belief held by the solid men of Boston that the deposits referred to were all in the Boston banks.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE IDEAL WOMAN.

Grace Elizabeth Cobb in Springfield Republican.

Blazoned not in song or story for some
great and famous deed,
Nor proclaimed from the housetop is the
basis of her creed,
Neither fame nor subtle logic hath she
chosen for her part,
Her religion, like her being, finds its centre
in the heart;
In the ministry of service, scattering truth's
eternal seed,
That shall yield abundant harvest in immortal thought and deed.

Firm of purpose, clear of vision, pure of
heart and fair of face,
With a voice of minor music, and her manner quiet grace;
With a meekness born of courage, brave
but gentle, strong but good,
Standing in the spotless grandeur of her
gracious womanhood;
Though men waver, slaves to custom, servile through ignoble fear,
Bends she never to dissemble, scorning to
be insincere.

Wears she on her face the record of a rich
and well-stored mind,
Treasures of the living present with a sacred past combined;
Bearing in refined tracing mark of high and
cultured thought,
Blended with a heavenly unction by the
Holy Spirit wrought;
Noble in its queenly aspect, yet with soft
and tender touch
Shining through the mobile features that
doth glorify them much.

Not by gazing on the beauty of unclouded
sunrise sky,
Comes th' unflinching, steady gazing of her
calm and steadfast eye,
Nor from gratified desirings, or the thrill of
human pride,
Shines that smile of melting sweetness—but
from sorrow sanctified;
Walking with her Lord and Master where
the bitter waters flow,
Cometh she at last to Elim, where the living palm trees grow.

True unto the holy vision that her womanhood receives,
Soweth she beside all waters, and she reapeth golden sheaves;
Loyal to her highest mission, pointing sinning man to God,
From her peerless truth and honor evil
shrinks abashed and awed;
Walking onward with her brother, hand in
hand, with even gaze,
Dropping flowers of peace and plenty o'er
earth's dark and devious ways.

Search ye in a narrow circle for the boundary of her "sphere"?
Lift aloft thy clouded vision, it is neither
there nor here;
Whatsoever to her is given by Eternal Justice planned,
Lendeth she the willing service of efficient,
ready hand;
All the world doth not encompass the resource of woman's mind,
Only in Eternal wideness will her "sphere"
its boundary find.

Would ye seek to stay her progress, turn
from its accustomed path
Blazing sun in yonder heavens, check the
storm-cloud's burst of wrath!
Nay, the ideal woman rises in the might of
conscious strength,
In an onward march of triumph reaching to
Eternal length!
God's ideal, by His molding fashioned out
of human clay,
Reaching up unto His stature, by His power from day to day.

HAPPENINGS OF EUROPE

Lord Salisbury's Guildhall Speech the Feeblest Effort of the Prime Minister.

FRANCE OFFENDED BY HIS TALK ON THE AFRICAN DISPUTE.

Union of France, Russia, and England as Against Germany Urged by a French Author in His New Book on the Emperor William — Unsolved Mysteries of the Dreyfus Case Still Agitating Paris—Change of Policy in India Suggested by Lord Hamilton's Speech.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The prophets who last week were so busy with predictions of the great political light and leading to be gathered from Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech, were, as I foresaw, doomed to disappointment. Never has Lord Salisbury said so little or said it so feebly. The whole thing was, at its best, but the brief blither of a tired old man cowed by a younger and fiercer personality. This cynical statesman, who, on former occasions, and apparently regardless of consequences, used language of such threatening import to Europe and the East, now pleads that he may not break his senile silence because, forsooth, the world is listening and may misinterpret. It is true that the old threats were idle enough, backed as they were by no action, and rendered foolish by the light of subsequent history, yet the words were noble enough in their way. On this occasion the speaker appeared to be playing the part of a timorous understrapper, fearful of exceeding the limited license allowed him by an overbearing superior, rather than in the fine rôle of a Prime Minister of England who had the plain and masterful policy of a united Cabinet to place before the listening world.

There was so little to say that, in order to add some "fat" to his speech, the operations of Ritchie in the engineer strike negotiations (good enough in themselves) had to be hurried on so that a decently dramatic climax might be reached by dinner time on Tuesday, and the Queen, with her ever-ready royal charity, also contributed two telegrams just in time.

Yet, feeble as the speech was, it contained in respect to the contested territories in Africa one passage of the old familiar gauntlet-throwing kind, which at first only tickled and amused people as a faint echo of his former empty thunder. But by that portion of it he has succeeded in wounding French susceptibilities at an awkwardly inopportune moment. Clémenceau was not far wrong in charging Salisbury with discourtesy toward France for using language containing an implied threat at a moment when the International Commission is deliberating on the subject in Paris.

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French View of European Unity.

A curious comment on Lord Salisbury's rhetorical peroration, with its vague dream of the United States of Europe, is supplied by the last chapter of a sensational book on the German Emperor published in Paris yesterday. As originally designed, the outer cover of this startling work represented William as crucified with ropes on the cross of Charlemagne. "Guillaume Intime," as the volume is called, contains much that has been more than twice told of the youthful eccentricities of the hero; of his escapade to Paris in 1889 and of his longing for Paris in 1900. But, at all events, the author, Maurice Leudet, is under no delusion as to the chances of a lasting European unity. The pith of the book and possibly the real reason why it was written is in the conclusion, where the alliance of France, Russia, and England is strongly urged. Any one who of late has had an opportunity to gauge French opinion, not in Paris alone, but also in the active centres of provincial life, must have noticed that, side by side with the bitter anti-British sentiment there is growing clearly a perceptible tendency to make it up with Germany. Against such a possible rapprochement as playing directly into William's hands and thus involving the commercial deterioration of France, M. Leudet goes, for all he is worth, pointing out how much more rational and astute it is for Frenchmen to approach their neighbors than their conquerors of 1870.

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Chamberlain's South African Policy.

The virtuous indignation of Chamberlain's friends is very great at the recent reports of conversations held with the late Lord Rosmead, which were distinctly uncomplimentary to the Colonial Secretary. Yet no explanation is offered as to why Chamberlain, though urgently appealed to by the then Sir Hercules Robinson in that critical raiders' week, kept silence from Monday morning till Thursday night; that is, through the doubtful and dangerous days until all was over. Really the defenders of this pushful apostle of modern patriotism should have some central bureau where they may compare their briefs, for, while on the one hand The Scotsman, newspaper, violently condemns Lord Rosmead's reported remarks as being already flatly contradicted by the African Blue Books, another Squire, The Birmingham Gazette, sneers at the revelations as mere ancient history. In the Blue Book issued a few months ago the old suggestion is again revived of interrupted cable communication; but if this is so, it reveals a curious electric antipathy to official messages on the part of the cables, which, apparently, let other messages pass freely.

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Mystery of the Dreyfus Case.

Two questions are occupying the minds of men in France to-day and exciting the liveliest interest. One concerns the unlucky Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, who was condemned some three years ago to degrading punishment and a living death on evidence which, at the time, no one understood, and in which, nowadays, many of the clearest heads in France do not believe. In 1894, however, a wave of anti-Semitism was rushing over the land, obscuring the clear sight of people, press, and Judges, and it is quite possible that the brilliant young officer would have fallen a victim to the cry of treason, even if the evidence had been slighter than actually was the case. Even now the popular feeling against this man is so bitter that the Council of Ministers held in Paris this week dared not reopen the matter, but limited themselves to a statement that Dreyfus was legally and justly sentenced.

So much mystery, for high reasons of state, surrounded the trial that it was difficult even for the accused himself to put in any sane defense against the accepted evidence of witnesses who testified to the existence of damning documents, the tenor of which they refused to disclose to this secret court. The whole thing savors somewhat of the Middle Ages, and the future historian of the French Army will find it hard to believe that one of the ablest young officers, whose services France so badly needs, was condemned on the evidence of one document which a dozen of the finest experts in handwriting now openly declare he never could have written. I will not be surprised if this question is by no means shelved. French Ministers are not so stable that they can afford to disregard the cry for light which is making itself felt among educated Frenchmen who dislike the flavor of anti-Semitism which pervades this whole question. The precious incriminating papers could surely be produced, now that pretended military secrets they contain have probably matured into venerable chestnuts.

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The Composite Suicide.

Another subject which is gravely troubling the thinking men in France is linked to the Dreyfus case by the similarity of the names of the victims. It is not long since that an eminent Frenchman deplored, in my presence, the terrible growth of the suicidal mania which is spreading through the country. The modern suicide is not content with taking his own, possibly useless, life, but we have a growing and gruesome fashion of what is called "composite suicides." In this case a man named Dreyfus, in no way related to the exiled soldier, but so possessed by a morbid shrinking from an unpopular name that he changed it to an impossible one, writes the usual letter to the newspapers, and kills himself, his wife, and his three young children. Columns on columns of the French press are filled with the minutely realistic details of this shocking tragedy. They can hardly be blamed for this, yet the fact remains that every such publication brings after it a crop of candidates for this miserable posthumous puff. The actual suicide can himself often well be spared, but in this great country when the death rate threatens to overtop the birth rate, the loss of children is a cruel one for France. The composite suicide is at present her greatest enemy.

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The Duel That Was Not Fought.

Yet Paris has not been entirely given over to gloom, for within the last few days good Parisians have been looking forward with pleased expectation to a duel between a real English Baronet and an Italian Duke who was hurrying from Geneva with anything but Red Cross intentions. The usual preliminary paragraphs had freely appeared when, unluckily for the lovers of this kind of sport, Le Soir published a detailed proces verbal, showing that the whole thing was due to a misunderstanding and that matters had been amicably arranged. So the chroniclers of society men's adventures and the masters of fence both lost a chance of criticising the fighting dress of Sir Robert Peel and his deportment on the field of honor. The modern protocol of the French duel is a curious document, reading almost like the quotation list of an outfitter's catalogue, for it goes into elaborate particulars about the amount of starch allowed in a fighting shirt and lays down what gloves the heroes may wear.

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Indian Policy Must Be Changed.

The Times is pleased, in treating of Lord George Hamilton's speech this week regarding the Indian frontier wars, to extol him as speaking the clear, firm language of a statesman who knows his own mind and is supported by the highest authorities. This is all very well, but others have it that certain of the highest authorities have made it pretty clear to Lord Hamilton and his crew that the present waste of lives and treasure in India cannot go on indefinitely. He undoubtedly has been given a cue to break it gently to the British public that the Indian forces, with certain reservations, are, in time, to clear out from their conquered positions, when, indeed, they are conquered. With considerable clumsiness, at the present juncture, Lord Hamilton says that the Government must take the general submission of the tribesmen as an acknowledgment of British supremacy, and otherwise interfere as little as possible. This placid and premature assumption of a general submission reads oddly by the light of the latest dispatches from the front, which show that the guerrilla warfare of the natives and their successful "sniping" are inflicting increasing losses on the troops, whose undoubted courage is hardly a match against the men who are fighting for their lives among the fastnesses of their own hills. Lord Hamilton is, to say the least, a little previous, and the target practice of the tribesmen is far more accurate than is the oratory of the Indian Secretary.

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Grievances of Baronets.

The noble order of Baronets are again up in arms, and this time there seems to be a chance of their grievances receiving tardy attention. Taught by the tradespeople they too long have despised, the Baronets have now combined. The last straw was the recent order of the Queen directing that the children of legal life peers should have the courtesy title of "Honorable," and thus take precedence over Baronets. The real trouble, however, is the false assumption of that rank by many persons who are, at best, spurious articles. In England a man cannot make himself a peer without incurring unpleasant risks and pains and penalties, but as yet it seems to be nobody's business to question the right of any able-bodied Englishman to convert a distant and shadowy relationship into a direct descent, and to arrogate to himself the style and dignity of a Baronet.

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English Sensibilities Offended.

The hanging at Cairo, Egypt, of a soldier of the Lincolnshire Regiment who had murdered a comrade in cold blood is causing a considerable outcry among the Anglo-Egyptians, who consider that the prestige of England required that the condemned man should have been taken to Malta or Cyprus for execution, and credit thus saved to the British Army, in which, during all these years of the occupation of Egypt, not one single capital sentence has been executed. That this is a good record may be conceded, but the desire that justice on one of their sacred selves should be done round the corner is a petty instance of the pet mania of respectable Britons for keeping up appearances. The doctrine that an Englishman can do no wrong is a charming fiction that the guileless Ethiopians are soberly supposed to piously accept as a fact.

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Collegians to See "Hamlet."

A curious but very genuine compliment is being paid to Forbes Robertson's Hamlet by the President of a large training college, who has taken the whole of the Lyceum Theatre from the gallery to the stalls, for one night next week, so that his two thousand pupils may witness the performance, which has lost nothing of its rare delicacy and intellectual power, and which fascinated London on the first night of its presentation.

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Masters and Men Confer.

Although the engineering strike, as a taking newspaper headline, is almost as much played out as is the European concert, it is with no small satisfaction that London has learned that the much-abused yet pertinacious Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, has succeeded at last in bringing the masters and the men together, with some decent hope that after all this waste of labor, money, trade, and temper, they may manage to understand each other's needs and language. There is, however, a very natural tendency to prematurely assume that the whole matter is already squared and settled, whereas the exasperation on both sides is really so great that more than ordinary skill will be needed to bring about an arrangement of a really stable character.

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Strikers Join the Army.

One curious effect of the engineers' strike has been little noticed publicly. For many months the poor physique of raw recruits scraped up with enormous difficulty has driven the British War Office into a state of puzzled despair. Of late the seeming hopelessness of the so-called "labor problems" has swept many sturdy and capable working men into the arms of the recruiting Sergeants. It is really coming to this, that only when strikes are on can any number of able-bodied men be cajoled into joining the thin ranks of the British Army under existing conditions. Were there enough Ritchies about to settle amicably and speedily all questions between employers and employed, it is difficult to see where the British soldier of the immediate future would spring from. Undoubted as is the misery which this wretched business has brought on thousands of working families, it has been a godsend to the army authorities, who are tired of reducing still further the already low standard of their narrow-chested boy battalions, and who are blind to the possible methods of making a soldier's life more popular.

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"The . . le Minister."

J. M. Barrie is again by his ain fireside with the London public. He knows how to please them in both big things and in little, and does it, and he has all the right people to work out his play at the Haymarket. "The Little Minister" is going to do even more on the stage here than he did in the Thrums story. You have the play in New York, and know how the book has been metamorphosed into light comedy. Gavin Dishart's rôle and Babbie's alike give new points to Cyril Maude and Winifred Emery, which they score well, though Brandon Thomas as Whamond threatens to be the first favorite in the piece. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's music is all the better liked because his daughter Mary is doing good work as Jean, the servant.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

M. ZIDLER DEAD.

Owner of the Moulin Rouge and Other Paris Resorts Expired Suddenly.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—M. Zidler, who began life as a butcher boy, and who for years past has been the most successful purveyor to the midnight pleasures of Paris, died suddenly on Thursday last in his luxurious flat, on the Rue St. Lazare.

He was the proprietor of the Jardin de Paris, which alone brought him an income of £2,000 ($10,000) to £4,000 ($20,000) annually; of the switchback railroad, near the Madeleine, and of the notorious Moulin Rouge.

GLADSTONE TO WRITE A BOOK.

He Will Spend the Winter on the Riviera on Account of Neuralgia.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—His health permitting, Mr. Gladstone meditates an important biographical work, embracing the lives of most of the distinguished modern divines; but there are disquieting rumors in circulation as to the marked manner in which old age and infirmities are growing upon the "Grand Old Man."

He seems to be developing facial weakness, similar to Prince Bismarck's. Whenever he catches a cold it settles in his eyes and in the left side of his face, making it extremely painful to bear.

As a result, Mr. Gladstone has been ordered to the Riviera in order to escape the Winter, and he, with his wife and daughter, will start for Cannes on Nov. 25. At Cannes Mr. Gladstone and his party will be the guests of Lord Rendel, whose daughter is married to Mr. Gladstone's third son.

PRINCE OF WALES'S NEW YACHT.

Hope that She May Meet the Defender in the Mediterranean Next Spring.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Prince of Wales's new racing yacht, which is being built by the Hendersons of Glasgow, is discussed with great interest in yachting circles. It is expected that she will make her début in the Mediterranean regattas next Spring, and The Sporting and Dramatic News expresses the hope that the American yacht Defender will be there and "meet such a genuine representative of the sport as the Prince of Wales."

The Prince of Wales does not intend to challenge for the America's Cup.

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—George L. Watson denies being the designer of the new yacht being built by the Hendersons for the Prince of Wales.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH

Effect of the Guildhall Address on European Politics and the Continental Press.

INVASION OF WEST AFRICA

Paris Papers Assert that France's Position Is Unassailable There—British Officers Ordered to Lagos —To Lead a Land Expedition on Boussa.

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LONDON, Nov. 13.—The speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Guildhall on Tuesday last, Lord Mayor's Day, again proved him to be past master of saying nothing in many soothing words. It was essentially a peace speech, and did not contain a single indication of how far the Government is prepared to go in Indian, Egyptian, Soudan, or Niger affairs, beyond a general "what can be done will be done." Even the supposed menace to France has since been explained, and was not intended to excite French feelings, but was merely to give English public opinion mild satisfaction from a pretended bluff.

The Premier's utterances on the subject of international federation lead to the conclusion that the Government is wearying of Great Britain's "splendid isolation" and that the imperialistic plans of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, have not yet progressed enough to permit Great Britain to maintain her policy of separation from the rest of the world.

The Continental newspapers regard distrustfully praise of the concert of the powers, coming from the leader of the power which, rightly or wrongly, the whole of Europe believes to have been the most untrustworthy element in it. A Vienna newspaper voices the general distrust, saying:

"England has seized in Africa, as elsewhere, the lion's share. First, she cheated Germany, tricking her out of promising territory in exchange for the crumbling rock of Helgoland. Then she caused Italy to bleed for her in Erythrea, and has now only to deal with one opponent, whom she despises, namely France, to which she has always been an unpleasant neighbor, continually tearing pieces from her living body. She took Canada, and everything valuable the French had in Asia, mostly by cunning, and has proved herself the perpetual enemy of the whole Continent. Now she proclaims the right to exclusive possession of all the Niger territory worth having."

The momentary check caused by the Marquis of Salisbury's bluff has been followed by a recrudescence of jingoism in France, which has been intensified by the arrival in Paris yesterday of the band of the Czar's Preobrajensky Regiment, which has been sent to the French capital as an earnest of Russian friendship. Another incentive to chauvinism has been found in the announcement that a strong detachment of Russian cavalry and artillery will shortly sail from Odessa to Djibuti, and thence will go to King Menelek's capital, with the object of assisting the French to thwart the British in grabbing Central Africa.

Consequently the tone of the Paris newspapers is again excited. They are claiming that the position of France is unassailable, both by virtue of justice and recent military operations, which, it is asserted, assure the permanent occupation of all the Niger territory already hypothecated on the French maps, and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, is being urged not to make any concessions.

On the other hand, Great Britain is not idle. Thirty army officers left Liverpool today for Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, and it is asserted that Capt. Frederick Lugard of the Royal Niger Company, with thirty more British officers, will start for Africa next week, with instructions to lead the land expedition on Boussa, in conjunction with the Niger gunboat flotilla. Great Britain is making the evacuation of Boussa by the French a sine qua non.

TO SELL THE "CIGAR" YACHTS.

Big Sums Spent by the Late W. L. Winans on His Experiments.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Owing to the death of William L. Winans, the American millionaire, who expired on June 25, his two "cigar" yachts, which have been moored in Southampton waters for twenty-five years, will be sold. Enormous sums of money have been spent in experiments upon them, and in their maintenance, but very few people have ever seen them under way.

MINOR AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Thanksgiving Day to be Celebrated at the Kaiserhof in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Conservatives will introduce a bill in the Reichstag fixing the age of electors at thirty instead of twenty-five, and providing for public instead of secret ballot.

Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated in Berlin on Nov. 25 by a dinner and dance at the Kaiserhof, as usual, and there will be some informal speeches. The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, will deliver one of them.

The Guelph Party in Brunswick, at its convention at Helmstedt this week, nominated candidates for the Reichstag. In the whole duchy each candidate is pledged to support the succession of the Duke of Cumberland to the throne.

During the presence of Emperor William in the flood-suffering districts of Silesia it was remarked that the police made numberless house searches and seized many thousands of Anarchist and Socialist pamphlets and journals.

SPOILS SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Labouchere Shows that It Exists There as Well as in America.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—While the English newspapers generally are preaching against the "spoils system" in America, contrasting it with English methods, Henry Labouchère, in Truth, is unable to find much difference in the political customs of the two countries.

He points out that a number of well-paid Court appointments are always distributed among the Peers on the winning side, adds that the House of Commons gets its share of patronage, showing that there are many prizes on the judicial bench which go to the victors, and asserts that when the party needs a war chest, there are various wealthy gentlemen always willing to subscribe, upon the understanding that they will be repaid by a peerage or by a lesser title.

The only difference Mr. Labouchère can see between British methods and those followed in America is that in the United States each party insists upon the rank and file sharing the spoils, while in this country the spoils go almost exclusively to the "Upper Crust."

BARONETS CLAIM PRECEDENCE.

Organize to Uphold Privileges and Sacredness of the Title.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The so-called "Baronets' Trades Union," in other words, the movement of the baronets to protect their rights and seek redress for their grievances, in view of the recent decision according children of peers, during the legal life of the latter, the title of Hon. and giving them precedence after the younger children of barons and ahead of baronets, is taking form.

A meeting was held by the aggrieved baronets on Wednesday, and resolutions were adopted looking to the suppression of the unauthorized assumption of baronetcies and the maintenance of the privileges and precedents of the order.

The first resolution draws attention to the long-standing scandal in the spurious assumption of title at the present moment of at least forty bogus baronets who are unable to show their title to the rank, and it is claimed that besides the disputed baronetcies, the claimants to which all use the title, there is absolutely no jurisdiction over the order, such as the House of Lords exercises over the peerage.

The second resolution adopted is a protest against the bestowal of the designation of Hon. on children, during the legal life of peers, which gives them a precedence which, it is held, they are not entitled to.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE WEAKENED.

Austria-Hungary and Italy Thought, in German Political Circles, to be Leaning Toward England.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to King Humbert at Monza, and its attendant circumstances, are regarded in German political circles as being of the highest importance. The Conservative and Agrarian newspapers interpret the visit as meaning a closer understanding between Austria-Hungary and Italy and as a leaning of those two powers toward Great Britain. The leading organ of the Agrarians and Nationalists, the Deutsche Zeitung, says:

"In this we are unable to see anything but a weakening of our diplomatic position. Under Prince Bismarck our country was the mediator between Russia and Austria and Austria and Italy, while France was isolated and England was kept in check by Russia. Now France has made an agreement with Russia, and Austria has made one with both Italy and Russia, in each case over our heads, and the internal and foreign policies of Austria go hand in hand, under the lead of two Poles, Badeni and Goluchowski, who aim at the suppression of German influence."

The Rundschau publishes an article to the same effect, denouncing the duplicity of British statecraft, "whereby both Austria and Italy are gradually becoming estranged from Germany."

A diplomat here in the service of one of the Dreibund powers, gives his views upon the situation as follows:

"Austria, for several years, has been disapproving of Emperor William's foreign policy, so far as England is concerned, and the needless provocation of England contained in that famous message to President Kruger has been seriously, if silently, condemned by Austria's statesmen.

"The same is true of Italy. Both Italy's and Austria's Mediterranean interests are of vast and far-reaching importance, and they cannot be subserved so long as there is a latent antagonism against England as a feature of the Dreibund policy.

"An entente closer than has ever before existed has been established between Italy and Austria, so far as their Oriental and Mediterranean interests are concerned, and this means a consonance of their interests with England in that respect.

"To that extent, then, the Dreibund has been weakened and Germany has been left to follow her own Oriental and colonial policy at the side of Russia and France. It does not mean the breaking up of the Dreibund, but the reshaping of interests to some extent outside of it."

The official newspapers are silent on the subject, but the editor of one of the leading Government papers said:

"We are still waiting for our cue from above."

FRENCH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Bill for Reform in Examinations Before Magistrates.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The French Chamber of Deputies on Friday adopted a bill, which has already been passed by the Senate, providing for reform in the criminal investigations before examining magistrates, which have been such a notorious scandal.

Owing to the secrecy of the procedure, prisoners have frequently been intimidated and entrapped by magistrates desirous of convicting them. Hereafter prisoners must be interrogated immediately after their arrest and in the presence of their lawyers.

NEW YORK'S MORAL EDUCATION.

Lack of It, Says the Dean of Rochester, Caused Tammany to Win.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Very Rev. Samuel R. Hole, Dean of Rochester, opening the schools' bazaar at Chatham on Thursday last, made an address, in the course of which, speaking of the necessity for the religious education of children, he said:

"New York has the most perfect arrangement in the world for secular education, but it has too little regard for the immortal souls of the children. I am quite certain that but for the want of moral conviction and practical Christianity among the inhabitants of that great city such a disgraceful election as that of a Tammany Mayor would never have occurred."

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN GERMANY.

Meat an Article of Luxury—Cereals Advance in Price.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Boersen Courier, a leading financial organ, says:

"We are approaching famine conditions. Victuals have risen in price to such an extent that the sustenance of a whole strata of the population is in doubt. Meat has become for the laboring classes, thanks to the import prohibitions, an article of luxury hardly attainable, and our poor crops have driven the prices of cereals to such heights that not only the industrial population and the dwellers in cities, but even the rustic population, excepting that part of it belonging to the suffering Agrarians, are threatened in their existence. The time is approaching when the Government will be compelled to throw open again those avenues of trade which are now artificially clogged."

CECIL RHODES'S SCHEME.

Alleged Plan to Defeat Krueger in the Coming Transvaal Election.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The reason for the absence of Cecil Rhodes from the festivities attending the recent opening of the railroad to Buluwayo is said not to be due to ill health, but to be part of a well-organized plan to defeat Krüger in the election for the Presidency of the Transvaal, which occurs about two months hence.

The Saturday Review, which has much inside information regarding South African affairs, believes there is a fair working chance of Mr. Rhodes defeating Krüger and electing a Boer who will not be hostile to the mining interests. Had Mr. Rhodes appeared at Buluwayo, that town would have converted the whole affair into a personal triumph for Mr. Rhodes, which would have antagonized the Boers and would have undone all the pacificatory work of the politicians, the sole object of which is to defeat Krüger.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

Opposition Organized by the Centre Party—Kaiser and Pope.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Confirmatory news has been obtained of the report that the Reichstag, when it reconvenes, will receive the Naval bill and the Military Reform Trial bill. In regard to the Naval bill, however, the Government will encounter strong opposition from the Centre Party. Through its leader, Herr Lieber, it was sought to effect an understanding with the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, but the effort failed. The Centre wished for a promise that the Jesuit expulsion law would be repealed, in exchange for which the Centre engaged to support the Naval bill. But Prince von Hohenlohe flatly refused, and the Naval bill cannot pass without the votes of the Centre Party.

The refusal of Prince von Hohenlohe to agree to the demands of the Centrists was solely due to the instructions of the Emperor, who feels highly indignant at the Pope's encyclical, in which the Reformation is represented as having been an "unholy rebellion," and in which the Prussian Kings are roughly handled. Severe comments on these passages have been made by many Protestant clergymen and leaders in Prussia, and their remarks were, during the month of October, brought to the attention of both the Empress and Emperor and greatly incensed them.

Germany Seeks Redress in China.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—It is semi-officially announced to-day that the German squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to proceed to the coast of Shan-Tong and anchor in the vicinity of the scene of the recent murder of German missionaries, for which the German Commander is instructed to obtain immediate satisfaction.

French Imports and Exports.

PARIS Nov. 13.—The official returns of the Custom House, just issued, show that in the past ten months French imports have increased 76,184,000f., and that the exports have increased 194,038,000f., compared with the same period of 1896.

B. Altman & Co.

B. Altman & Co., on Tuesday, November 16th, will inaugurate their Public Exhibition and Sale of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

as previously announced.

The leading feature of this display will be the remarkable collection of SALLADE SADIK, the Celebrated Connoisseur of Constantinople, who secured marvellous examples of the weavers Art of the East, in which are unique and perfect specimens of SARAK, SARDIK, KIRMANSHAH, SERAPE, KHORASSAN, KURDISTAN AND FEREGHAN CARPETS, and a number of extraordinary examples of

PERSIAN SILK RUGS AND CARPETS.

IN addition to the "Sadik Collection," a large variety of Antique Carpets and Rugs will be shown. Included among them are:

Antique Iran, Sennah, Kirmanshah and Khorassan Rugs, from - - - - - - $50.00 to $350.00

Specimens of Ladik, Anatolian, Meles, Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs, from - - - - - $19.50 to $45.00

Antique Kazak and Mossoul Rugs, from $10.00 to $15.00

Modern Oriental Carpets, size, 9x12 feet, from $37.50 to $500.00

RUG DEPARTMENT ON SIXTH FLOOR,
Special Elevators near 18th St. Entrance.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

BRINDISI TO LOSE TRADE.

Peninsular and Oriental Steamers to Call at Marseilles.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—It is announced that the steamers of the Peninsula and Oriental Company will after Feb. 1, 1898, call at Marseilles instead of at Brindisi, owing to the niggardly policy of the authorities at the latter port in refusing to extend the local railroad half a mile to the quay for the accommodation of passengers and mails. This action upon the part of the officials of Brindisi makes them responsible for the loss of business attendant upon the landing there of 110 large passenger ships yearly.

RUSSIA CAUTIONS TURKEY.

She Wants Her Arrears if the Porte Is to Build Naval Armaments.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The Russian Embassy here has made an important announcement to the Turkish Government. In substance it is that if Turkey intends to apply part of the Greek war indemnity to an increase of the Turkish armaments Russia desires to remind Turkey that the unpaid arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity amount to £1,300,000, ($4,500,000,) adding that if the policy of the Turkish Government is as indicated, Russia will demand the payment of this amount.

The Russian pronouncement has strongly impressed the Diplomatic Corps, who believe it is directed against the plans to reorganize the Turkish navy.

LONDON'S SCHOOL BOARD FIGHT.

Religious Teaching the Issue Between Moderates and Progressives.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The struggle for the control of London's School Board is raging fiercely, and is growing more intense as the time for the elections approaches. The issues are somewhat involved; but, broadly, the contending parties are the Progressives and the Moderates, and the bone of contention is religious teaching in the board schools.

The Progressives tend to secularism and accuse the Moderates of a desire to again bring the people under the control of the priests and the Church of England. The Moderates admit a desire to reintroduce denominational teaching in the schools; but they claim a monopoly of the desire for economy, consistent with efficient education.

The expenditure of the schools under the present board, with a Progressive majority, shows a rapid increase in the cost per child.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

Alphonse Daudet is a candidate for the late Duke of Aumale's seat in the French Academy.

Ex-Vice Consul General Zimmerman of California will sail for New York this week on board the North German Lloyd steamer Spree.

Herr Felix Weingartner, Director of the Royal Opera orchestra of Berlin, has become insane from overwork, and will be confined in a sanitarium.

Ibsen has decided to abandon Norway, and is going to Berlin to attend the celebrations in commemoration of his birthday. Thereafter he will live in Germany.

It is said that the Duke of Beaufort has transferred all his property to his son, the Marquis of Worcester. The Duke is in very feeble health, and this transfer of the estates enables the Marquis to escape the enormous death duties which he would otherwise have to pay on succeeding to the estates.

Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Ex-Mayor Stewart of Ottawa is on board the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, via Queenstown. Previous to his departure Mr. Stewart announced that he successfully transacted the business connected with the completion of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, which brought him here.

Irrigation in New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 13.—The official report of the irrigation by artesian wells in the Bourke District shows the work to have been a great success, and has given an immense stimulus to agriculture. Apparently 62,000 square miles of the interior of New South Wales will thus be irrigable.

Glasgow Fleshers Impose a Boycott.

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—The Fleshers' Trade Protection Committee has sent a circular to shipowners saying that after Dec. 1 the members of their organization will not purchase United States or Canadian live stock carried by shipping companies who transport live stock for importers not belonging to the organization.

Fiume's City Officers Resign.

FIUME, Austria-Hungary, Nov. 13.—The Burgomaster and Council of this city have resigned, owing to the impending introduction of Hungarian law here. Fiume has hitherto been under local laws.

MONTE CARLO'S PROFITS DROP.

Decline of 5,000,000 Francs Over the Previous Year Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The budget of Monte Carlo shows that the profits for the year ending Oct. 31 were 5,000,000f. below those of the previous year. No reasons are assigned for this falling off.

The bank's outlays include 2,000,000f. to the Prince of Monaco; police and grounds, 1,500,000f.; salaries, 1,000,000f.; orchestra and sports, 800,000f.; payments to ruined gamblers, 100,000f., and for the prevention of suicides, 100,000f. The number of suicides during the year totaled up thirty-five persons.

BRITAIN FALLING BEHIND.

United States Forging Ahead in the Race for Commercial Supremacy.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A series of articles headed "Marching Backwards," which is attracting much attention, has been appearing in The Daily Mail. The writer has shown that Great Britain is falling behind in the industrial race, and has demonstrated that the United States, France, and Germany can show increased exports to the amount of £21,000,000 ($105,000,000) in the twelve years extending from 1883 to 1895. It is further proved that the exports of the United Kingdom in the same period decreased £9,000,000, ($45,000,000.)

Commenting upon this showing, The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the main reasons for this falling off in British trade are want of business instinct and want of genuine patriotism, "as evidenced by ship owners carrying foreigners' goods at lower rates than Britishers'."

WEST POINT MAN MISSING.

Custodian Frank P. Bailey of the Academic Building Disappears.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Great anxiety is felt here concerning the whereabouts of Frank P. Bailey, custodian of the Academic Building at West Point.

He went to New York Monday, expecting to return the following day, but has not been seen or heard of since. He is Financial Secretary of the local lodge of Knights of Honor, and three members of the order went to New York to institute a search for him.

TO EXTRADITE ROESELL.

New Jersey Wants the Alleged Murderer of James C. Pitts of Summit.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—At the request of Edward B. Kelly, a State detective of New Jersey, Gov. Black to-day signed the requisition of the Governor of New Jersey for the extradition of Louis Roesell, who is under arrest in Port Richmond, S. I., having been indicted for murder in the first degree for killing James C. Pitts, a farmer living at Simmit, N. J., on Sept. 9.

Roesell had a colleague in the crime, but he has not been apprehended. The two men entered Pitts's house in the night with the intent of robbery, but being thwarted brutally assaulted Pitts and his housekeeper, Mary Davis, a colored woman. Pitts died as a result of the injuries, but there is a chance for the woman to recover.

PROSPERO MORAELES TALKS.

He Denies Statements Attributed to Him at San Diego, Cal.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 13.—Prospero Moraeles, leader of the revolution in Guatemala, is still here, with several companions. He denies the statements attributed to him by some of the passengers on the steamer Albion, which arrived two days ago at San Diego, Cal., to the effect that Fuentes was a traitor and that he would have shot him down like a dog and that Fuentes, if he ever returned to Guatemala, would be killed by friends of the revolution, and says that he said nothing of the kind. Moraeles also denies that he attempted to charter the steamer Albion to transport troops down the coast to Guatemala.

FOUR NEW FRUIT STEAMERS.

The Cramps to Build Them for the West India Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The William Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company of this city has contracted to build four steel screw steamships for the Boston Fruit Company, a syndicate operating several steamship lines between ports on the Island of Jamaica and several cities of this country.

These new steamers are intended for the West India trade, and perhaps will be the most expensive vessels of similar dimensions ever built in this country. The vessels will each be 290 feet long, 36 feet beam, with a dead weight carrying capacity of from 2,500 to 2,700 tons.

They will be equipped with electric lights, side ports, and all other appliances found in the most modern steamers. They are to be fifteen-knot vessels, and will have accommodations for 100 passengers. Work will be commenced immediately, and they will be ready for commission by next Summer.

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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Few important developments have marked the course of business during the week just ended. Of the substantial things that have come to pass, not one has been discouraging. Wall Street has been dull; changes that have taken place in stock market quotations signify virtually nothing of consequence.

Professional speculators have at times shown a disposition to make some activity; but they have had no public co-operation, a fact not strange in view of the tendency of the professional element lately to attack prices, reckless wholly of what intrinsic values are. Yet, as a rule, the net changes for the week are advances—indicative of how much reduced is the influence finally of the trader who contemns facts, pooh-poohs conditions, and tries to smash market values by the force of mere raiding processes.

That sort of trader has recently been conspicuous in Wall Street, and has been active enough and aggressive enough to persuade himself that he is powerful, a market maker. Out of his productive imagination he has supplied crowding fables intended to be frightful. Every manner of bugaboo he has hippodromed. International war has been but one of his lighter efforts. And he has had allies—sensational if hardly effective—in yellow journals and weak politicians. Scarecrows were plenty enough and savage enough to gratify every grewsome bear demand; but their ineffectiveness is significantly disclosed in the net results of the week's Stock Exchange fluctuations—seven times as many advances as declines.

In the bond market are indications that count for much. Taking the business of the past week the total was not unusually large, but two features of the market were especially marked. One was the wide distribution of the business—the number of different issues dealt in equaling the record of the market at its recent height of activity; and the second was that the volume of business was in issues of the highest class—investment demands clearly shown. Prices uniformly advanced. The investors of the country are not scared—able evidently to estimate at their proper value the worn-out bugaboos that have been kept parading through Wall Street.

A substantial short interest is accumulated. The professional contingent, in their bearish campaigning, have not been selling actual stocks, but making contracts, depending upon borrowing processes to aid deliveries. This does not produce a good situation for them in the face of the general market's manifest reluctance to go further downward.

It is, of course, always true that a short interest is the most uncertain of bull factors; but after such a rampant and reckless campaign as bear raiders have been making there is more than the usual consequence in an oversold market situation.

One thing notable (and pitiable) in the present market is that conspicuous among the shorts, particularly aggressive on the bear side, are many who only a month or two ago were enthusiastic in the bull ranks. In September they could see no top; in November (with prices averaging a dozen points lower and business conditions vastly improved) they can believe there is no bottom. This is not sense; and it cannot be profitable. Reasonable men are not thus changeful, not thus superior to facts, not thus disposed to hold tangible business improvement in contempt.

Of course there has been reason for disappointment in the fact that during the market's recent setback many prominent and influential financial interests, ordinarily identified with betterment, have been inconspicuous, have failed to appear as helpers, have seemed even to be desirous of facilitating declines. It is the fashion of Wall Street to aver that such quondam leaders sold out their stocks on enthusiastic followers at the market's top and have since been in alliance with bear speculators, aiming to get back former lines advantageously. In some instances this doubtless is a true enough indictment; but probably it is far too sweeping; in the end it may be disclosed that current suspicions have gone too far, for there is ground for the belief that in what are most important quarters stocks bought before last Summer's activity began and supplemented by other purchases at the very height of that activity's development are still held intact. This is not the opinion that is most in Wall Street favor; but popular Wall Street verdicts are not infallible. Keeping the books of other and bigger men involves some difficulties. People who know all that J. Pierpont Morgan does, people conversant with every business move made by John D. Rockefeller, are for the most part people who do not happen to know either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller even by sight.

In the business world nothing but progress is discernible. If professional Wall Street persist in being blue it takes a lonesome stand. Outside of Wall Street there is cheerful confidence—actual, tangible improvement.

London has lately been a large buyer of American stocks.

Apropos of this, elsewhere in the financial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day are given some significant details of the contest now impending between British railroads and their employes, a contest which may quickly have results of extraordinary importance on this side of the ocean. In many ways the statistical statement presented has immediate interest here. It has shown that dividends paid by British railroads last year were barely more than 4¼ per cent., while in 1894 and 1895 they fell short of 4 per cent. With investors on the other side satisfied with such returns, and with foreign bankers and foreign journals forever preaching that 4 per cent. on a British investment is better than 5 or 6 or 7 from an American investment, it is fairly easy to keep British capital at home.

But of a sudden here is a demand forcefully presented which even the employes who insist upon it agree will cut down the average British dividend at least 1½ per cent.—leaving the average rate earned by British railroads at barely 2½ per cent. per year.

This is a proposition different from any that holders of British railway securities have had recently to face. To a greater or less extent it is bound to produce effects favorable to American investments. The average British stock—the stock drawing the present average 4 per cent.—sells materially above par. Here at par prime investments are available yielding from two to three times what is available if the impending demands of employes are allowed by the British corporations.

The conservative investor abroad is threatened with a rude awakening. All the instability in values is not upon this side of the ocean. Growing trades unionism is at the moment a greater threat against British railway values than waning grangerism has been here.

Authorities identified with British railroads estimate that concessions to employes such as are proposed must result in dividend reductions which would "imply a fall in the market price of the stocks immediately affected of at least £150,000,000."

In the face of value contraction like that, foreign prejudice makers will speedily lose their grip. The British investor, unhappily situated at home, has no other market opportunity equal to that offered in this country.

It is not strange that with home investments so threatened, London capital should be already coming this way, where the dividend record is in such splendid contrast with the dreary British outlook. It is an exceptional American railroad which is not now prospering. For the first week of the present month fifty American railroads have so far made their reports, and out of the fifty there are increases by forty-eight. The gains are not trivial—the average over 22 per cent.; and but for the temporary restrictions imposed by yellow fever at the South the showing unquestionably would have gone beyond 25 per cent. Gains in net earnings show a larger percentage than do increases in gross. American railways—quite in contrast with the British dilemma—have before them an unprecedented prospect for dividend increases.

Take, merely for example, the New York Central status as yesterday it was made plain by official announcement of business for the quarter ending with September. In the corresponding quarter last year there was earned beyond the dividend a surplus of $46,000. During the same three months this year there is earned above the dividend over $701,000.

The New York Central is a representative American railroad. Its securities—and the securities of railroads like it—are bound to be attractive to European investors, whether misfortune does or does not overtake British dividends, while in the event of any marked shrinkage in the yield of British investments such properties cannot fail to reach unexampled popularity abroad.

Meanwhile, foreign markets are practically bare of American securities. Liquidation by foreign holders of American stocks has reached its limit. No longer can international balances of trade due here be paid by the sending of our securities back to us. Europe's uninterrupted years of selling are likely now to be succeeded by buying. And all Wall Street knows what this can mean.

Industrious seekers after excuses for bearishness can find nowhere any bugaboo to parade, save only the close approach of Congress.

And in the stock market hasn't a menace of that shrinking size been already more than discounted?

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's market was strong but dull. Less than 125,000 shares were dealt in during the two hours of business, but at the close practically every stock on the list had made an advance for the day. The strength, however, was due largely to the covering of short contracts by the traders, many of whom made their usual clearing up for the week.

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Sugar Trust, Jersey Central, and the Granger shares were the strongest stocks on the list. In the first two, buying for the short account was responsible for the strength. The excellent reports of many of the Western roads had a favorable effect upon the Granger shares, and there was also much talk of the probability of a decision in the Nebraska maximum-rate case to-morrow.

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Apart from the favorable reports from railroads and from general business there was no news to affect the market one way or the other. Early London quotations were slightly above the New York parity, but the arbitrage houses did practically nothing in this market. In one or two stocks there appeared to be buying for inside account, notably in Rock Island, but apart from this there was nothing to indicate any renewal of interest on the part of the larger speculative factors.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in loans of nearly $1,300,000, and in deposits an increase of nearly $3,000,000. The surplus reserve increased $584,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of over $180,000,000, which is nearly $22,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $635,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $575,000,000.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅝	Manhattan con.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	National Lead	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	National Lead pf	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1½
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	½	North. Pacific pf	⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅛	Peop. Gas L. & C. Chicago	⅞
Chic. & Northwest	⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
General Electric	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Iowa Central	⅛		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Delaware & Hudson	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	1½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	St. L. Southw. 1st	1½
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	1	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s, t.r.	1
Or. Sh. Line inc. A.	1½	Wabash 2d	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $116,669,701; balances, $5,146,755; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $609,910.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

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The money markets during the past week have shown but little change, inclining toward weakness, but without any deviation in quoted rates. Call money has been in smaller demand than for some time, but the ruling rate has remained 2 per cent. The small volume of speculation in Wall Street has been chiefly responsible for the lessened demand for call accommodation. In the time department, offerings have been more liberal than of late, although the demand has not shown any increase. The market has been rather inactive. Borrowers seem inclined to hold out for lower rates, and in several instances last week there was a shading of the quoted figures for six months' money. In commercial paper the demand for choice names continues large, and there seemed to be a better supply of the more attractive paper last week than for some time. In view of the large demand, however, there is little likelihood of any change in commercial paper rates for some time to come.

THE FEAR OF CONGRESS.

The lack of speculative interest on the part of the public, so apparent just at the present time, and the probability of continued apprehension of Congressional possibilities, has made many of Wall Street's most conservative financiers doubtful of any marked improvement in the security markets for some little time to come. In fact, there is a general feeling in the Street that but little activity need be expected until after the first of the year, and this feeling is shared by many of the more prominent Stock Exchange men. Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, is inclined to take this view of the market outlook. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Sturgis said:

"It is the fear of Congress that is keeping the market back. Wall Street is always afraid of what Congress may do, and this Congress, having the Cuban question and the currency problem to discuss, has the opportunity of doing even more harm than its predecessors. Wall Street recognizes this fact, and the bear operators have made capital out of it.

"The situation, of course, is excellent. There is going on a steady improvement in almost every line of business. Wall Street's own barometers—railroad earnings—are giving evidence of the widespread betterment. In fact, there can be no denying that underlying conditions are favorable.

"But at the moment there are disturbing factors which are hurting the market. In fact, it is not unnatural that with all of these rumors about Cuba and war and with Congress soon to convene the market should be unsettled. Stocks a few months ago scored very large gains. The present decline started with a natural reaction after that advance. Then the uncertainties which developed coupled with bear aggressiveness carried the decline much further than was really warranted. Prices are now lower than they should be in view of the general business improvement and the industrial activity which is evident throughout the country.

"Yet I do not expect to see much activity in the stock market nor very much of an advance until after the beginning of the new year. Until that time there is likely to be nervousness over Congress and a general lack of confidence on the part of those outsiders who have been hurt in the present decline. The public will not buy again until the market has shown considerable strength and activity—much more than it is now showing.

"Eventually, however, prices must go very much higher. All conditions warrant a better stock market. With the increased earnings of our railroads, which must result in increased dividends if kept up, the intrinsic values of our railroad stocks must appreciate greatly. Very much higher prices will be seen in the stock market on the next upward movement, but I am afraid that that movement will not begin for another few weeks."

INVESTORS ARE CAUTIOUS.

Mr. Donald Mackay of the Stock Exchange house of Vermilye & Co. is another of the observers of financial conditions who sees in the natural position of the market every evidence that an improvement must come. Mr. Mackay, however, awaits with apprehension the action of Congress on the various matters which that body will have to deal with when it meets. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Mackay said yesterday:

"At present the business outlook seems to be steadily improving. In the stock market the several scares that the bears from time to time have used seem now to have lost their depressing influences, and to my mind the whole market seems to be inherently stronger. It now looks as if increases in railway earnings will continue, and as if the improvement in the general business of the country will go steadily on for some time to come.

"All calculation of stock market advances may, however, be upset upon the reassembling of Congress, when the Cuban question will be brought up for consideration, and when another great matter comes up upon which there seem to be many opinions—that of the currency.

"I should say that the investment-seeking public are now looking only for those investments which are considered to be in the first class. With the rate of interest as low as it is at present, those bonds promising to pay in gold both principal and interest, and which are also free from taxation, are naturally in large demand. The uncertainty existing as to Cuba and as to the currency question makes the less stable securities rather undesirable from the standpoint of the ultra-cautious investor."

PROGRESS GOES STEADILY ON.

Improved conditions in the business life of the Nation are being daily attested by the numerous correspondents of mercantile and financial concerns and by the personal testimony of men who have recently traveled through the several sections of the country. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, speaking on this subject and giving his opinions as to the future of the country's trade, expressed views of a most hopeful character. Mr. Cannon is the head of a financial institution which has over 1,600 correspondents scattered all over the United States. The reports from all of these are corroborative of the existence of widespread improvement. Mr. Cannon said:

"Judging from information received by us here from the many correspondents of this bank, it would appear that trade conditions continue steadily to improve throughout the country. The advances in the prices of products, more especially in those of cereals, cattle, and sheep, have resulted in immense benefits to the farmers, while indirectly an impetus has been given to many other lines of industry, and great activity in them also has resulted.

"It is as noticeable as it is significant that bills of exchange drawn against produce and manufactured articles indicate that at the present time there is going on a larger movement of commodities than has been known for a long time past.

"Taking it all in all, I feel confident that our country is much more prosperous than the prices of securities on the Stock Exchange at the present time would indicate. I am confident that we may look forward to a continued excellent demand from abroad for our food and other products. This demand will have to be supplied, not only for present consumption but also for that of the future. The better conditions which now are apparent in business throughout the United States will be felt to a still greater extent."

NO REASON FOR PESSIMISM.

Mr. Jefferson Seligman of the Stock Exchange house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. is one of the most uncompromising bulls on the stock market to be found in Wall Street at the present time. Mr. Seligman is a great believer in the coming prosperity of the country, and is enthusiastically optimistic on all branches of American trade and industry. He believes that American security values must necessarily appreciate greatly within the next few months. Mr. Seligman talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"No one who is at all observant of the business situation can be a bear on the stock market. Reports from every industrial branch point to improvement and prosperity. Not only is there a better domestic demand for American products than for years, but the scope of our international trade is broadened. We are sending iron and cotton and many other products, both natural and manufactured, to parts of the world where American goods have never been sent before. All of our export reports show this. And the demand from those countries where our products have already become known is larger than ever before.

"The United States is well on its way to a commercial activity and prosperity greater and more substantial than it has ever known. The wealth of the country is increasing; it is becoming a creditor of all the world. Barriers to progress have been broken down, and the expansion of American trade is going on once more.

"With these facts apparent to every observer, there can be no reason for pessimism as to American securities. With the country prosperous, there can be no doubt as to the stocks and bonds of America's railroad and industrial corporations. Their earnings must increase with the improvement in their business and the returns to their stockholders will be correspondingly larger.

"Temporarily, Wall Street's professional operators may get prices down by means of war scares and foolish predictions of dire things to be done by Congress. But these influences are only temporary, and they certainly cannot be potent very long. As to the Cuban question, I believe that the whole matter will be practically settled before Congress meets. And as to Congress itself, nothing will be done adverse to the business interests of the country. We have a National Administration of the Government that will do everything in its power to aid the growth of business that is now going on, and the majority of our National legislators are heartily in accord with the Administration.

"Just when stocks will start to go up again it is of course impossible to predict. But I am wholly confident that before very long the stock market will resume its interrupted advance and that securities will attain to a level such as the most sanguine bulls do not dare to predict."

BRITISH DIVIDENDS IN PERIL.

On the day after to-morrow—Nov. 16—the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain will require an answer to its new demands upon the railroads of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Not much attention has been given to this matter in this country, but there is evident agitation in important railway circles abroad. The programme of the railway employes was formulated at a conference at Birmingham early last month. All grades of railway workers were represented, over 100 delegates, from every part of the empire, being present. In detail, the demands are for higher pay, less work, and better conditions of service. The railway employes are generally credited with being very much in earnest, and at the convention many truculent speeches were indulged in. There was much talk about the possibility of arbitration in the event of a refusal by the railroads to concede all that the trades union conference demanded. The Secretary of the Amalgamated Society has made the following statement:

"We are told that the railway companies only average 4.29 per cent. dividend, and that in 1895 it was only 3.95. But surely that is a good dividend. It is ridiculous to suppose that the concession of our demands would destroy the dividend altogether. We have computed the loss to the companies and have arrived at the conclusion that it would not amount to more than 1½ per cent."

Commenting on this, The London Railway News, a conservative representative of the railroad managers, states:

"The whole capital of British railway companies is £1,029,000,000, and the amount paid as interest and dividends is £41,000,000, representing an average return of 3.99 per cent. On the £380,000,000 of ordinary stock the dividend paid in 1896 was £16,324,000, or 4.29 per cent., and this, the Amalgamated Society cheerfully suggests, should be reduced at once by 1½, to 2.79 per cent. Last year was the best the railway companies had had for five years, and represents, it may be taken, the top of their present wave of prosperity. The demands now made would, had they been in force in 1895, have reduced the dividend on the ordinary stock to 2.45 and to 2.30 per cent. in the previous year. It must be remembered that the whole burden of the claims will have to be borne practically by the ordinary stocks of the companies. The working charges of the railway companies amount to £50,192,000, and the remaining profits, out of which dividends have to be paid, are £39,926,000. But the capital of the companies consists of various descriptions of stocks which have prior and fixed charges, and these have to be provided before the ordinary stocks receive their dividends, so that the burden of increased charges must fall upon the holders of the latter stocks.

"The capital of the railways and the average rate of interest or dividend paid in 1896 on each description may be summed up as follows:

		Dividend.
Ordinary	£380,000,000	4.29
Guaranteed	103,000,000	4.35
Preference	257,000,000	3.89
Debenture stock	276,000,000	3.53

"Of these various stocks there are £42,700,000 of ordinary stock on which no dividends are paid, £1,830,000 upon which only 1 per cent., and £32,000,000 which do not receive more than 1 to 2 per cent., and there is £970,000 of debenture stock which receives no dividend. Of the whole of the capital of £1,029,000,000 it may be assumed that about two-thirds of the total is covered by prior and preferential charges. Their dividends being secured there remains a balance of £380,000,000 of ordinary stock upon which an average of 4.29 per cent. is paid.

"Claims involving a reduction of dividend to about 2¾ per cent. will require very careful consideration on the part of railway Directors and managers before they can be accepted. The effect of the reduction of dividends by 1½ per cent., as now proposed on behalf of the men, would imply a fall in the market price of the stocks immediately affected of at least £150,000,000. Nor is this all. The reduction in the margin of security would depreciate the values of all the prior charges of the different companies."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

The undersigned offer for sale at par and accrued interest

$1,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE

Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company.

Part of an authorized and outstanding issue of $2,800,000. Coupon Bonds dated October 25th, 1897, due October 1, 1927. Interest payable April and October, free of taxes. Privilege of Registration as to Principal—$1,000 each.

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., of Philadelphia, Trustee of the Mortgage.
Titles Insured by the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Co., Philadelphia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. The authorized and issued capital stock of the Company is $5,000,000, divided into $2,800,000 Cumulative 8 Per Cent. Preferred Stock and $2,800,000 Common Stock. It owns in fee in the Wyoming Valley, in the cities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton, Pittston, Carbondale, and Honesdale, the following well-known properties:

THE SCRANTON BREWING CO., E. ROBINSON'S SONS, M. ROBINSON, CASEY & KELLY, LACKAWANNA BREWING CO. of Scranton, REICHARD & WEAVER of Wilkes-Barre, HUGHES & GLENNON and HUGHES'S ALE BREWERY of Pittston, JOHN ARNOLD of Hazleton, AUGUST HARTUNG of Honesdale, PETER KRANTZ of Carbondale, DICKSON BREWING CO. of Dickson City.

These properties include, with one exception, all the leading breweries in the Wyoming Valley, and have a present annual output of about 320,000 barrels.

Their net profits, as certified to by the accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., have averaged each year for the past three years $390,950
6 per cent. interest on $2,800,000 bonds $168,000
Annual Sinking Fund 50,000
$218,000
Leaving a surplus of $172,950

The organization of the Company has been effected and securities issued under the direction of Samuel Dickson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The business will continue to be managed by the parties heretofore in interest, who retain a very large proportion both of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, and in the opinion of several of the present managers who have been proprietors of certain of the properties consolidated, the earnings of the Company will not only be what they have been in the past, but will be considerably increased by savings, many of which have been inaugurated since the consolidation was completed, some weeks since.

The Officers and Directors of the Company are as follows:

OFFICERS:
President,
RICHARD M. HUGHES of Hughes & Glennon, Brewers, Pittston, Pa.
Vice-Presidents,
CHAS. ROBINSON of E. Robinson's Sons, Brewers, Scranton, Pa.
GEORGE WEAVER of Reichard & Weaver, Brewers, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Treasurer,
A. J. CASEY of Casey & Kelly Brewing Company, and Vice President Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, Pa.
Secretary and Assistant Treasurer,
W. G. HARDING, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
RICHARD M. HUGHES of Hughes & Glennon, Brewers, Pittston, Pa.
CHAS. ROBINSON of E. Robinson's Sons, Brewers, Scranton, Pa.
GEORGE WEAVER of Reichard & Weaver, Brewers, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
HARRY W. JACOBS of John Arnold, Brewer, Hazleton.
E. J. ROBINSON of M. Robinson, Brewer, and City Comptroller of Scranton, Pa.
J. HORACE HARDING of Chas. D. Barney & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, President Anthracite Savings Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
MILO J. WILSON, Secretary of Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Co.
C. M. WARNER of American Malting Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

The **Sinking Fund** provides for the retirement of not less than $50,000 Bonds annually. The trustee is to purchase the Bonds at the lowest price at which they may be offered, under 108. If not offered below that price, they are to be drawn by lot and redeemed at that price.

The **books and accounts** of the company will be **examined and audited monthly by disinterested expert accountants.**

We invite subscriptions to the foregoing bonds at par and accrued interest, payable as follows:
10 per cent. on application.
Balance on allotment.

Temporary bonds, certified to by the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Co. of Philadelphia, will be delivered on payment of sums due on allotment, and will be exchangeable for bonds as soon as the same are engraved and ready for delivery.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription, and to make allotment of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after the subscription books shall be closed.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously at the offices of the bankers on Wednesday, November, 17th, 1897, at 10 o'clock, and will close at 3 o'clock on the same day.

THE ANTHRACITE SAVINGS BANK of Wilkesbarre, THE MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS' BANK of Scranton, THE SCRANTON SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, and THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Scranton will receive subscriptions in their respective localities.

KESSLER & CO.,
54 Wall Street, New York.
EMERSON McMILLIN & CO.,
40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES D. BARNEY & CO.,
122 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

WHEAT.

Our WEEKLY MARKET LETTER, written yesterday, contains some VALUABLE INFORMATION on this CEREAL that will be of interest to all speculators, and add them in future transactions. It is at the command of all who are interested enough to SEND FOR IT. We will have something to say next week about

COTTON.

T. E. Ward & Co.,
NEW YORK.
31 AND 33 BROADWAY. 1,270 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN OFFICE,
26 COURT STREET.
BOSTON OFFICE,
15 STATE STREET.
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES BONDS
AND
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
STOCKS.
GRAIN, COTTON,
For cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE WIRES CONNECTING ALL OFFICES.
Correspondence solicited, to which careful and prompt attention will be given.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.

We Own and Offer

$200,000 Boston, Mass., 40-year 3½ per cent. Registered Rapid Transit Sinking Fund Bonds.
$15,000 Maumee, Ohio, Refunding 5s, due 1927, optional 1907. Legal for Vermont Savings Banks.
$10,000 Note, Town of Bennington, Vermont, due six months. Legal investment for Massachusetts Savings Banks.
Price and particulars upon application.

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66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BOSTON, MASS., AMES BUILDING. PHILADELPHIA, PA., BETZ BUILDING. WASHINGTON, D. C., 1333 F ST., N. W.
Bonds, Stocks, Grain, Provisions, Cotton bought and sold at regular commission rates for cash or on margin. Special attention given to letters of inquiry regarding value of any listed security.

SPECULATORS

will be interested in our daily and weekly market letters, and six days with King Cotton, either of which will be sent free on application.

People's Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO.)
54 Wall St., New York City.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on November 24th, 1897. Transfer books will close on the 15th and reopen on the 26th of November.
The holders of Central Trust Co. of New York certificates, issued for certificates of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., may exchange their holdings for People's Gas Light and Coke Co. Stock on or before November 15th.
Checks for dividends will be mailed to the Stockholders of record of this Company only.
PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

HAIGHT & FREESE
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILADELPHIA, 402 WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN,
COTTON, PROVISIONS.
Bought or sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
Write or call for the latest edition of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving records of prices and statistics to date.
Conceded by Banks, the Press, and Boards of Trade to be the best statistical financial publication ever issued by any Banking House. Illustrated with Railway maps and giving range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, and Cotton for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, earnings, &c., of all Railway and Industrial Corporations, thereby enabling Investors to operate on their own judgment. It also enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
UP-TOWN OFFICE 1,132 BROADWAY.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Central Pacific Railroad Company
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Copies of our advertisement published August 31st, 1897, respecting the Extension and Deposit of these Bonds can be obtained at our office.
Bondholders may present their bonds for extension at our office, and deposit the same with us free of charge, under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.
A large majority of the Bonds have been deposited. This privilege may be terminated at any time WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, October 30th, 1897.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, November 3, 1897.
To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company under the Agreement of Reorganization.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: twenty-five dollars on each Consolidated Mortgage bond, two dollars and fifty cents on each share of preferred stock, and two dollars on each share of common stock, has been called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before November 15th, 1897.
Certificates must be presented at the time of payment that the same may be noted thereon.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

For Accurate Advice
and information on the
Stock and Grain Market
write or call on
F. E. DAVIS & CO.,
Bankers & Brokers.
6 WALL ST., N. Y.
THE THIRD ISSUE of our Market Manual, also Daily and Weekly Market Letters, Mailed on Application.

Successful Speculators
Are those who trade upon reliable information. I am in position to obtain such information and will advise reliable parties who will trade as I direct and pay me a percentage of profits. Only those who mean business need answer. Address Post Office Box 767, New York City.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.
(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have endeavored to watch carefully, and to take all steps necessary to protect, the rights of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bondholders.

Almost immediately after their appointment the Receivers expressed the opinion that, if allowed to issue $5,000,000 Receivers' Certificates, to be used for discharging accumulated supply bills and for making some needed additions to the property, they could thereafter regularly meet the interest on the several issues of bonds for which the B. & O. R. R. Co. was directly responsible, and which constituted liens on the principal railroads of the system.

Recognizing the advantages likely to accrue from holding together all the properties, and also understanding that the greater part of the $5,000,000 certificates were to be used to discharge supply bills which would probably be held by the Court to be preferential liens, we, with others interested in the Consolidated bonds, favored the issue of such certificates.

Of late the Receivers have been unable to fulfill their expectation, and defaults have taken place on several of the lines important to the integrity of the system. Since these defaults we have felt that the object of the original issue having failed, no further issue of certificates for any purpose should be made by the Receivers, and therefore we have opposed all such further issues.

In the Spring of 1897 the Johns Hopkins University filed in court an application asking that the $5,000,000 first preferred stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co. should be declared a lien on the income of the property ahead of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The Trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage filed an answer which was deemed adequate to set forth the rights of the bondholders.

A few days before this application was to be heard by the Court we learned that this answer had been withdrawn by the Trustee, and that in its stead there had been filed another answer, merely formal in character, stating that the Trustee had no views in the matter, and leaving the determination of the question to the Court. The reason for this sudden change can perhaps be given best by the Trustee, who, on inquiry, informed one of us that "it differed "decidedly with us in regard to the B. & O. "preferred stock, and that this was no new idea "with it; that it had held this opinion for many "years, long before it accepted the trust of the "Consolidated Mortgage," and that "the purpose of the Company in amending its answer "was to remain in a neutral position."

Immediately upon hearing of the changed and "neutral" attitude of the Trustee, on whom we had been relying for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, we communicated with some of the large bondholders, and took steps for an independent intervention in their behalf and in behalf of all other bondholders. Although subjected to great pressure in the preparation of papers, the case was fully presented by our counsel, and we are happy to say that (notwithstanding the views of the Trustee) the Court has decided in favor of the Consolidated Mortgage, and has denied the application of the University. We do not know whether the University will take an appeal from this decision; but if so, we shall continue our opposition.

More recently the Trustee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage has filed a petition of which the granting would in effect be a declaration that its mortgage has a lien equal with yours on the main line of the B. and O. R. R. We are now vigorously opposing this application.

We mention these matters simply to give the holders of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bonds some idea of the unusual phases which matters are taking. On questions other than that of the First Preferred Stock the Trustee has communicated with us, and, under an indemnity from us, has allowed its counsel to co-operate with ours. We do not believe that the Receivers will default in the payment of interest except under most dire necessity; and so long as there is no default in the payment of interest on your bonds, or in the performance of the other undertakings of the mortgage, there would not, under ordinary conditions, be any cause for anxiety. But the very unusual attacks on the integrity of your mortgage apart from any default, and the complications of the present receivership, as well as the novel suggestion of a "neutral" Trusteeship, indicate necessity for constant watchfulness and vigorous action.

It seems to us most important, therefore, that the bondholders unite with us to protect their interests; and, accordingly, we have prepared a Bondholders' Agreement which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and gives us all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default.

If these purposes commend themselves to you, will you be good enough to deposit your bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before January 2, 1898, receiving in exchange therefor certificates of deposit for which a quotation in due time will be asked from the New York Stock Exchange? These certificates are for $1,000 each, and bear interest warrants corresponding to the coupons maturing on the bonds for the next five years. As fast as coupons are collected, J. P. Morgan & Co. will pay the amount thereof on surrender of the corresponding warrants.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

There may be obtained at our offices a statement furnished by the Receivers as showing the earnings and fixed charges of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage. We believe this statement will be reassuring to bondholders, but also that it will show them the necessity of not allowing additional liens to be imposed on the property covered by their mortgage, in priority thereto or on an equality therewith.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, November 1st, 1897.

Having jointly made an issue of these bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of the bonds to deposit them in the manner suggested, in order to insure an energetic defense of their interests.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until **November 15th, 1897**, after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.

Dated November 1, 1897.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 11, 1897.—Notice to stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this company and the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the New York and East River Gas Company. By order of the Board of Directors. FOSTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HIGH GRADE BONDS.

$250,000
N. Y. C. & Hud. Riv. R.R. 100-yr. Gld. 3½s
$125,000
N. Y. & Harlem R.R. Consolidated Mtge. 7s
$60,000
Pitts., McK'port & Yough'ny R.R. 1st Mtge. 6s
Guar. by L. Sh. & Mich. South. & by Pitts. & Lake Erie Railways.
$100,000
N. Y. & New Eng'd R.R. 1st Mtge. 6s & 7s
$50,000
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. R.R. Consol. 5s
$50,000
Albany & Susq. Cons. (1st) Mtge. 6s & 7s
$25,000
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 1st Mtge. 6s
Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R.R.
$60,000
Morris & Essex R.R. Consol. Mtge. 7s
Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R.R.
$50,000
Erie Railway Consolidated Mtge. Gold 7s
$125,000
Chic. & Northwest. R'y Cons. Quarterly 7s
$60,000
Chic. & Northwestern R'way Cons. Gold 7s
$50,000
Northwest. Union R'way 1st Mtge. Gold 7s
$20,000
Menominee River Extension 1st Mtge. 7s
Guar. & Assumed by Chi. & N. West. R'way.
$50,000
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R'way 1st Mtge. 6s
$100,000
Chi., Bur. & Q. R.R. Consol. (1st) Mtge. 7s
$40,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d (now 1st) Mtge. Gold 6s
$100,000
Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y. Riv. Div. & Cons. 7s
Convertible into preferred stock of the Co.
$50,000
St. L. & S. Fran. 2d (now 1st) Mtge. Gld. 6s
$50,000
Nash., Chatt. & St. L. R'way 1st. Mtge. 7s
$40,000
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N.Y. 1st Mtge. Gld. 5s
$25,000
Third Avenue R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
$50,000
N. Y., N. H. & Hart. Convert. Debentures

These and other prime securities for sale by

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
31 NASSAU STREET.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

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Edward D. Adams,	James H. Hyde,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles H. Godfrey,
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THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000

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Stuart G. Nelson, John W. Sterling,
Hugh Hoggland, John A. McCall,
James Stillman, H. Walter Webb,
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 13, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	160	2	Adams Express	154	154	154	154	
20⅜	21	500	American Cotton Oil	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
72⅜	73¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	72⅜	73⅛	72¾	73⅛	+ ⅝
8⅝	9⅛	400	American Spirits Mfg.	9	9	9	9	
130	130⅛	36,910	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅝	130⅝	128⅝	130⅛	+1⅛
110¼	111½	215	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	+1
92	94	18	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	
81¼	81½	1,661	American Tobacco	81¼	81¾	81	81¼	+ ¾
12⅞	13	400	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
27⅝	27¾	850	At., T. & S. F. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ½
12½	13	200	Baltimore & Ohio	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	3,685	Bay State Gas	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
82¼	82½	910	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	— ⅛
122	123	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	122½	122½	122½	122½	
4⅜	4½	300	B. Co., t. f., 1st in. pd.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ¼
21⅜	21½	2,365	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
94	94⅛	5,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	93⅝	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛	+ ½
13⅜	13½	1,700	Chicago Great West.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
9	9½	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	
92⅜	92¾	8,855	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	92½	93	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
139½	140	25	Chi.,, Mil. & St. P. pf.	140	140⅝	140	140⅜	
120½	120⅝	850	Chicago & Northw.	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅜
86½	86⅝	12,623	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	85⅞	86⅞	85⅞	86⅝	+ ⅝
33	33¼	405	C., C., C. & St. L.	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
21	21¼	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ½
188	189	1,205	Consolidated Gas	189½	190⅝	189	189	
109¾	111	338	Delaware & Hudson	112	112	110	110	
155	156½	300	Del., Lack. & West.	156½	156⅜	156⅛	156½	+ ½
44⅛	44½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
14⅞	15	100	Erie	15	15	15	15	— ⅛
34	34¼	352	Erie 1st pf.	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	
33¼	33½	400	General Electric	33	33½	33	33¼	+ ¾
96⅞	98½	2	H. B. Claflin Co.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
100¾	101⅜	100	Illinois Central	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
		225	Illinois Steel Co.	42	42½	42	42½	+ ½
9¼	10	100	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
30	31	200	Iowa Central pf.	30	30	30	30	
69¾	70	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	+1
55	55⅜	2,935	Louisville & Nashville.	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅝	940	Manhattan Con	98⅝	98¾	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	310	Met. St. Ry.	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
13	13⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	881	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	2,200	Missouri Pacific	28½	29	28½	29	+ ½
168½	...	50	Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169	
34	34¼	550	National Lead Co	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ¾
102½	103	100	National Lead Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+1
87⅞	88¼	1,910	New Jersey Central	88	88½	87¾	88	+1½
105⅞	106¼	1,285	New York Central	105⅞	106¼	105⅞	106¼	+ ⅞
13⅞	14	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	+ ⅛
32	32½	500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	700	Northern Pacific	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	3,950	Northern Pacific pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	+2
15⅜	15½	600	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
12	14½	100	Oregon Imp., 2d in. pd.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
30	...	300	Pacific Mail	30	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
95¾	96⅜	5,120	Peo. G. L. & C. of Chi.	96⅜	96⅝	95¾	96	+ ⅛
34	34⅜	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
66½	67⅛	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¾	66⅜	65¾	66⅛	+1⅛
22	22¼	3,350	Reading	22	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	47¾	2,920	Reading 1st pf.	47⅜	48	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
53	53¼	800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	52½	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
20½	21	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
5	5¼	100	St. Louis Southw	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10	10½	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
76⅝	77	1,200	St. Paul & Omaha	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	+ ⅛
19¼	20	300	Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	150	Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	1,270	Southern Railway pf.	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
4½	5	201	Standard R. & T.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	25⅞	1,490	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
10	10⅜	300	Texas Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½	
148	150	25	Third Ave. Co.	149	149	149	149	
21	21¼	1,100	Union Pacific	21	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	700	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
61½	62	325	U. S. Leather pf.	61⅜	61⅝	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
15⅝	16⅜	95	United States Rubber.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
6½	6⅝	300	Wabash	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
17⅛	17¼	400	Wabash pf	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
110	112	30	Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	
86⅜	87	145	Western Union Tel.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¾	300	W. & L. E., t. r., $1 ass. pd	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅝
			Sales	122,829				

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
5,000	82	
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		
1,000	30	
At. T & S F gen 4s		
13,000	86⅜	
3,000	86⅜	
Adjustment 4s		
10,000	54	
10,000	54¼	
Austin & N W 1st		
5,000	84	
7,000	84¼	
Brooklyn R T 5s		
9,000	90	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		
5,000	12¾	
Chi. B & Q cons 7s		
10,000	117½	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		
1,000	101⅜	
1,000	101½	
1,000	101	
4,000	101½	
5,000	101⅜	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		
3,000	106½	
Chi Term'l Trans. Trust Co certfs prop		
12,000	44¼	
Col Coal & Iron 6s		
7,000	92½	
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		
5,000	109	
Eliz, Lex & B Sandy 5s		
6,000	100½	
11,000	100⅝	
Erie 1st ext 5s		
4,000	110½	
Erie gen lien 3-4s		
1,000	70½	
Erie 4s prior bonds		
1,000	91	
Flint & P M 6s		
1,000	111	
Ft W & R G 1st		
2,000	57½	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		
11,000	91	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		
6,000	102¼	
Iowa Central 1st 5s		
5,000	99½	
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		
8,000	79	
2,000	79¾	
2,000	80	
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		
6,000	87	
3,000	87½	
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s		
5,000	117⅜	
L S & Mich So 3½s		
1,000	104½	
Total sales		

Keokuk & D M 1st	
1,000	103½
3,000	103¼
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	101
5,000	100½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
11,000	119
Louis & Nash cons	
2,000	101⅝
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
15,000 s15F	84½
1,000	84⅜
Met St Ry gen 5s	
25,000	111
Mil, L S & W ext 5s	
1,000	115⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
21,000	86¼
20,000	86⅜
7,000	86½
Mo, K & T 2d	
8,000	61¼
3,000	61⅜
2,000	61½
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	80
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
10,000	89⅞
N Y Cent 1st coup	
20,000	118⅝
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
12,000	77
5,000	77⅛
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
30,000	58½
25,000	58⅝
67,000	58⅝
20,000	58¾
20,000	58⅝
84,000	58¼
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
1,000	91⅝
8,000	91½
1,000	91⅝
Nor Pac Term 1st	
1,000	105
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid	
2,000	40
15,000	38½
7,000	39½
3,000	40
Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000	93⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000	120⅜
3,000	120½
4,000	120⅜
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
13,000	92⅞
1,000	92¾
Inc A 5s	
5,000	57¼

Inc B & col trust	
5,000	38¾
Penn Cos gtd 4½s	
2,000	114¼
Penn Cos 4½s reg	
2,000	113½
Peo & Eastern 1st	
72,000	77
Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	84¼
2,000	84½
20,000	84⅜
40,000	84½
4,000	84⅝
15,000	84½
Rio Grande West 1st	
4,000	81½
St L & S F G M 5s	
1,000	101⅝
St L & S F W 1st	
24,000	73
5,000	73¼
4,000	73½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	100½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	91¼
Standard R & T 6s	
5,000	60⅝
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
7,000	85
Tex & N O cons 5s	
10,000	97
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
26,000	95½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
6,000	27¾
10,000	28
5,000	27¾
7,000	27¾
Third Av 1st 5s	
18,000	123½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs	
1,000	83
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs	
12,000	110
7,000	110½
Union Pac col tr 6s notes 62½ p c prin paid	
5,000	41½
5,000	41¾
3,000	42
U P, D & G 1st	
10,000	47
Wabash 1st 5s	
7,000	105½
Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	79
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	110
W N Y & P 1st	
1,000	108
	$1,059,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	113⅜	114⅛
4s, r., 1925	127⅝	128
4s, c., 1925	127¼	128½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114½	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Alt. & T. H.	60	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Express	116	118
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	20½	23
Am. Tobacco pf.	109½	112
Ann Arbor	11	13
Ann Arbor pf.	29	32
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6
Boston & L. pf.	103	108
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..
Canada Southern	53½	54
Canadian Pacific	81	31⅝
Capital Traction	55	..
Central Pacific	12¾	13¼
Chi. & Alt.	158	..
C. & A. pf.	173	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	52½	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	93	97
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30
Chi. & N. W. pf.	162	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	35	40
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	23½	25
Chi. Gt. W., Deb. 7	70	75
Consol. Ice	31½	32½
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90¼
Clev., I. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	163	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4⅝	5⅜
C. H. V. & T.	5¼	5⅝
C. H. V. & T. pf.	18	23
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	38	..
Den. & R. G.	11¼	12½
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Detroit Gas	55	60
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	121	125
Erie 2d pf.	19¾	20½
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Ft. W. & R. G.	15½	18
Gt. Nor. pf.	131½	137½
G. R. & Sp. West.	30	..
Homestake	39½	41
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	7	9
K., C. P. & G.	23½	25
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	30	35
King. & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas.	40	41
Laclede Gas pf.	85	92
L. E. & W.	15½	16½
Lake Shore	175	..
Long Island	37	45
L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..
Manhattan Beach.	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central.	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Michigan Central.	102¼	103¼
Minn. & St. L.	22½	24½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	86
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	51½	53
Minn. Iron	57	59
Mobile & Ohio	24½	26
Nat. Lin. Oil	16¼	16½
National Starch.	7½	10
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	85
Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	30
New Cent. C.	4	8
N. Y. & N. H.	178	180½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	74	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34½
N. Y., S. & W.	17	17½
Norfolk So.	65	72
Nor. & West.	13½	15
Nor. & W. pf.	43¾	44
North American	4	4½
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	4	6
Ore. R. & N.	34	38
Ore. R. & N pf.	67	69
Oregon S. L.	17½	18½
Penn. Coal.	325	375
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1
Peo. & Eastern.	3	6
Penn. R. R.	110⅝	111
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	7
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Pull. P. C. Co.	168½	170
Quicksilver	1	8
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Reading 2d pf.	27¼	28
Rens. & Saratoga.	182	186
R., W. & O.	120	..
St. J. & G. I.	6¾	6¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44	46
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13½	15
St. L. & S. F.	6½	7
St. P. & Duluth.	19	21
St. P. & Dul. pf.	80½	83
St. P., M. & M.	120	123
St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Sil. bullion certs.	57½	58¼
Sixth Avenue.	190	200
U. S. Express.	40	45
U. S. Leather.	7	7⅝
U. S. Rubber pf.

LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN

The League for Political Education Listens to Addresses on the Recent Election.

DEFEAT ASCRIBED TO DIVISION

Assemblyman-Elect Laimbeer, Alfred R. Conkling, and James B. Reynolds Urge that the Fight for Reform Be Kept Up Through Organization.

Assemblyman-elect Francis E. Laimbeer, Alfred R. Conkling, and James B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, made addresses yesterday morning before the League for Political Education at 509 Fifth Avenue, on the "Lessons of the Campaign." Mr. Laimbeer was the only speaker on the programme for the day, but as Mr. Conkling and Mr. Reynolds were present they were called on. All of them insisted upon the necessity of preserving the organization of the Citizens' Union for the purpose of carrying on the struggle for reform. The hall was crowded with women.

Mr. Laimbeer said in part: "The election has passed into history, and the results do not justify any confidence in the wisdom, public spirit, or common sense of the people. Experience went for nothing. We faced the same old united enemy and yet we divided our forces. The divisions in our ranks were kept up until election day and the forces of reform were crushed as between the upper and the nether millstones. The division of our strength was the opportunity of our enemies.

"Remember and Repay."

"In trying to place the blame for this defeat, for blame must rest somewhere, we should remember and repay. The time for making sacrifices is past. We should see where the blame should be laid and that it is so placed upon the proper shoulders that it will remove from future politics those who are responsible for the disaster.

"Results indicate that if public spirit, high purpose, and desire for the public weal had prevailed, instead of monumental selfishness, sordid desire for gain, and low moral tone, we would now be rejoicing in the fact that Greater New York was about to star, on its career under most favorable skies.

"Organization is proper when it serves the wants of the people, but it is a danger when it seeks simply its own continued existence. Party allegiance is a desirable quality as an abstract proposition; it is dangerous and criminal under certain conditions. Questions that are greater than party arise and demand our consideration outside of party loyalty.

"We must acknowledge the will of the majority—no, it was not a majority; it was a plurality The majority was divided. We must do our best to make the administration successful and beneficial to the highest interests of the city. But we must keep our own fight, our own cause, and look forward with confidence to attaining in the future results that we failed to win in the recent election." [Applause.]

Conkling on Division and Defeat.

Alfred R. Conkling was asked by the presiding officer for his view on the issues of the campaign, and he gave it in the statement that defeat had been due to division.

"We have recently seen," he said, "municipal revivals in Baltimore, New Orleans, and Galveston. In each city the 'ring' was overthrown. Here we were divided, and were easily beaten by a closely united enemy. We should be a little more practical and have a little less abstract principle to fight for next time.

"There is no doubt that this city is strongly anti-Tammany, but the forces of good government cannot hope to win as long as they are divided or stay away from the polls on election day. Possibly 73,000 voters of this city staid away from the polling places on Nov. 2. Of these probably 66,000 were friends, in a way, of good government, although they must be classed as at least acquiescing in the result of the election."

Reynolds Still for Non-Partisanship.

James B. Reynolds, who was sitting in the rear of the hall, was recognied by the President and called upon for a speech. He was greeted with warm applause as he went to the platform. He said that much had been accomplished for the cause of good government in the last three years under Mayor's Strong's administration.

"In the history of this city," he went on, "we have had only one period of two years of reform to eight years of corruption and misrule. We have felt that this was hardly a fair proportion, and thought that the cause of good government could be vastly strengthened if we could have another administration to carry on the work already begun. The record and the result of seven years would have been of the greatest advantage and benefit.

"We shall not condemn the administration that has been elected until it has had a chance to show whether the promises made in its platform are mere sham. I regret to say I believe they are, but we should give Tammany the benefit of the doubt, and reserve our condemnation until it has had the fullest opportunity.

"The reason why there was not greater unity among the forces of good government was that we were not single of purpose. [Applause.] But if we had repudiated the principle enunciated in the first plank of the Citizens' Union platform it would have shown that the movement was a hollow pretense, and we should have been defeated far worse than we were." [Applause.]

After the addresses Mr. Conkling, in reply to a question by one of the members of the league, "How Col. Waring could be retained," suggested the starting of a petition. He said that the new Mayor would respect the request of 100,000 persons, and fully that many names could be easily obtained. The members will, it is thought, start such a petition at once.

$4,000,000 LOAN FOR HAITI.

She Enters Into a Contract Through Lazard Freres of New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The United States Minister to Haiti reports from Port au Prince that the Haitian Government has concluded a loan for $4,000,000, through Lazard Freres, New York, at 9 per cent., to be delivered immediately. The paper currency is to be destroyed, and the fractional silver and copper coin received in the mints of the United States.

QUADRUPLETS KEEP AN OFFICE.

Washington Authorities Recognize a Texas Postmaster's Worth.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Postmaster E. T. Page of Redwater, Texas, will be retained by this Administration, and all because of the birth of quadruplets and twins in his family. Eleven years ago he was given the Post Office, but when Gen. Clarkson became Assistant Postmaster General in the Wanamaker administration an effort was made to replace the Postmaster with a candidate of the Republican Party. Many applications for the place were filed, but Page appealed for retention, citing that his wife had just presented him with bouncing quadruplets and that twice before twins had been born to them. This settled the case, Gen. Clarkson deciding not to remove the incumbent. The case has now come up again, and a number of candidates have sought the place.

But Page has again protested that the successful raising of three of the quadruplets and two sets of twins entitle him to some consideration, and sent photographs of the three surviving children, now almost young ladies. Assistant Postmaster General Bristow conferred with Postmaster General Gary, and the two decided that there should be no change in that office.

President Stops Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It is understood that the President has decided to make practically no more appointments until the assembling of Congress.

J. M. Langston Ill in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Ex-Representative John M. Langston, one of the prominent colored men of the country, is seriously ill at his home in this city, and at one time his case was thought to be hopeless, but later he rallied and showed some improvement.

B. Altman & Co.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR

FUR DEPARTMENT,

in which is being shown a large assortment of Seal Skin, Persian Lamb and Broadtail Coats and Blouses; also Collarettes, Pelerines, Boas, Neckpieces, Round and Fancy Muffs, etc., and a full line of FUR TRIMMINGS.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY—SPECIAL.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, .	$6.95	Mink Muffs, ...	$5.90
Stone Marten Scarfs, .	12.50	Alaska Sable Muffs, . .	6.25
Electric Seal and Astrakhan Combination Collarettes	16.75	Electric Seal Collarettes,	7.50
		Persian Lamb Muffs, .	7.85

(WINDOW DISPLAY.)

B. Altman & Co.

LARGE variety of Fabrics for Furnishing Parlors, Dining Rooms, Libraries, etc. Designs and suggestions by competent decorators.

Lace Curtains, Bed Sets; Point Arabe, Renaissance and Louis XVI. Laces for Sash and Vestibule Curtains.

SPECIAL—TO-MORROW—MONDAY

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LACE BED SETS.

Marie Antoinette, for Single and Double Beds, - $9.75
Formerly $16.50.

Irish Point, $4.90 and $6.75
Formerly $6.75 and 9.50

Antique Lace, $4.90 and $9.75

PORTIERES.

Satin Derby, large variety of shades, per pair, - - $9.40

—ALSO—

Kilem and Bagdad Hangings and Couch Covers

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

(THIRD FLOOR.)

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE that the enlargement of their Lamp and Cut Glass Department, enables them to better display their great variety of

ART OBJECTS AND BRIC-A-BRAC,

recent importations of which are very interesting.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

300 PIECES OF

AMERICAN CUT GLASS

Will be offered at a reduction of

33%

FROM USUAL PRICES.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

B. Altman & Co.

ARE NOW INTRODUCING THE FOLLOWING LATE

PARIS NOVELTIES

THE EMPIRE BRASSIERE

CORSET CHEMISE.

THE STRAIGHT FRONT

PLAID RIBBON CORSET.

THE EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE

BRASSIERE.

B. Altman & Co.

Large assortment of French and Scotch

FLANNELS,

are displayed; also an attractive showing of Embroidered Flannels in exclusive designs.

TO-MORROW—MONDAY.

3,000 Yards,

WHITE EMBROIDERED FLANNEL,

45c and 63c Yard.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

MUSIC IN CHILD CULTURE

An Interesting Lecture Delivered in Brooklyn by Miss Hofer of Chicago.

EFFECT OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS

Kindergarten Songs Should Be Simple, Strong, and True to Higher Ideals—Examples Given by the Lecturer.

An interesting lecture on "The Use of Music in Child Culture" was given in the large lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association building, Brooklyn, by Miss Mari R. Hofer of Chicago yesterday morning. The address was the first in a course of lectures and instruction on "Children's Music and the Training of Children's Voices,' and the hall was well filled. Those present seemed deeply impressed by Miss Hofer's remarks. She dealt mainly with changes which should be made in the music used in the kindergarten and the home, and also changes that ought to be made in the method in use in the musical instruction of the child.

Miss Hofer said in part:

"The time of the bard and the minstrel is gone by, and with it the first simple uses of music for natural spontaneous expression—the time when the poetry and the romance of life superseded its facts. But can we not, must we not, for the sake of the child, for the sake of art, preserve in the instruction of the child these first great fundamental lessons of beauty and truth? Not that we wish to make artists or performers of all these, but that we may let them know the real meaning of music.

A Definite Standard Lacking.

"As to what the musical education of a child shall be, we have had no normal standard. So far we seem to vibrate between the extremes of too much or none at all. We say children have talent or no talent. We either start a child in his musical training with a distinct view of making an artist of him or we ignore him altogether. We have had no middle ground which considered music as a part of his general education and normal development rather than as an art to be specially cultivated. This we show in a lack of discrimination in the choice of music, which we would not tolerate in pictures and stories for our children.

"We quite willingly let them listen to compositions rife with the subtler passions of personal experiences which we could not morally explain to the children at our side. For example, there is such a composition as Schumann's 'Ich Liebe Dich,' accentuated by Liszt's arrangement into a whirlwind of human passion, possibly quite legitimate and healthy for an adult listener, but certainly too suggestive and stimulating for smaller ears. We might cite the mother who takes her child regularly to the matinée to stimulate the artistic tendency, or the one who hires a prima donna one evening a week to sing operas and arias for the benefit of her little daughter's musical taste. On a parallel is the young lady who plays Chopin's 'Funeral March' for soft music in the kindergarten.

Character and Purpose Wanted.

"Is there not a healthful middle ground that we can take in which weak imitations and merely pretty songs and sensational melodies and jingles can make way for those which have bone and fibre, character and purpose? An experiment was made in a vacation school this Summer with children wholly unused to good music, music that says something and has a basis for saying it. After singing music of this class for some time the children lost all interest in the jingles and sensational airs which they had preferred before, because they liked the story songs so much better.

"These songs were largely on the folk-song order, containing healthful, wholesome thought suggestion on the basis of some real thing, tradition, or past experience, and related to some real doings in their lives. We tried as far as possible to carry out the old traditional thought of song as part of life, which wholly succeeded, though given to children of our latter day American civilization where song and work have long since parted company. Now it was a nature story told in a simple direct way and made interesting through interpretive rhythmic or melodic treatment. Often there was a song of occupation emphasizing some special activity and again a good rousing noise for the boys where the little savage might have full play in lusty voice and strong accent.

Some Striking Effects.

A vesper hymn which inspired a strong religious sentiment so worked out the art thought that when we had finished, one of the children pointed to a print of Millet's 'Angelus' which hung on the wall and said: 'There it is.' So great was the transformation of rudeness and crudeness through this thought suggesting process of the music work that a class of the most unruly boys begged every day for Reinecke's delightful fairy story song, 'Fair Snow White, Down in the Glen,' attuning their rough voices to sweetest quality, in order to meet the aesthetic demands of the interpretation.

"For impression, the child must know and feel beauty long before he can voice or express it. Silent and dim in the baby's mind lies the little seed of appreciation in fold upon fold of fancy's delicate tissue. Shall we rudely and crudely and wrongfully shock it into consciousness on the lower plane of emotional life, which will result most certainly in the ultimate lower moral tone of the individual? The use of light and bright—not bad, but trivial—music, such as the marches used generally in the kindergarten at present, suggest thoughts for reflection. Through the ear we can play upon a child's whole inner self and can make or mar much that stands for his finer power.

Milk and Water Not Needed.

"In our endeavor to simplify and meet the child's limited capacity of expression we need not feed him with characterless inanities or milk-and-water sentimentalities. The fact that music is saying something soon becomes obvious to the youngest child without calling his attention to the fact. Let the music speak for itself. Sing well, play well, and play definkely for him. Be sure that you are letting it speak, and, if your music is good and has a reason for being, he will get its message.

"Our greatest capacity for musical sinning seems to be in the use of the piano. The fact that every one is not a Paderewski to draw soul from the soulless mechanism is to be regretted. But here again it is not technical difficulties that stand in the way so much as the taste and discrimination of the teacher. It lies in the hands of the player to sweep out ruthlessly all light and shade and mood of the best music in the world and trot along in a mechanical jog until all that is good and beautiful is lost.

"In the matter of self-development, we must follow in the footsteps of primitive man and begin at the beginning. Let the child make his own music. Do not hurry him or force him with overwrought emotion, but feed him with that which is strong and simple and true."

At the close of her lecture Miss Hofer illustrated what she had said and the kind of songs which ought to be used in kindergarten work by singing several of them. They were all simple, but the music of each told its own story. Most of her illustrations were taken from Reinecke's "Fifty Songs."

SABBATH TEACHING OF CHILDREN.

Discussion Before the Jewish Religious School Union.

The first round table conference of the members of the Jewish Religious School Union on the problems of child study took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the vestry room of Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. The specific subject of the conference was "Restlessness Among Children." The union is made up of teachers in the Jewish Sabbath schools, and the object is to secure the best results for the children and the teachers by finding the methods best suited to the minds of the young pupils. The officers of the union are Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University, President; Miss Julia Richman, Principal of Grammar School No. 77, and the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, Vice Presidents, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Secretary.

The meeting yesterday was attended by about fifty teachers. The discussion was begun by Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, who is in charge of the kindergarten work of the New York public schools. She dwek for some time upon her own life as a child in the Sabbath school, and said that she felt that "no greater good comes to us than by reminiscence." She said in part: "We should largely study children through their movements. Eliminating all restlessness from a child's life is exceedingly unnatural. The great question is how to utilize the child's motor activity. This must be done carefully, and in our Sabbath-school work we must recognize the lines laid down by Froebel. One great German teacher has said: 'Seek the error in thyself, not in the child or the environment.' This is largely true, although there may be some things in the environment to distract the child's attention. At times the grading of the classes is at fault. In some Sabbath schools pupils sit side by side who would never do so in the day schools. Some get too much; some get not enough, and sometimes what is given is not given in the right way.

"One essential characteristic of the successful teacher is cheerfulness. In a schoolroom oftentimes a cheerful voice is the one thing needful. Fretting does neither the teacher nor the pupil any good. It is a great thing to see trouble coming before it really comes, and divert it by a question or some other means. Don't repeat directions. If there is a programme, follow it rapidly. And the teacher must always be fully prepared with a full mind and a full heart. Children like to hear a story, and hear it to the end. The story should not be interrupted, and any questioning should be at the end. Interest must be awakened in the minds of the children, and I think that if, in our Sabbath schools, we could spend more time in nature study, giving the children the real meaning of the metaphorical language of the Bible, we would gain immensely in our resuks."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR TROUBLES.

The Retirement of General Master Workman Sovereign Caused No Surprise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—The new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, Henry A. Hicks, occupied the chair this morning when the General Assembly convened, and Past General Master Workman Sovereign occupied a seat in the rear of the room, among the delegates. Mr. Sovereign is the only Past General Master Workman in the order, all the others who have occupied this position having been expelled or died.

The session to-day was occupied with the reading of the reports of officers. The assembly will continue in session for several days.

The resignations of James R. Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; Thomas B. McGuire, Worthy Foreman, and Henry B. Martin and Daniel Brown of the General Executive Board had, according to men who are prominent in the order, been expected for some time.

Alexander Wright, who was on the General Executive Board when T. V. Powderly was General Master Workman, and who now edits The American Craftsman, in this city, made a prediction a month ago, based upon his knowledge of the inside workings of the order, and this prediction has been rulfilled. He said that a provision in the constitution of the order empowered the General Assembly to declare any office vacant at any time, and it was likely that there would be declared vacant at this annual convention, although the terms of the general officers did not expire until November, 1898.

There were two or three factions, Mr. Wright continued, among the general officers. Sovereign was disliked by all the others, while Secretary-Treasurer Hayes and Andrew Best of the General Executive Board were hostile to McGuire and Martin. Most of the trouble arose over the division of the money received from the Democratic National Committee and the silver men last Summer.

At the last convention the delegates of District Assembly No. 49 were instructed to oppose Hayes, but the latter, it was said, convinced the delegates of No. 49 that he had the finances of the order in such a condition that if he were turned down he could bring the entire structure tumbling down with him. These delegates also learned that the order had no property whatever, and that the money realized from the sale of the order's headquarters in Philadelphia had gone for general office expenses instead of being used for the purchase of new headquarters in Washington.

The new General Master Workman, Henry A. Hicks, is forty-five years old. He was born in this country, and became a union man at an early age. He joined the Knights in the early eighties, and was elected a delegate to District Assembly No. 49. When the building trades left No. 49 and organized District Assembly No. 253, Building Constructors, Hicks joined it, and in 1890 he was elected its Master Workman. He is said to be the choice of Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, who believes that he can control him.

J. D. Chamberlain, the new Worthy Foreman, is a newspaper man of Pueblo, Col.

Verdict for Martin Hutchinson.

In the suit of Martin Hutchinson against the old Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company for $10,000, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, the jury awarded $3,500 to the plaintiff. Before the verdict was announced the jury sent to ask Justice Johnson what disposition would be provided if damages were granted the plaintiff, who is a minor. The jury was told that the money would be held in trust for him. This was the case in which the defendant hoped to prove, by aid of the Röentgen rays, that the plaintiff sustained no permanent injury.

EDDIE McDUFFEE HURT.

A Severe Fall Puts Him Out of the Race with Michael at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Eddie McDuffee, the crack Eastern cyclist, was hurt badly in his match race with Jimmy Michael at the Coliseum last night. The men were in the sixth lap of the fifth mile and going at a hair-raising pace, when the Boston boy wabbled. His wheel struck the rear of his pacing triplet, and, falling heavily, he slid fifty feet along the track and rolled off into the inclosure. He could not stand when picked up, but after a vigorous rubbing and the administering of stimulants he pluckily remounted his wheel. It was evident, however, that he could not continue the race, and in the eighth mile he retired.

Michael then cut out some warm work for his pacers, and entertained the crowd until the finish. After the third mile records were smashed easily. The previous indoor mark of 32:49 for fifteen miles was held by Tracy Holmes of Chicago. Michael lowered it to 31:07 2-5.

MONTANA'S GREAT FOUNTAIN.

One to be Made in Anaconda Will Be the Largest in the World.

ANACONDA, Mon., Nov. 14.—The Anaconda Mining Company has acquired rights to all the water in Hearst Gulch and Lake, which are fed by the melting of snows that exist there during the entire year. This lake lies up against Mount Haggin, 2,900 feet above the level of the street in front of the Montana Hotel. The company will raise the bank about Lake Hearst so as to make it a reservoir with a capacity of nearly a billion gallons, and giving a daily flow of 4,000,000 gallons down a slope of 3,000 feet into the city.

A steel pipe line will carry this water down six miles to Anaconda, where another immense reservoir will be built to receive it. This reservoir will be 320 feet higher than the business centre of the city and a quarter of a mile long. Its shore line will be irregular, lying against the hills, and it will be a beautiful sheet of water. As a further means of adding to the beauty of the spot, the supply main from Lake Hearst will terminate in a fountain in the centre of the reservoir. Only a portion of the enormous pressure will be used, but a solid jet of water over three inches in diameter will be thrown 220 feet vertically in the air, while around the base of the fountain will be a fringe of spray, consisting of rows of jets rising to varying heights and at different angles. The fountain, when completed, will be, without exception, the largest in the world. The jets will rise from a massive base of rough masonry.

The embankment which will form the reservoir will consist of tough, tenacious clay, excavated from a large deposit in the vicinity, over 170 feet thick at the base and 12 feet wide at the top. Lengthwise through the centre will be a solid wall of concrete masonry. No pipe will be allowed to pass through the embankment, but in the solid rock beyond its end a valve well will be excavated and connected. Every precaution that can be suggested will be taken in building the reservoir, and the valves flowing from it will be regulated and controlled by electricity. When completed, there will not be a point in the city where water cannot be thrown over 100 feet vertically by direct pressure

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of fine Kersey cloth, with black or fancy taffeta silk linings; tan, olue or black,
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of Kersey cloth—silk lined—trimmed with braid or satin straps, - - $11.50
Value $17.00.

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of fine Kersey cloth—black, blue, green, tan—with black or fancy taffeta silk lining,
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NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

BELLEVUE'S NEW BUILDING

Ceremonies at the Cornerstone Laying of the Hospital Medical College.

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE'S ADDRESS

A Fine Modern Structure to be Perfectly Equipped—How Bellevue Medical College Was Founded—Unique Deposit in Cornerstone.

There was a unique deposit in the cornerstone of the new building of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which was laid yesterday afternoon. It was a sealed glass tube containing living specimens of the bacillus aerogenes capsulatus. These are the oldest identified spores of this species of bacterium, which comes from a certain form of gangrene. It is the oldest bacillus in the world, and the deposit, with a description of the spores, was made in this medical college cornerstone for the benefit of future generations. A small package of antitoxin was also put in this cornerstone.

The new building, which stands on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, adjoining Carnegie Laboratory, will be six stories high and 75 by 100 feet in dimensions. It will be constructed of brick and gray stone, and will be fireproof. According to present expectations, the building will be completed by the time the next college year begins. Its cost will be about $200,000, and it is to be equipped with every modern appliance of surgery and medicine. Cady, Berg & See are the architects. On the first floor there will be the Faculty room and a clinic for out-of-door patients; the second and third floors will be devoted to lecture rooms, the fourth and fifth floors to section rooms and laboratories, and the sixth floor to the anatomical department. There will be an electric lighting plant in the basement, where will also be compact but complete facilities for cold storage. Following are the names of the Building Committee: Dr. H. M. Biggs, Chairman; Dr. E. G. Janeway, President of the Faculty; Dr. Austin Flint, Secretary of the Faculty, and Dr. F. S. Dennis.

D. O. Mills, President of the Board of Trustees, presided over the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone, and in the distinguished assemblage that crowded around the stone were Samuel Sloan, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Henry H. Porter, Thomas S. Brennan, Bird S. Coler, Dr. A. Alexander Smith, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Charles L. Dana, the Rev. Roderick Terry, Dr. George Stewart, Dr. Samuel Alexander, Dr. E. K. Dunham, Dr. W. S. Wickham, and Joseph V. Standish, clerk of the college.

After an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Terry and a few introductory remarks by Dr. Flint, a short address was delivered by the venerable Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, who was the only representative present of the founders of the college. Dr. Sayre described the founding of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College as follows:

How the College Was Founded.

"In former times the medical student was educated principally by didactic lectures in the various medical colleges, going occasionally to some hospital to witness an operation and to see some practical work in his profession, but he had little opportunity for personal bedside inspection. There were clinics, it is true, both medical and surgical, given in the amphitheatre of Bellevue Hospital at 1 P. M. daily, and they were crowded by the students of the three colleges then in existence in this city—the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Twenty-third Street, the University of the City of New York in Fourteenth Street, and the New York Medical College, all of which announced in their circulars that the great advantage of studying medicine in New York was that all their students could attend the clinics at Bellevue Hospital free of charge.

"One day I had an exceedingly interesting clinic, and the amphitheatre was so crowded that there was not standing room in the aisles or gallery. After my clinic, while walking up Twenty-sixth Street with Dr. Stephen Smith, who was then one of the surgeons of the hospital, and who now, I am happy to say, is one of the Commissioners of Charities, he said to me that while the students attended the different colleges to get their diploma or legal license to practice, yet they had to come to the Bellevue Hospital clinic to get the actual knowledge which enabled them to practice their profession. Dr. Smith then and there suggested that a medical school be formed in connection with the hospital, so that students could receive the advantage of more thorough practical teaching, instead of being limited to one hour's clinical instruction in a day. This was the first suggestion I ever heard of establishing a medical school in connection with Bellevue Hospital. Soon after this conversation the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, consisting of Simeon Draper, Isaac Townsend, James B. Nicholson, and Isaac Bell, requested Dr. Isaac E. Taylor and myself to go to Albany and secure a charter for a college to be connected with the hospital and empowered to grant medical degrees. This we did in April, 1861, and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was thus founded—the object of the school being to combine practical clinical demonstration with didactic teaching in accordance with its motto, 'Clinica, Clinice Demonstranda.'

"In 1885 the Carnegie Laboratory, devoted to bacteriological and scientific research, was given to the college by the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. This was the first institution of the kind connected with any medical college in this country. * * * Since its organization Bellevue has sent out 4,745 alumni, who can be found in almost all parts of the civilized globe."

Exercises in the Lecture Room.

The remainder of the exercises were held in the lecture room of the Carnegie Laboratory in the presence of a large assemblage. Dr. Landon Carter Gray delivered an address in behalf of the alumni, in which he referred to some of the more distinguished graduates of the college as follows: "Austin Flint, with his massive head and benign face, which was once compared to that of Fénelon, the French prelate and author; James R. Wood, the incomparable operator, eagle-eyed, rubicund of visage, spotlessly attired even in the morning in his dress suit, which was invariably adorned with a buttonhole nosegay; Van Buren, grand of manner, with an easy flow of simple words, and his high head knocking the stars; Hamilton, erect in his military bearing and precise in language; Barker, husky of voice, but of strikingly commanding presence; Isaac E. Taylor, a tremendous man, as I recently heard him called; Sayre, now living to a ripe age, with the satisfaction that is rarely vouchsafed to a man of genius of seeing his own original ideas universally accepted, and Austin Flint the younger, whose lectures are to-day as lucid and charming as of yore."

Speaking of the progress made in medical science Dr. Gray remarked: "Typhus fever, that was familiar to practitioners thirty years ago, has never been seen by many middle-aged men in this room. The control of smallpox is so efficient that many insurance companies do not require vaccination in applicants. The death rate of diphtheria has been lowered 50 to 75 per cent. The number of people in the community now wearing eyeglasses is a striking object lesson of what oculists have done, and every medical man is familiar with the revolution of recent years in the treatment of women's ailments, nervous and mental diseases, and surgery. What has rendered all these improvements possible is the medical school."

The Rev. Roderick Terry spoke briefly on the part of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. John S. Billings made a congratulatory address as representing the medical profession.

NEGRO COLONY IN ALABAMA.

An English Literary Woman's Plan to Solve the Race Problem in the South.

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 13.—The negro's capability of self-government is being put to an actual test on the ground where he at one time worked as a slave. This is the result of a colony scheme recently inaugurated by Mrs. Lillie K. Ray, who is well known in financial and literary circles. "Cedar Lake Colony" is situated three and a half miles south of this city. It was formally opened this week by several hundred negro members, a provisional city government was established, and an application made for a charter. The negroes are enthusiastic, and are determined, they say, to prove to the world that they are amply qualified to take care of themselves.

The property of the colony comprises 367 acres of fertile land, which grows fine crops of wheat, tobacco, and potatoes. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad intersects the tract. The lands are heavily wooded in parts, and are well watered.

Mrs. Ray, the originator of the scheme, is an English woman who came to America about three years ago. She has an elegant home at Moulton Heights, two miles west of Decatur, where she lives in retirement, devoting herself to her literary work. She writes under the nom de plume of "Jack Carleton." In an interview regarding the new colony, Mrs. Ray said:

"This colony is not a business speculation in any sense of the term. It is simply a plan for the amelioration of the condition of the negro race. I have presented as a free gift to the colony land for church and school buildings, which have already been erected by the negroes who constitute the nucleus of the colony, by their own hands. They have their own teacher and a regularly ordained preacher of the Baptist faith.

"Gen. Joe Wheeler helped me greatly in obtaining a Post Office for the colony, and in my honor it is named "Ray." I have received letters from President Smith of the Louisville and Nashville promising his aid and support, and agreeing to give the colony a station, side tracks, and all the necessary shipping facilities. A firm in Providence, R. I., has agreed to take the contract for erecting a twenty-thousand-dollar spindle cotton mill at a cost of $60,000, and another firm will erect a cigar and tobacco factory as soon as we demonstrate that we can profitably produce tobacco.

"The plan is to colonize the most intelligent and progressive negroes in a city in their own buildings, encourage and aid them to build shops and factories of their own, and instead of fighting for recognition in the factories and shops of the whites let them grow cotton and tobacco and products of all kinds and manufacture them themselves. I have made a donation of $10,000 to the colony for any practical purpose, conditional upon the erection and inhabiting of 140 houses.

"Gov. Johnston, Gov. Oates, and Gov. Taylor of Tennessee are my firm coadjutors. Upon a recent visit to Nashville I had a long and interesting talk with the latter. He assured me that a similar movement would be inaugurated in Tennessee. Thomas J. Lipton, the English millionaire, who gave to the Princess of Wales the sum of $125,000 to provide a dinner for the poor children of London on Jubilee Day, is interested in the plan. He was here last July and gave me assurances that he would lend me material aid. He has enormous tobacco interests in Cuba, which have been crippled by the war, and from observations in the States of Tennessee and Alabama he is convinced that tobacco can be cultivated nearly as profitably here is in Cuba. He will return to America next Spring, and will then visit me and help me."

ON THE CHICKAMAUGA FIELD.

Dedication of the Monuments of Pennsylvania Regiments.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 13.—Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania and staff, and Commander in Chief J. P. S. Gobin of the Grand Army of the Republic, with his staff, arrived here this morning on a special train and proceeded to Lookout Inn. Last night and this morning many special trains loaded with Pennsylvanians arrived, and there are now several thousand veterans here to attend the dedication of regimental monuments and participate in the exercises of Pennsylvania Day on Monday.

The survivors of the regiments engaged in the Chickamauga battle gathered around the monuments erected in their honor today and dedicated them with appropriate exercises. These consisted principally of addresses, music, and unveiling ceremonies. To-night a reception was held at the Auditorium. Gov. Hastings, Gen. Gobin, and others delivered addresses.

COLORED MINISTERS FIGHT.

The African Methodist Conference Expels a Drunken Member.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Carson of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its regular annual conference in this city, created a disturbance yesterday shortly after the conference was called to order by Bishop William Benjamin Derrick of New York.

Last Summer Dr. Carson was arrested for drunkenness by the authorities of this city and fined $5 and costs. Bishop Derrick appointed a commission to consider his offense, and he was suspended from the conference until this session. He appeared before the conference under the influence of liquor a few minutes after it opened, and demanded an immediate trial. He was told by the Bishop that his case would be reached in due time.

He waited until the conference took a recess for dinner, and then assaulted the Rev. G. E. Johnson of Willowdale. Both men seized chairs and took aim at each other's heads, and as the chairs came together they were broken in pieces. Dr. Carson then pulled a long knife, but before he could use it, Mr. Johnson, taking a tight grasp on another chair, landed it on Carson's head, and Carson fell to the floor seriously injured.

When the conference reassembled in the afternoon the case was heard before Bishop Derrick, and by a unanimous vote Dr. Carson was expelled from the fold. Bishop Derrick declared that in the future no man who was known to be guilty of drinking whisky should receive an appointment from him.

Memorial to Henry George.

The Brooklyn Single Tax League met Friday night at 1,188 Bedford Avenue, and passed a resolution unanimously that a memorial be erected to their late leader, Henry George. It was decided to appoint a committee to further this object. The memorial will be in the form of a building, and it is intended that it be built on the co-operative plan, shares being sold at $1 each.

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AT BINGEN ON THE RHINE

Troubles That Beset the Traveler Who Will Insist on Being Unconventional.

MANY CASTLES, SOME LEGENDS

A Duplication of the West Indian City of Nassau Found on the Banks of the Rhine—One Remarkable Fortress.

BINGEN, Sept. 25.—One of the most difficult things in European travel is keeping away from the shopworn tourist routes. Everything tends to sweep the stranger toward them. A definite number of Americans and English are expected in this great world's park every Summer, and they are expected to go to certain places in certain ways. Preparations are made for them there, trains and boats provided; and as long as they roll along in the deep ruts things go smoothly enough. But as soon as they branch off for themselves the edges of travel become rough. Even along this big smooth river Rhine, where it looks the easiest thing in the world for a man to take a boat and go where he likes, the process is not always easy. Down in Coblenz a few days ago I walked along the quay in search of a boat and boatman to carry me across the river to Ehrenbreitstein. There were small boats in plenty, but none to be had for the purpose; some were private boats, some used for fishing, and some of the boatmen could not be made to understand. So I applied to that never-failing source of information, my landlord.

"Where can I get a boat to take me to Ehrenbreitstein?" I asked.

"A boat!" he exclaimed, (he speaks a choice blend of German, French, and English;) "a boat! Why, Monsieur can go over to Ehrenbreitstein by ze bridge. It is quicker, and mooch, ah, mooch cheaper."

"Yes, I know that; but I want to go by boat. Can you tell me where I can get a boat?"

"Ah, but you do not vish to go by boat," he insisted. "No personne goes across by boat. Alvery one goes across ze bridge."

Troubles of an Unconventional Tourist.

It would have been useless to try to make him understand that that was one of my strongest reasons for wanting to go the other way. Besides, I could not explain to him that part of my revolutionary project was to have the boatman take me for another quiet little trip up the Moselle, and up the river to the mouth of the Lahn, and down, perhaps, if we could manage it in one day, to Neuwied, where the Moravian settlement is. It would have been too great a shock to him even to suggest that I proposed to be landed at the base of some of the old castles, to climb among their crumbling towers, and maybe even to explore some of the underground passages leading from distant ruins to the river.

It took fully half an hour to convince the landlord that I really intended to go by boat. Not that we were arguing the point as long as that, but it was such an unusual thing that the need of advice and called in one of his men, and they did as much talking over it, in rapid German, as would have sufficed for laying the plans of a siege. The amount of talk required for settling a trivial matter in these old countries is something phenomenal, even after allowance has been made for a stranger's ignorance of the languages. One day in Hastière I desired to know the starting time of a certain train, and being afraid to trust my own French in the matter of figures I requested an English-speaking Belgian guest to ask the landlord what time the Namur express went north. He did so in a few words; and in reply to that question which an American would have answered with "two thirty-five," or whatever the time was, the landlord launched out into an address of at least ten minutes, with great shrugging of shoulders and waving of arms, till I began to fear the train would be gone before I got the simple answer that it went at three five.

My Coblenz landlord and his man must have concluded at length that they could take the risk of letting so unusual a traveler have his own way, for the man was sent down to the quay with me to help find a boat; and it was he, poor fellow, who then had the task of convincing the boatman that it could be a safe one for the man who would hire a boat to go where he could walk to for nothing by the bridge. When we were under way the boatman's misgivings were partly overcome by the German marks that induced him to go here and there to places altogether out of the beaten track; but they returned with increased violence when, after a pleasant excursion of some hours, I paid him off and dismissed him in front of a smooth rock at the foot of the Ehrenbreitstein Castle.

We could not talk very well, but his actions said: "What! Not going back again!"

"I am going to walk home over the bridge," I told him in the same expressive language.

It must, of course, have been a severe trial to his comprehension. He looked at me quite pathetically. I can see him yet, standing up in the boat, with one oar in his hands, his head on one side, his expression full of pity for the poor tourist who did not know how to tour like other people.

A Remarkable Fort.

A civilian cannot always fathom the military reasons for selecting certain spots for fortification; but they are plain enough at Ehrenbreitstein, where the castle commands the river in both directions for miles, and the mouth of the Moselle, just opposite, and to some extent the entrance to the Lahn also. Appearance does not go for much in forts, but the appearance of this one is magnificent. Fort Monroe and the old Fort Jefferson at Key Tortugas, two of our largest American forts, if combined would not nearly equal it in size. It is one of the old castles of the Rhine, and at the same time a modern work, upon which the Government is said to have spent more than $10,000,000 in recent years. It is strongly garrisoned, and the commander relieves the tedium of existence by selling tickets of admission at 12 cents each. With 12 more to the guide, a visitor's preparations are made for a journey over the place. I cannot call it anything less than a journey, for to see all that is shown takes an hour and a half. It is a maze of stone passages, batteries, magazines, and damp cells, the usual attractions of a large fort; but what struck me as most remarkable about it is the fact that everything is of stone even in the modern works. Large and solid as it is, and imposing beyond any other fortification that I have seen, it seems to me that after a few hours' treatment by modern guns there would be an appreciable difference in the appearance of these thick stone walls. It is said to have been captured only twice in its long existence.

Far beyond the interest of the fortifications is the remarkable beauty of the view from the higher parts. A score of towns and cities are within easy range, and all places that every one knows, at least by name, be he German, Greek, or Turk. The mouth of the Lahn is just concealed by a slight bend in the river, but Lahnstein can be seen, and Oberlahnstein, the heights of Braubach, and Boppard, Vallendar, Niederberg, and far too many more to name. Coblenz, of course, and the town of Ehrenbreitstein, with its 5,000 inhabitants.

English as She Is Spoke.

My guide through the big fort had a smattering of English, acquired in the beginning, as he told me, by talking with English and American tourists, and then enlarged by studying English words out of the dictionary. The effect was far beyond the power of any pen to depict, because a pen cannot convey an accent any more than it can a color. He was a living example of the danger of trying to speak a language out of the dictionary. It was not only his accent that was comical, but his remarkable construction also, and we spent a very jolly hour together, for I could not possibly help laughing at his English, and at my attempts at German he almost burst his uniform; so we laughed our way all over the fort. I noticed that all his jokes and stories were pointed at the French, and one cannot help noticing in every European country he visits that the jokes are invariably at the expense of neighboring peoples. In England, for instance, when a man decamps leaving a variety of unpaid bills, they say that he has "taken French leave." In France when the same thing is done they call it "taking English leave."

However, it was not my obliging guide's dictionary talk that I set out to repeat, but something of the same kind that he reminded me of. Somewhere over here I have heard the story (and it must have been either in England or Germany, as it is leveled against a Frenchman) of a citizen of the Republique Française who in writing to a friend desired to use in English the quotation, "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." His knowledge of English, like my guide's, was of the dictionary order, and as soon as his little book had informed him that a spirit is a ghost and that flesh is meat, it was easy for him to frame the sentence thus: "The ghost is willing, but the meat is weak."

Down the Rhine by Rail.

My first little journey from Coblentz to Bingen was made by the railway on the west bank of the river, which is, of course, the left bank, as the river flows north. It might equally well have been made by the railway on the opposite side, by any one of a dozen steamboats, or by small boat, as the distance is trifling. But, trifling as it is, the traveler is taken through enough historical places to make an exported German's mouth water merely to hear them named. One of the first stations was Capellen, the station for Castle Stolzenfels, which is in much better order than most of these Rhenish castles. This is the castle that I mentioned not long ago as having been presented by the City of Coblentz to Frederick William IV. It was built in 1250 by the Archbishop Arnold von Isenburg, and was thoroughly repaired in 1836. They show there the rooms that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert occupied when they visited Germany in 1845, and a personal dedication by the Pope does not make a building half as sacred in Europe as having some royal person sleep in it. I suppose they will outgrow that nonsense some day.

Two or three miles above Capellen is Rhense, a little town with two things to give it fame. One is a mineral spring which flows from the river bed, and the other is (near by) the Königsstuhl, or King's seat, where the Electors assembled to select the Emperor. Beyond that is Braubach, which until a few years ago was the site of the state prison of Nassau. That fact is of more interest than might be imagined, because it shows that Braubach must be in Nassau. It is hard to sort out the boundaries of these little principalities. Beyond Braubach are Niederspay and Oberspay, and then Boppard, the latter being a town of about 7,000 inhabitants, made famous by the Marienberg hydropathic establishment. From Boppard there is a fine road over the hills to the Moselle, about five miles, and beyond Boppard is St. Goar, with its fortress called Rheinfels, which belongs to Emperor William. A short distance above St. Goar is the Lurley Rock, the home of one of those legends of which the Germans are so fond. There is not a town here, not a castle, not a church, nor a rock on the shore or in the river but has its legend, and some of them have a dozen. This Lurley Rock, or Lore-ley, was the scene of the exploits of Miss Lore, "the sweetest little maiden ever seen, far or near," excepting, of course, two or three who were born in America. Miss Lore had a trifling little difficulty with a young gentleman, and, driven to despair, she ran away. While crossing the Rhine at midnight, (a late hour for a sweet little maiden to be out in a boat,) she invoked the spirits of the river to assist her in avenging her wrongs. In these days the only way of invoking the spirits of the river is to take a half schoppen of Rhine wine; but that was long ago, when things were managed differently. In answer to the prayer, one of the mightiest sirens of the river, by name Walleda, appeared and told her that in future no young man should behold her beautiful face without being lured on to his ruin; and in that respect things have not changed so wonderfully. They arranged between them, in the darkness and damp, that Lore was to sit continually upon the rock that ever since has borne her name, so that the young men who passed might see her and be lured. The plan worked, of course, otherwise there would be no legend. Day after day Lore sat upon the rock, and night by night in the moonlight, far removed from food, drink, and such other things as have no place in legends; and whenever a youth, lured by her extreme beauty "as she sat wrapped in her golden hair singing one of her enchanting songs," became so fascinated as to be heedless of the hidden reefs in the stream, "his bark was dashed to pieces and its owner sunk to rise no more."

"This is by her wondrous singing,
What Lore-ley hath wrought."

says the Rhine poet. It is an affecting story, and quite as probable as the other Rhine legends.

A Little Baedeker.

Beyond the Lore-ley Rock is Oberwesel, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, that was once the imperial city of one of these little kingdoms—perhaps Nassau. Just above the town is the Liebfrauenkirche, or Church of Our Lady; and past the church runs the road that leads to the ruins of Schönberg Castle. This castle also has its legend, and one that I think might interest young people even more than the tale of Miss Lore, as this one contains not one charming young lady, but seven, as well as "seven gallant youths, dressed in chivalrous attire, and having a noble mien." But they all die, unfortunately. It is one of the peculiarities of the Rhenish legends that they are invariably sad, and nearly always end in the violent death of everybody concerned.

Bacharach is the next town, with its Elterstein rock that answers for a sort of barometer by which the year's vintage is predicted. The rock is submerged, but when the water is very low its summit is exposed. In years when this peak is seen a good vintage is expected. The Bacharach wine is so good that Nuremberg is said to have been ransomed once for a yearly tribute of four tuns of it; but that may be only another of the legends of the Rhine. Rheindiebach is next, a town that was taken by the Swedes in 1632 and destroyed by the French in 1689. Then Niederheimbach, with its castle of Sooneck on a steep rock, that was built by an Archbishop in 1015, was a robber's castle three centuries later, was demolished by the Emperor Rudolf, and fell into the hands of the royal family of Prussia in 1834, since which time it has been rebuilt. Beyond this oasis is Trechtingshausen, with its picturesque castle of Rheinstein; and then Bingerbrück, just across the Nahe from Bingen, the point of junction of the Rhenish, the Hessian, and the Saarbrücken Railroads.

That list of towns looks a little too much like a column from the Gazetteer. I have given it solely to show how fertile the Rhine region is in places of interest; how many historical spots one encounters in a short railway ride of twenty or twenty-five miles; and how little a traveler can know of this great river region who simply makes a dash down the Rhine on one of the "American-looking steamboats." The places and castles I have named are all on one side, the left bank; on the other side are as many more, nearly every name familiar to Americans, either through historical association or through the solid and liquid goods the neighborhoods export.

Like a West Indian Town.

We had hardly been in Bingen ten minutes before we discovered the surprising fact that in outward appearance it bears a striking resemblance to the City of Nassau, in the West Indies. The only thing necessary to make it a complete counterpart is a swarm of half-clad darkies in the streets, and the doubtful music of their eternal jabber. Here is the water in front, then a narrow level space on which the business streets are, then a hill where the dwelling houses stand. It is precisely so in Nassau. Here are houses standing back in gardens full of flowers, with plastered stone walls in front, and branches of palm trees hanging over the walls—just like Nassau. These branches in Bingen are not palms, of course, but they are a very good imitation. Here is the Victoria Hotel, and Nassau's big hotel is the Royal Victoria, and both are built of the same yellowish stone. Such a resemblance might easily happen between two German towns, or two towns anywhere standing in about the same latitude, but one hardly looks for it between a city in this northern Rhenish district and one basking in the burning sun of the West Indies. And there is another point of resemblance—Bingen has 14,000 inhabitants; so has Nassau.

The Victoria Hotel presented the most promising front, with its parterres of flowers, its long American-looking piazza, its band playing, and the many people moving about. But the Victoria had to be added to the long list of things unattainable.

"Ah, Monsieur, it is the height of the season, you know. We have not had a vacant room in the house since last Wednesday. But we have an arrangement with Zum Weissen Ross. It is only a block away, and we will send a man down with you."

"Zum—Zum—?"

"Zum Weissen Ross. It is another hotel, you know. Le Cheval Blanc. The White Horse."

Ah, the White Horse! That had a familiar sound, and we set out for the hotel of three names without the proffered escort. There was no mistaking it when its big sign became visible, "Zum Weissen Ross, Jean Hitzel Wwe." Such a name as that last one might be troublesome to a foreigner; but a New Yorker is not exactly a foreigner in Germany, and knows that the Wwe means simply that the hotel is kept by the widow of Jean Hitzel. Then I expected another polyglot struggle to secure accommodations.

"Avez vous deux chambres garni à louer, Monsieur?" I asked the widow's manager. Such every-day sentences roll out with great fluency after a few weeks in Belgium and France.

"Oh, yes," said he, in English as good as yours and mine; "we have several excellent rooms vacant."

And one minute later we were swallowed up by Zum Weissen Ross.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

WORK OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Favorable Report in Nearly All Departments Made in the Year Book.

"The Year Book of St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square," recording the work for the amelioration of social and moral conditions carried on in the parish, has just been issued. Favorable report is made of nearly all the departments of the work, including that devoted to athletics, the savings bank, the Men's Club, the Missionary Society, the Guild and Employment and Helping Hand Societies, the mother's meetings, the seaside excursions, the relief work, the Battalion Club, the Boys' Club, and the Boys' Industrial School. The trades school especially has been a very brilliant success.

The financial condition of the parish is satisfactory. The number of "envelope subscribers" is larger than ever before, though there is a diminution in the average subscription. This, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford says, is owing to the fact that an increasing proportion of the communicants is drawn from the working classes.

NEW BADGE FOR MARKSMEN.

Distinguishing Marks Will Show the Standing of the Wearer.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has just announced the adoption by the State of a new marksman's badge. The old badge lacked a distinguishing feature, making it difficult to tell, without close examination, whether the wearer was merely a marksman, a sharpshooter, or an expert. Owing to the dissatisfaction thus caused, pressure was brought to bear upon Gen. W. M. Kirby, the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and a new badge was decided upon.

The new badge, which Tiffany & Co. are making, is of bronze, and a very handsome affair. It is pleasing to the eye, and it has overcome all the objectionable features of the old one. The badge proper is in the form of a Maltese cross, bearing the arms of the State, supported by two graceful female figures, one symbolizing Liberty, the other Justice. They are surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel, indicative of strength and success, while within the wreath, in bold raised letters, are the words, "Small Arms Practice."

The cross is suspended from three bars connected by chain links. The top bar is surmounted by an eagle, and bears the word "Marksman." Beneath it there is a slide indicating the number of years. The centre bar is the "Sharpshooter," and underneath it there is a similar slide for the years, while the "Expert" bar is the first one above the cross. This one also has a slide for the number of years. A special bar has also been designated for the best marksman in each company during the year. This will bear the words, "Champion Marksman," and will be held by the winner only so long as he can successfully defend the title. The new badge was designed by Col. Isaac F. Handy, Assistant Adjutant General.

WOMEN HELPING WOMEN.

The Work and Needs of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street makes a public appeal through its President, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, and its Executive Committee for financial support. This appeal, the ladies say, is made all the more confidently in view of the successful work accomplished in the twenty-five years of the existence of the organization. During the year 1896 more than 4,000 pupils were aided in preparing for self-support by the art, business, manual training, and physical culture classes maintained by this association.

In the employment bureau nearly 2,000 positions of various kinds were secured for applicants; the needlework department paid $6,000 to seamstresses, and the free board directory found homes for 4,372 women, exclusive of the lodgings furnished at the houses under the care of the association. All of these privileges are open to self-supporting women without distinction of creed or nationality. The Margaret-Louisa Home, at 14 East Sixteenth Street, a temporary home for self-supporting women, supplied during 1896 6,067 lodgings, and 308,178 meals in its restaurant. The West Side Settlement, at 453 West Forty-seventh Street, provides a home at low rates for sixty girls, who earn from $3 to $5 a week. This settlement has a free circulating library, and classes in cooking, dressmaking, gymnastics, and millinery.

To support all of these departments and to carry on its beneficent fresh-air work for another year the association requires $10,000.

TO PRINT FROM THE TELEPHONE.

A New Machine Said to Have Been Perfected in Germany.

The publication in this country of a translation of an article in the Berlin National Zeitung, partially descriptive of a new electrical machine, said to be capable of recording at either end of the line messages sent by telephone wire, has attracted some attention from electrical experts. The description given as yet is too general and vague to afford a basis for a conclusive opinion on the merits of the invention. The Berlin National Zeitung says of it:

"It is an electrical writing machine called 'telescripteur,' the invention of an Austrian engineer named Hoffman. In its general appearance it is very much like a typewriter. The keyboard consists of four rows of seven keys each, which print the letters of the alphabet and the numerals, and which call for the same kind of skill as the ordinary typewriter. The machine is connected with the telephone in some manner not yet revealed, but without the use of a special wire. The letters of the message are printed upon the familiar narrow tape in clear type by the writer using the instrument. A similar machine is attached to the receiving end of the telephone, and it prints the message simultaneously with its composition on the sender's machine.

"One of the most apparent advantages this system offers, besides the accurate reproduction of the messages sent, is the possibility of sending a message to a person in his absence, so that he will find it duly recorded and awaiting him on his return. As soon as the central telephone office makes the connection, the machines begin to work, and the receiver continues to grind out messages as long as they are sent. The price of each telescripteur will be the same as that of a high-grade typewriter, 500 marks ($125.)"

A reporter showed the above description yesterday to Alfred S. Brown, the electrical engineer of the Western Union Telegraph Company. After reading it carefully, he said:

"I should judge that this machine is nothing more or less than one of hundreds of inventions designed to print messages from wires charged with electricity, either in connection with the telephone or the telegraph instrument. I never heard of this particular machine before. It has not attracted enough attention in Europe to be noticed in any of the leading technical journals so far as I know. I could name a dozen instruments which will do what it is said this instrument will do. They are on the market, but have not been adopted for general use by any telegraph or telephone company. I think that eventually instruments for printing messages as they are written and transmitted will be adopted for general telegraph and telephone business, but the problem of inscribing them on sheets instead of on long tape-like strips of paper, does not appear as yet to have been solved."

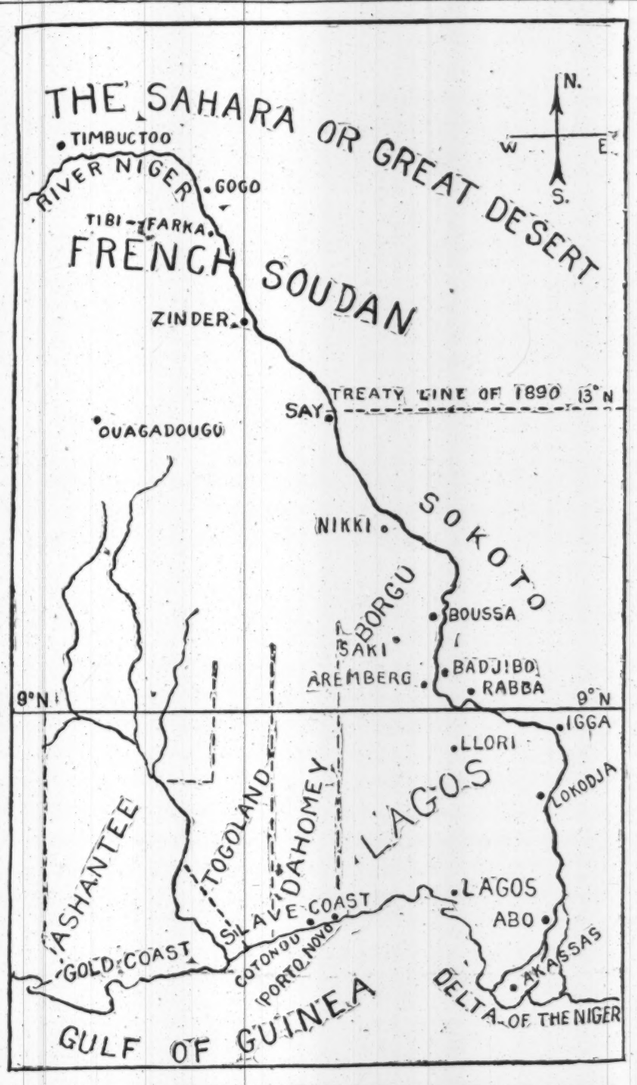
THE WEST AFRICA PROBLEM

French and British Claims to One of the Richest Regions in the Continent.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE

Scheme of France to Reach Upper Egypt—The Agreement of 1890 Touching the Occupation of Borgu—Work of the Commission Now in Paris.

The West Africa question, about which the cable dispatches have so much to say, with meagre actual information, is likely to assume an aspect of vast and serious importance in European diplomacy before the Anglo-French Commission, now sitting in Paris, comes to a definite plan of settlement. The agreement of the commission will place under French or British control extensive areas of the most populous and wealthiest territory on the Dark Continent. In the meanwhile, the wandering expeditions of French and English are constantly menacing each other in the disputed strip, and a hostile meeting would lead to grave international complications.



MAP OF WEST AFRICA SHOWING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Few contemporaneous maps give trustworthy information concerning that immense surface stretching southward from the Sahara to the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Atlantic eastward to the Valley of the Nile. The territory watered by the Rivers Niger and Volta and their tributaries is the seat of the dispute. The Niger on the east and the Volta on the west flow southward into the gulf. Extending from the gulf northward are the countries of Ashantee, Togoland, Dahomey, and Lagos—Ashantee and Lagos in the hands of Great Britain; Togoland, a German protectorate, and Dahomey, governed by France. The course of the Niger is such that the northern boundaries of these countries, if extended, would meet the river—Ashantee and Togoland at the French Soudan. A triangular area is formed by the northern boundary of Lagos—admitting it to be at the ninth parallel—the extension of the Dahomey-Lagos line, and the River Niger.

The Disputed Territory.

This is the disputed territory, and is known as Borgu; its chief is said to be a vassal of the chief of Sokoto, which is situated east of the Niger. According to the convention concluded between France and Germany on July 23, 1897, the frontier of Togoland and Dahomey was permanently settled; by it, definite limits are set to German expansion, while to France, unrestricted outlet is given from the Dahomey coast to the Niger. Thus Togoland now has French territory upon her east, north, and northwest. This concession is regarded in Paris as a noteworthy admission by Germany of the shperior activity of France in West Africa.

The difficulties in West Africa have been brewing since 1889, when England, driven northward from the headwaters of the Nile, began to look about for a base of operations from the Niger. She found that, while she, with great ostentation, had been conducting a useless campaign against the smoking ruins of Khartoum, France quietly had sent out expeditions from Senegambia, eastward through the French Soudan, and, from Dahomey on the south, had occupied posts along the Niger from Lagos to the Soudan.

The Royal Niger Company at once was organized in London to push British explorations northward from Lagos and Ashantee. As the Ashantee King objected, the principal base of operations became Lagos. In order to win popular support in England, it was alleged that France was attempting to gain access to the Nile Valley from Senegambia and Dahomey, and that soon her possessions would extend from east to west above the ninth parallel in the Dark Continent. Joseph Chamberlain, the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, became financially interested in the Royal Niger Company.

French Mode of Occupation.

In the meanwhile the French continued to occupy posts between Dahomey and Say, which is on the generally accepted border of the French Soudan on the Niger. In 1892 Lieut. Mizon's boats were towed up the river as far as Borgu, the capital of Sokoto. The Royal Niger Company did this work for the French officer, but was handsomely paid for the trouble. In the following year the defeat of Behanzin, King of Dahomey, evened the way to the direct north and quickened the appetite of the French for the Borgu kingdom. In 1894 French reports stated that Capt. Decoeur and M. Albi had succeeded in reaching Borgu from Dahomey, and had concluded a treaty at Nikki with the Emir, in which the latter accepted the protectorate of France and gave France the right to station a Resident and an escort at Nikki.

In 1895 M. Ballot, the Governor of Dahomey, acting presumably under orders from Paris, or those of M. Chaudie, the Inspector General of the West African colonies of France, who has supervision of Senegal, the Western Soudan, French Guinea, and Dahomey, led an expedition to Sokoto. He arrived at Gando, and is said to have concluded treaties with the chiefs there. The same year the expedition of Commandant Toutée journeyed northward from Dahomey, across the disputed strip and up the Niger to Tibi-Farka, in French Soudan. He then descended the river and did not meet a single Englishman until he reached Igga, in Lagos, undisputed British territory.

Grounds for British Claims.

According to the British claims their rights to the territory are prior to all expeditions of the French. In 1885 Joseph Thompson is said to have obtained treaties with the chiefs in the disputed strip which place that area completely under British control. Queen Victoria's Commissioners in Paris have about 400 of these documents whose dates are prior to those of the French. The English, however, confine their claims to the Lugard treaties of 1890 and 1894.

Capt. Lugard was sent to Borgu because the French designs upon it were suspected. His instructions were to avoid conflict with any French expeditions he might meet, and in no way to trench upon French rights. He met no French expeditions—the French say he avoided them—and concluded a treaty at Nikki, in Borgu, Nov. 10, 1894, with the Emir there, distinctly confirming the rights of the English Company over Borgu, which were said to have been granted by an earlier treaty of Jan. 20, 1894. The Emir declared that he had not concluded treaties with any other person. He may or may not have played a double game afterward, but that is not strictly material.

But prior to all this the fact remains that it was the military occupation of certain posts in Borgu by the French that first showed the English that they had ground for complaint. Some of the French posts, notably Aremberg, on the Niger, and Saki have been evacuated. But the French must have been in Borgu prior to 1890, else why should there have been tangible grounds for dispute.

An agreement was signed by Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington in London Aug. 5, 1890, in which France recognized the British protectorate over Zanzibar and Zemba, and Great Britain admitted the validity of the protectorate of France over Madagascar. This document has a strong bearing upon the British and French rights in West Africa. A translation of part of the document is as follows:

The Salisbury-Waddington Treaty.

"The Government of her Britannic Majesty recognizes the sphere of influence of France to the south of her Mediterranean possessions up to a line from Say, on the Niger, to Barruwa, on Lake Chad, drawn in such a manner as to comprise in the sphere of action of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the Kingdom of Sokoto; the line to be determined by the Commissioners to be appointed.

"The Government of her Britannic Majesty engages to appoint immediately two Commissioners to meet in Paris with two Commissioners appointed by the Government of the French Republic, in order to settle the details of the above-mentioned line. But it is expressly understood that, even in case the labors of these Commissioners should not result in a complete agreement upon all details of the line, the agreement between the two Governments as to the general limitation above set forth shall, nevertheless, remain binding. The Commissioners will also be intrusted with the task of determining the respective spheres of influence of the two countries in the region which extends to the west and to the south of the Middle and Upper Niger."

In support of their claim the British are fond of quoting the admissions made by the Parisian press soon after the above agreement was signed. Le Journal des Débats said:

"We have had recognized to us all the Upper Niger and the great bend of the river down to Say. * * * To the south of this point, and of the parallel which passes through it, are territories which appear relatively rich and populous. These will not be ours."

Again the English press quotes from La République Française:

"The line from Say to Lake Chad places the kingdoms of Borgo, Sokoto, and Bornu, the richest and most populous parts of the Soudan, within the British sphere."

Significance of French Admissions.

In reality the above newspaper paragraphs are no admission on the part of the French at all. If the context were quoted it would show that these opinions were made in the negative form in citing the general British belief that the agreement of 1890 had been final.

The British claim to the region south of Say and west of the Niger is, therefore, threefold. It rests on general treaties with the sovereign State of Sokoto, on the principle enunciated in the Anglo-French agreement and alleged French admissions, and on particular and local treaties. Moreover, the English assert that any treaty made with the Emir of Sokoto must be operative upon Borgu, inasmuch as the latter is a vassal State.

The French simply make a general denial of the British claims, point to their prior exploration of the country, and to their occupancy of military posts in the disputed region.

According to the Anglo-French agreement there are in reality two questions for the Commissioners to determine—the exact course to be taken by the frontier from Say, southward, until it meets the line which divides Dahomey and Lagos, and the northern limits which shall be set to the English sphere of operation along the Gold Coast and in Ashantee.

The Present Aspect.

At present there are two French expeditions in Borgu, and although they graciously evacuate their posts on the approach of the English, by so doing they are gradually working eastward, thus dangerously imperiling England's position in Upper Egypt. There is no mistaking the recent speech of M. Lebon, the French Colonial Minister, when he openly declared the other day that the cardinal feature of French policy in Africa is the extension of French influence from the west coast to the Nile Valley, and thence to Ethiopia, with uninterrupted series of posts and protectorates. And underlying all this is the provoking rumor that the French Colonial party is secretly subsidized by German money.

While the commission in Paris is procrastinating, both parties are secretly moving reinforcements toward Borgu—the French from Senegal toward Say, and the English up the Niger to Rabba and Badjibo on the Sokoto border; and Capt. Lugard, the British officer, formerly in command of Kalahari, South Central Africa, whence he was ordered to report in Downing Street, has been sent on a secret mission to the Niger delta.

PORTRAITS OF COMMANDERS.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps Engages John Mulvaney to Paint.

By resolution passed at its last meeting, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps has commissioned John Mulvaney to paint the portraits of the commanders of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who served during the war.

The portraits will include those of the several Colonels who commanded, as well as those of Brig. Gens. Thomas Francis Meagher and Michael Corcoran. The work will be begun immediately, and for that purpose the War Department has been asked to furnish the names of the proper commanders. The portraits are to be paid for by popular subscription, and will be hung in the armory.

$40,000 FIRE ON BROADWAY.

A Six-Story Building and the Stocks of Four Firms Damaged.

Fire early yesterday morning in the six-story building at 394 Broadway caused damage estimated at $40,000, much of which resulted from the flooding of the building by the firemen in estinguishing the flames. The building is constructed principally of iron, and extends back about 200 feet to Cortland Alley. The first floor is occupied by M. Weil & Sons, dealers in linens and white goods; the second floor by the Consolidated Manhattan Suspender Company; the third floor by Lehman & Koenig, shirt dealers, and the three upper floors by the Standard Cloak and Suit Company. The stocks of all the tenants were damaged.

The fire was discovered on the fourth floor in the rear of the building, near the elevator shaft, and the flames soon communicated to the two floors above. The firemen had some difficulty in reaching the location of the fire, and before they succeeded in extinguishing it the three upper floors were gutted and the lower portion of the building was damaged to a considerable extent. It is not known how the fire originated.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

Plans for the Amusement Place in Bronx Park Completed.

The plans of the zoological garden in Bronx Park, prepared by Architects Heins and La Farge, will be laid before the Park Board at to-morrow afternoon's meeting. In laying out the grounds there will be little change in the present topography of the park, which is adapted admirably for the use to which it is to be put.

Among the more important features of the gardens will be a large range for bison and deer at the southern end of the park, a roomy elephant inclosure, and an immense outdoor cage, large enough to cover a whole city block, in which flamingos, swans, and other large birds will be kept in Summer. Within this cage there will be trees and shrubbery and miniature lakes.

The animal houses will be beautiful structures, designed to fit the landscape features of the park. The elephant house will be a high-domed structure in the centre of an open valley. In the reptile house there will be a large centre pool for alligators and other amphibious reptiles. The lion house will be provided with new facilities for the care and study of these animals, including a studio connected with a large cage, where artists can make sketches of the lions from life. There will be large bird houses and an extensive monkey village.

The walks through the gardens will be arranged so that the visitor will have to travel the shortest possible distance to see everything. Horseless, rubber-tired vehicles will be provided to carry sightseers over the grounds.

FREE ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Investigation of the Congressional Committee Ended.

The joint Congressional Committee appointed to consider the question of removing the tax from grain alcohol used in the arts, concluded its investigation in this city yesterday. The committee will hold a meeting in Washington soon to prepare its report, which will be presented to Congress early in the session.

Jacob Hasslacher, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 100 William Street, and Henry J. Pierce, President of the Manhattan Spirits Company of Buffalo, manufacturers of wood alcohol, appeared yesterday in opposition to the removal of the tax on grain alcohol. The latter said that the business with which he is connected had grown up through the imposition of the tax on grain alcohol. He admitted that the removal of the tax would benefit manufacturers and protect the Government from fraud.

Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, Treasurer of the John B. Stetson Company and President of the National Association of Manufacturers, presented arguments in favor of the removal of the tax. He said that with free alcohol the manufacturers of this country not only could make classes of goods now imported for domestic consumption, but also could manufacture them so cheaply as to be able to compete with foreign manufacturers in other markets.

Disbrow Estate Trustees.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday removed Griffin B. and George A. Disbrow as trustees for property of their mother, Sarah N. Disbrow, widow of Benjamin Disbrow. Several years ago some property was placed in the hands of the two sons as trustees for her benefit. She sued for an accounting. Justice Truax finds that both trustees have not acted harmoniously, and that more than the legal fees have been charged by one of them.

Brooklyn Pneumatic Tube Service.

John E. Milholland, President of the Tubular Dispatch Company, which has the control of the pneumatic tube service in this city, has purchased the stock of the New York and Brooklyn Newspaper, Mail, and Transportation Company. The latter company was under contract to put in pneumatic tubes between the Post Office in this city and the one in Brooklyn. The line, it is said, will be in operation within ninety days. Both lines hereafter will be under one management. The consideration was not stated.

Decision in Favor of an Importer.

The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday in favor of Importer Ernest Smellie in the matter of his protest against the assessment of a duty of $5 per dozen pairs on a quantity of imported driving gloves. The Collector classified the gloves as in part lambskin gloves, lined, because they were faced on the palm and thumb with sheepskin. The General Appraisers determined that the gloves were of cotton manufacture, and not lined, and sustained the importer's contention that the gloves were dutiable at $4 per dozen pairs.

ART FOR BELGIAN STREETS

A Movement to Secure Artistic and Aesthetic Treatment in All Public Work.

PUBLIC APPROVES THE PLAN

What the National Society for the Development of Art Has Already Accomplished in Brussels, and Something of the Plans on Which It Works.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—Modern Belgium bids fair to rival ancient Flanders as the great centre of European art, particularly in the domain of public art. In 1894 there was founded in Brussels the "National Belgium Society for the Development of Art in Its Application to Street Decorations, and to All Objects of Public Usefulness." This movement, which is popularly known as the Street Art Crusade, was started by a number of patriotic artists and their sympathizers for the purpose of restoring to art its social mission of by-gone days by transforming public streets and thoroughfares from their present almost universal state of ugliness to a condition in keeping with artistic and aesthetic principles. The society, which is very broad in its aims, not only strives to have the façades of private and public buildings decorated in the aesthetic manner which prevailed in Italy and Flanders during the Renaissance, but is, at the same time, doing its best to encourage the application of art to modern practical inventions and appliances.

The movement thus started in Belgium has spread to Italy and France, where this newest art movement has met with the greatest encouragement and sympathy. The history of public art in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is the history of the Renaissance itself, since among the finest productions of that period are the doors of the Baptistery at Florence, by Ghiberti, the bas-reliefs by members of the Della Robbia family, at Pistoia. Rubens's Triumphal Arch at Antwerp, and the celebrated façades of the Grande Place in Brussels. It is now more than two centuries since those splendid traditions of art have fallen into decay. To revive them is the purpose of the Belgian society.

Effect of Society's Work Already in Evidence.

The amount of good already achieved by the association is remarkable, considering its short existence, and to-day the tourist in Brussels is surprised to find modern, artistic façades, not only in the principal thoroughfares, but in many side streets of the capital. These artistic creations, which for the most part adorn the houses of shopkeepers, have been executed by leading artists, who have carried out varied conceptions in their work. The façade of a large dyeing establishment, for example, is decorated with mural paintings representing typical scenes in the dyeing trade, and the façade of a fashionable jeweler is ornamented by a figure representing the Goddess of Wealth. These façades are the most important innovations due to the initiative of the society, but the scope of the work undertaken comprises, besides, artistic public fountains, slabs for street names, electric car waiting rooms, newspaper stalls, electric poles and clocks, advertising signs and posters, telephone boxes, and, in fact, everything connected with objects of public usefulness.

The society has proceeded on the basis of public competitions in the different branches of its work, with prizes awarded for the best original designs and suggestions. These competitions in every case have been most successful. By uniting the efforts of artists on a given programme of subjects, the best talent has been brought forward. Conducted on strictly democratic principles, these competitions are open to any artist. The society has been able to fulfill its purpose largely owing to the backing it has received from the Town Councils of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and other smaller towns, which have granted subsidies to be awarded in money prizes to the artists sending in the most deserving designs for public art.

As results of this broad undertaking are not only the façades already referred to, but artistic shop signs, some of them almost gems in wrought iron, carved wood, and porcelain. Instead of the hideous electric car line poles so common in other countries, the graceful creations of the ironmonger's art are to be seen. Electric clocks, in attractive frames appeal strongly to one who has an artistic sense. The crusade in favor of artistic posters, which has developed so rapidly in the past few years alike in Europe and in the United States, first started in Belgium, and nowhere does one see such a variety of artistic advertisements as in Brussels and the Flemish provinces. The Flemish are by nature an extremely artistic people, and it needed but the initiative given by this society to awaken their inborn love of art.

It Is Profitable Art.

The Belgians, in giving their support to this movement for the development of picturesque

WOMAN

NOT A QUESTION OF YEARS

Happy Marriages Possible Even When a Wife Is Older Than Her Husband.

SOME CASES THAT PROVE IT

The Moral Seems to be that Man Must Disregard All "Saws" and Marry Whom He Likes, Irrespective of Her Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one has his own idea as to what will constitute a happy marriage, but there is one point on which nearly all agree—the wife must not be older than the husband.

People who look complacently on the spectacle of a girl of sixteen or eighteen marrying a man twice her age are ready to declare it a profanation of the marriage altar if the bride is a few years older than the bridegroom. It would be a curious study in sociology to trace this prejudice to its source. A prejudice it undoubtedly is, for some of the happiest marriages known to the world have been those in which the wife was the older of the two.

Every one who knows his Boswell knows the extraordinary devotion of Johnson to the fat, ugly widow, whose manners were execrable, and who was nearly twice his age, so the spiteful biographers say. He knows, too, how happy "Tetty" made Johnson, and what a grief her death was to the great man.

The marriage of Margaret Fuller and the Count d'Ossoli was a brilliant success in point of happiness, though sadly brief. Margaret was seven years older than her husband, and refused him several times on this ground, but his devotion and persistency overcame her reluctance, and the result of the marriage fulfilled her dream of such happiness. It is said that all who saw them together were struck by the lover-like fondness and exquisite deference of d'Ossoli's manner toward the plain New England woman seven years his senior, whose only attraction, apparently, was her great intellect. Mrs. Story says of him: "No service was too trivial, no sacrifice too great. When she was ill he nursed her and watched over her with the tenderness of a woman. Such tender, unselfish love I have rarely seen. It made green her days and gave her an expression of peace and serenity which before was a stranger to her."

Disraeli's wife was his senior, yet the marriage was a notably happy one, and we all know the instance of her wifely devotion when her hand was horribly mashed in the door of a carriage, and she heroically bore the pain in silence because her husband was on the point of making one of his great speeches, and she would not disturb his mental equanimity by a display of her suffering.

The marriage of Robert Louis Stevenson is a more striking case still. All the world is familiar with the opposition he encountered from family and friends when it was discovered that he loved a woman old enough to be his mother, and who was, indeed, a grandmother. It was rather an unpromising outlook for the young and brilliant author of "Virginibus Puerisque," and we cannot wonder at the disapproval of the friends who loved Stevenson and who had never seen the charming woman who became to him wife, friend, companion, and nurse in the few remaining years of his life. The Vailima letters show how fittingly the union was and how true was the instinct that drew Stevenson over leagues of sea and land to the one woman who was his "mate," though the "great Artificer" seems to have committed the blunder of making her some years too soon, and allowing her to wed another man before finding Stevenson.

Why They Were Not Failures.

The relative age of the parties cannot have the immense importance that public opinion has attached to it or the marriages above mentioned would have been failures in greater or less degree. Perhaps it was the intellectual superiority of one or both parties that prevented such a failure. Philosophers, statesmen, novelists, and poets may perhaps wed regardless of years, while ordinary mortals must be governed by prevailing prejudice. In Johnson's case his wife seems to have been a woman who was capable of appreciating his literary work and who had a good sense of humor and a commendable frankness of speech, all desirable qualities in a wife. We begin to see some reason for Johnson's fondness when we find her saying to the fat, old glutton, "Nay, hold, Mr. Johnson, and do not make a farce of thanking God for a dinner which you will presently pronounce not eatable;" or when on the appearance of the Rambler she tells him that highly as she had thought of him before, she thinks even more highly now, or when, before marriage, she candidly exposes the flaw in her pedigree by informing her prospective bridegroom that she had an ancestor who was hanged. A woman who can tell an unpleasant truth about herself, who can appreciate her husband's genius, and who has, moreover, a vein of quaint humor to make him smile occasionally over his meals, could not have been a bad sort of companion for a man like Johnson. Her widowhood seems to have been more objectionable in Johnson's eyes than her age or her ugliness, for Boswell tells us that he said of one of his friends "He is a great fool, for he has married a widow when he might have married a maid." The famous lexicographer had doubtless experienced some pangs of that "retrospective jealousy" which a modern novelist declares the torment of every man who marries a widow.

Disraeli's devotion to his wife was strongly tinctured with gratitude, for her great wealth had been placed entirely at his disposal.

Education Does Not Unfit One for Wifehood.

Count d'Ossoli's love is rather more of a problem. He was not an intellectual man, and could not have appreciated his wife's remarkable mental gifts. Why he loved Margaret we shall never know. We can only accept the fact, and be glad therefor. Women, for the most part, have a monopoly of loving without reason, and one likes to see a man now and then who is capable of doing the same. Margaret, for her part, seems to have found in his love the satisfaction for the emotional nature craved, and it is full of significance that one of the most intellectual and "advanced" women of that day found her highest happiness, as she herself acknowledged, in being the wife of a plain, ordinary man and the mother of his child. Margaret Fuller is a glorious refutation of that oft-heard idiocy that education and participation in the affairs of the great world unfit a woman for wifehood and motherhood.

In the case of Robert Louis Stevenson and his wife there seems to have been a rare and beautiful comradeship and sympathy. Mrs. Stevenson was one of those delightful women who know the art of remaining forever young, no matter what the calendar may tell. Charming in speech and manner, highly educated and cultured, sympathetic and helpful in her husband's work—no wonder the same friends who so bitterly opposed the marriage were quick to acknowledge that in spite of the disparity of age she was "the very wife for Stevenson."

If these living examples are not enough to show that age is a minor matter in married happiness, get out your Thackerays and hear again the charmed tale of Henry Esmond's courtship of Lady Castlewood. There is proof more convincing than is to be found in the real lives of Johnson, Disraeli, Margaret Fuller, or Stevenson. Did not Thackeray know a thing or two about the heart of a man, and the heart of a woman? And if he makes one of his finest heroes wed an elderly woman, yes, and love her most manfully and chivalrously, who shall say that such a marriage is unnatural and to be avoided by all sensible men? Most assuredly Henry Esmond is precedent sufficient for any man who contemplates marriage with his senior.

James Lane Allen, too, in "The Choir Invisible," gives us a very beautiful instance of the "elderly heroine" as one critic sneeringly calls Jessica. But Jessica is one of the sweetest of creatures, and we can never forgive John Gray for proving faithless to her and marrying the Philadelphia girl, who was doubtless his junior.

If one could arrive at the ultimate reason for the happiness of such marriages as Johnson's and Stevenson's, it would, perhaps, be found in the wife's unlimited capacity for contributing to her husband's ease and comfort. A young woman selfishly exacts devotion; a woman of mature years has usually attained to the altruism of the highest type of womanhood, and she exacts no more devotion than she gives—perhaps not as much. If she be a widow she understands the ways of men; their little failings and frailties she passes over indulgently; she understands, in short, the science of humoring a man, and she makes a happy husband out of a forlorn old bachelor—a very pretty sort of miracle, and one that any woman may be proud to perform.

"Saws" to be Fought Shy of.

The literature of every nation abounds in wise says, or saws that sound wise, admonitions, advice, and warning to the man and woman about to get married, but the shrewd observer finds at last that each individual has to be a law unto himself. The old saw says you must do thus, and the man does it and his marriage is a failure. Another man may follow the saw's advice and reap only happiness and benefit. We have seen men and women marrying under conditions that promised only the highest bliss, and not one promise was fulfilled. We have seen others start out under the blackest of social and financial clouds and end in unclouded sunshine; the apparently incompatible ones would live like turtle-doves, and the apparently compatible ones would enact the drama of the Kilkenny cats; we have seen wives who violated every canon of marital decency and their husbands would rise up and call them blessed every day of their lives; we have seen other wives who kept every jot and tittle of the law, and who would yet be declared by their husbands to be unprofitable servants who were not worthy of a new bonnet once in six years.

Let no wise saw and no popular prejudice dismay the prospective bridegroom. Does he wish to marry a woman older than himself or younger than himself, or just the same age? Let him follow his own fancy. There is no oracle that can tell him which way happiness lies, except the oracle of experience. On such points the wisest man is no wiser than the old darky who posed as a weather prophet, and who, when asked as to the probabilities for the morrow's weather, was wont to say, "Well now, it moughr rain to-morrer, an' then agin it moughtn't." You may be happy, and then again you may not be, and there is only one way of changing doubt into certainty.

"I am often filled with wonder," says Stevenson, "that so many marriages are passably successful, and so few come to open failure, the more so as I fail to understand the principle on which people regulate their choice." This is inevitable since there is no principle. It is a matter of blind attraction, and, as Emerson tells us, "We are not very much to blame for our bad marriages. We live amid hallucinations, and this especial trap is laid to trip up our feet with, and all are tripped up first or last. But the mighty mother who had been so sly with us, as if she felt that she owed us some indemnity, insinuates into the Pandora-box of marriage some deep and serious benefits and some great joys. * * * In the worst assorted connections there is ever some mixture of true marriage." To get hold of this grain of the true and hold steadfastly to it in the midst of much that is discordant and false is the highest wisdom; and he who does so may snap his fingers disdainfully at relative age or any other condition which popular prejudice has pronounced fatal to married happiness.

LIDA C. OBENCHAIN.

THE OLD CARRYALL.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

It's alone in the dark of the old wagon shed,
Where the spider webs swing from the beams overhead,
And the sun, siftin' in through the dirt and the mold
Of the winder's dim pane, specks it over with gold.
Its curtains are tattered, its cushions are worn,
It's a kind of a ghost of a carriage, forlorn,
And the dust from the roof settles down like a pall
On the sorrowin' shape of the old carryall.

It was built long ago, when the world seemed to be
A heaven, jest made up for Mary and me,
And my mind wanders back to that first happy ride
When she sat beside me—my beauty and bride.
Ah, them were the days when the village was new,
And folks took time to live, as God meant 'em to do;
And there's many a huskin' and quiltin' and ball
That we drove to and back in the old carryall.

And here in the paint are the marks of the feet
Where a little form climbed to the high-fashioned seat,
And soft baby fingers them curtains have swung,
And a curly head's nestled the cushions among.
And then come the gloom of that black, bitter day
When "Thy will be done" looked so wicked to say
As we drove to the grave, while the rain seemed to fall
Like the tears of the sky on the old carryall.

And so it has served us through sunshine and cloud,
Through fun'rals and weddin's, from bride-wreath to shroud;
It's old and it's rusty, it's shaky and lame,
But I love every j'int of its rickety frame.
And it's restin' at last, for its race has been run,
It's lived out its life and its work has been done,
And I hope, in my soul, at the last trumpet call
I'll have done mine as well as the old carryall.

A VILLAGE MALAPROP.

I found her up in New York State near the border, and a delightful find she was—such a kindly, hospitable old soul, always ready for a chat with the Summer boarder. She had lots of common sense and good judgment, but her proverbs and ancient saws and her constant Malapropisms were a source of continual amusement to her hearers. She had one son for whom she saved and scrimped and of whom she said one day: "He reads all the books he can find about foreign countries and he wants to go abroad himself, so I told him if he would promise me not to go by water I would try to save up enough to let him go."

She was in dire distress one day because an itinerant "cranium" artist had cheated her out of $5. I thought at first that this was a unique way of referring to a phrenologist, but soon discovered that she meant a crayon artist who had taken a precious tintype of her late husband and had collected $5 "on account," had promised to send her a large "cranium," and had departed, never to be heard from again.

She had a beautiful passion flower vine growing on the wall of her house. When I admired it she said: "They call them passing flowers, but they don't pass quicker than other flowers as far as I can see."

She asked me to take tea with her one night, and as she handed me my cup she said: "If they was more tea-totalers there wouldn't be so much whisky crank. The poet says tea cheers, but doesn't irritate."

She said she had always tried to be a good Christian. "I don't think sexes makes no difference; it's the way you live makes the Christian."

Speaking one day of marriages and how apt young people who grew up together were to marry each other, she said: "It is the consanguinity that does it."

She had a great contempt for worldly people and their doings. "It's all very well while health lasts," she said, "but when they come to die they will realize the innocuousness of everything earthly."

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WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

It was a clear case of doing evil that good might come. "Such a nice, easy way of earning money for the church," the young people said. "It is a great deal worse when you make such use of the money," said the mamma of the family indignantly. It was nothing more or less than gambling. The young people did not call it that, though. They liked to play cards, and it was so much more interesting to have some object to the game. So there were small stakes; only for 10 cents a corner. So they played, and mamma looked indignantly the other way. But this is a century when young people have their own opinions, and hold to them, so the good Warden at the Garden City Cathedral wondered every Sunday as he passed the contribution plate to one particular pew that there should be always a little pile of ten-cent pieces put into it.

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He was a very gallant young man and she was a very pretty and stylishly dressed young woman. It was in the Sixth Avenue elevated train, which stopped at the uptown stations a little after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time there is a noisy invasion of schoolboys. The young lady was standing. There were only a few persons standing, and she wore the slightly self-conscious air of one who feels embarrassed and out of place. The boys rushing in had pre-empted all the vacant seats, and there not being as many seats as boys, they sat in each other's laps.

Presently there arrived from another car a nice-looking boy of about fifteen, with a fresh, dark complexion and general air of being a gentleman. He stopped before one of the seats which was holding two boys. "What are you doing with that seat?" he queried, indignantly. "Saving it for the ladies," came the answer, triumphantly, from both boys at once. "Well, don't you see there's a lady standing? Why don't you give her your seat?" By this time the attention of that end of the car was drawn to the young woman and her champion, and a gentleman arose to give her a seat. "There," said the self-imposed guardian of feminine car rights, "that man's more gallant than you are," and the young woman, who had been the subject of this interesting conversation, as she took the seat, proffered her, was rosy red—forehead, cheeks, and throat, with a color which did not betoken any special pleasure in having been made an elevated car heroine.

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"If the schoolroom does not seem sufficiently warm when the thermometer shows that the proper degree of heat has been reached," says a public school teacher, "I place a dish of water in the room, and I soon find that the room seems very comfortable, especially when there has not been sufficient humidity in the air before. The same thing will be found effective in a living room. Many people advocate keeping a dish of water standing always in every room in the house, but it must be kept fresh."

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There is hardly anything that may not be worn now for ties for women. There are black satin ties, one thickness of the satin about four inches wide and hemmed all around with a narrow hem; ties of the same style in plaids or almost any plain color, all to be worn passing either once or twice around the neck and then tying with an ordinary bow and ends in front. There are the stocks of all kinds and descriptions, with the four-in-hand tie front or the immensely long and wide ties which receive the anathemas of the men as they are worn by women, with uncovered ends; there are ribbons of all descriptions—plaids, plain red, plain green, any color, passing twice around the collar and tied in a bow or like a four-in-hand; there are the mull lace ties of all descriptions, and there are the riding ties of flannel. These last are very pretty, and because they are called riding ties it does not follow that they may not be worn for any kind of street wear. The bright scarlet is the most stylish, but the lighter colors of those soft flannel shades of blue and pink are very becoming. Red takes the lead in all kinds of neckwear, and it is hard pressed by green.

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He will probably never grumble again, no matter how late she is in keeping an appointment. They were to meet at the Bridge, the Brooklyn end, and from there start for their destination, which was in Brooklyn. There was one thing she made up her mind to, and that was that she would not be late. And she was not. But there was no one to meet her. She waited minute after minute and quarter hour after quarter hour, but no husband. She began to be very angry, when suddenly a bright idea occurred to her. "I'll warrant," she said, "that that man is waiting for me on the other side of the bridge." She took the next car and went over. There he was, calmly chatting with a friend. In the car she remarked to him that she had waited some time. It is she who tells the story. "And I had all the car with me," she says in the course of her recital, "and he couldn't say a word. Then when he got over to the Brooklyn side I took him up to the policeman who was standing there. 'Officer,' I said, 'do you know when I came on to this bridge?' 'Why, yes,' he said, 'I noticed you because you waited so long; you came here just an hour ago.' And to think that man was standing there as calmly as possible, without a thought that he had a wife anywhere in the world."

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"Wash your stove with clean warm water before it is blackened," says a good housekeeper, "and if it is very greasy wash it over night with strong soap suds." A little sugar or molasses in the blacking will make it stick.

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Pretty French nightdresses are in handkerchief designs. The sleeves are made from handkerchiefs, the hemstitched corners falling in points at the wrists, and other corners make points at the yoke.

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Little girls' frocks follow the styles of their mammas in the blouse effects. They also have the double skirts. A pretty one, the upper skirt being half the length of the under one, has the edges of both trimmed with rows of narrow satin ribbon. The silk of the gown has a light foundation with a tiny polka dot of a delicate color. The puffed sleeves came just below the elbow.

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The theatre bonnet is deceitful and deceptive. Many sins are committed in the name of theatre bonnet. Their crimes are not so apparent when the performers on the stage are standing, but at other times there is a general craning of necks to see over the many impertinent feathers, all standing on end. One of the most exciting parts of "A Lady of Quality" is where Sir John Oxen is killed. People who have not read the reviews of the play carefully are not certain whether or not he is killed. So they endeavor to see. He lies upon the floor, and Julia Arthur, as the Lady Dunstanwolde, is bending over him. There are five minutes or more, with the excitement at its height, that many people in the audience cannot see the players. A man the other night suggested a remedy. "I should like to have a long pair of scissors," he said, "and snip off all those abominable feathers and bows. I should have a basketful, I am sure." For the benefit of any one who may be interested in the contents of the basket as it would have been if he had carried out his idea on that particular night, the following list is given: One blue ostrich feather, which was standing straight beside a black aigrette; three green wings, one black and one white ostrich feather, three erect black ostrich feathers, three white ostrich plumes, one fluffy, waving mass of black feathers, one spraylike, misty mass of white aigrettes, one standing blue velvet bow on a gold bonnet which was accompanied by a plum-colored bonnet to be snipped off at the sides and to lose its cluster of waving black-tipped feathers, one black and white aigrette, two white ostrich plumes. That was within a small radius; other theatre bonnet snippers would have found plenty of work in other parts of the house.

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But men are sinners in regard to the theatre bonnet. There was one of them sitting next to the rear seat of the parquet in one of the smaller theatres of the city the other evening. His companion was a pretty young woman wearing a good-sized hat. "I suppose I shall have to take off my hat," she said. "No; don't do it," he answered—and he looked like a gentleman. The girl hesitated. "Can you see over my hat," she said, turning to the people behind her. "We can see around it," was the doubtful answer, and she took it off. Even uncovered heads are sometimes in the way at the theatre, and if the snipper of bonnets should commence his work in earnest, there might be danger that he would snip an occasional head when it rested on the shoulders of a long-bodied man.

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The distance to Alaska, and the length of time it takes to go there and return, was emphasized recently when a proud grandma of a month-old baby started for Alaska to make the acquaintance of her little grandson. He, with his mamma, was to return to the civilized world with the grandparent, so she, among the stores she carried, took with her two or three little suits of boy's clothes. Trousers which the baby of a month will have to grow up to by the time the visit has been made and the party is ready to start homeward.

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Did the thousands of patients at grape cure establishments ever suffer from appendicitis before it was discovered that the vermiform appendix was an organ whose chief business was to catch grape stones unawares, to its own great detriment?

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"A superb parlor book," says a recent book advertisement. Most "parlor books" have long gone the way of the big family Bible as a parlor ornament.

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The study of domestic science by young women in Germany includes the study of the vegetable garden and how to cultivate it.

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One of the most absurd things cycling women have been doing in the way of outdoor attire recently has been to wear during the beautiful Fall days we have been having thick Winter coats and furs around the neck. If there is one thing the bicycle will do it is to make the rider warm. The woman who is obliged to wear furs, unless she cycles in zero weather, had better remain at home. She not only looks absurd, but she is very apt to take cold.

AMONG THE CLUBS.

The Civitas Club of Brooklyn is to have a profitable season this year. The season was opened last Wednesday with an address by Miss Marguerite Merrington, author of "Captain Letterblair," and other plays, upon the subject: "The Relation of the Drama to the Life of a Great City." Wednesday, Nov. 24, is members' day, and Mrs. Katherine Perry, Miss Edith Squires, and Mrs. John Kerr will be among the members who will read papers upon the "Famous Women of To-day." John Graham Brooks will commence a course of lectures under the auspices of the Civitas Club in January. There will be six lectures upon the subject of "The Social Question as Seen Through Some Leading Personalities of Our Century."

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The following taken from a Denver exchange gives an idea of the practical work done by one department of the Denver Woman's Club:

"The School of Domestic Science, under the auspices of the home department of the Woman's Club, extends a general invitation to the department to come and sew on Monday.

"Mrs. Mitchell's class Monday and Wednesday mornings will prepare a casserole and cream short cake, croquettes, and angel food.

"The Harriet Platt schoolgirls' class Monday afternoon, cake compote of banana.

"The housekeepers' class Wednesdays and Fridays, talk on meats and the cooking of meats.

"An evening class for fancy cooking is about to be formed. Applications should be made soon.

"Chafing dish Monday evenings as soon as a sufficient number apply to form a class for ladies and gentlemen.

"Sewing Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

"Embroidery Thursday afternoons."

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At the recent meeting of the Woman's Congress, in Springfield, Mrs. Cheney spoke of the difference in the ways of working of men and women. "A woman," she said, "if she has a drunken husband, will go after him, bring him home, and be patient with him while a man will study the causes of intemperance and endeavor to find a remedy for the general evil. Women should combine their work for the individual with work for the abolition of the general evil."

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At the annual business meeting for the election of officers of the Emma Willard Association last Wednesday, Mrs. Russell Sage was re-elected President by acclamation. In her address previous to the election Mrs. Sage said: "I have been your President for seven years now, and I think I ought to be laid upon the shelf. I am seventy years old, and it is time for me to sit and knit stockings, you know."

Mrs. Sage is so thoroughly identified with the work of the association that there would seem to be almost as much of a blank without her name in connection with it as without that of Emma Willard herself, the founder of the pioneer school. Mrs. Sage will undoubtedly remain President of the organization as long as she can be persuaded to hold office.

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The Working Girls' Vacation Society is to be the beneficiary of a concert to be given in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 o'clock. A reception and dance will follow at 10:30 o'clock. The concert will be given by the pupils of Miss Nora Maynard Green. Tickets will be $3 each, boxes holding six and eight persons, $20 and $25, for sale at the Waldorf and at Miss Green's studio, 420 Fifth Avenue. The singers will be Mrs. George Gerry Boardman, Mrs. Ella Jocelyn Horn, Mrs. G. A. Smith, Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Miss Olive L. Booth, Miss Frances Mosby, Miss Augusta S. Rossiter, Miss C. Clifford Walker, and Miss Elizabeth Winter. Prominent women of New York and Brooklyn will act as patronesses.

INDOOR GOLF FOR GIRLS

They Will Be Taught by an Expert Before Next Season's Work at the Links.

MISS ELLIOTT ON ATHLETICS

Mothers Are Giving Their Daughters the Same Physical Education as Their Boys—Loose Trousers and Blouses at Home and Snowshoe Work for Winter.

Indoor golf is to be one of the features of the athletic work of many young society girls this Winter. They are the younger girls, hardly risen to the dignity of society "buds," but they have already been exposed to the contagion of golf, and they will prepare this Winter to be genuine fanatics by the time their school duties are over, and the links are in good condition next year.

It is at the Berkeley Gymnasium that the would-be golf experts are to be trained and there is to be a putting green there which, if it is not actually a good grass lawn, will be the next thing to it.

A golf expert is to be in attendance, and will teach the handling of the clubs in the most scientific manner, and then putting matches will be held that will rival in the excitement of the contests anything ever held in the open air.

It is only the younger girls who are taking up gymnasium golf the first part of the season, but older experts, or would-be experts, are expected later in the year to practice or to be coached.

There is one advantage which a floor has over a genuine golf links. If an inexperienced player endeavors to dig up the ball in making a drive, it becomes manifest. It is humiliating to plough up the turf, but its non-resisting qualities are not so great that the player becomes so painfully aware of an awkward drive as when the club strikes the floor with a resounding thud. The golf classes are to be small, with from six to eight only in a class.

What Miss Elliott Says.

"What is the general tendency in regard to athletics for women?" was asked of Miss D. M. Elliott, who is an authority upon the subject and Director of the Berkeley Gymnasium.

"Mothers of this generation are bringing up their children on altogether different lines from those followed by mothers in the past," said Miss Elliott. "They bring up their daughters more as, hitherto, they have brought up their boys; they realize that it is the best thing they can do for the general health of the children.

"I called upon one New York mother recently and was taken to the nursery to see the children. There were two of them, little girls, but they were dressed in little, loose trousers and short French blouses, as little French boys would be dressed. It was delightful to see the absolute freedom this style of dress gave them. They were riding their hobby horses cavalier fashion and apparently enjoying themselves thoroughly.

"The mother told me that she dressed them always in that way in the house, and that in the country they had the freedom of the place in the same costume.

"I know one athletic family in which the father, the mother and all the children are interested. There are five children and I don't think the oldest is more than eleven, but they all, except the baby, with the father and mother ride bicycles and they all play golf. Three of the children come to the gymnasium, and it is easy to see the training they have received from their general mental as well as physical development. They comprehend so quickly and it is really quite wonderful to see them exercising.

It Has Become Fashionable.

"Women may have taken up athletics in the first place because it was a fad; it is fashionable now to be athletic. But the pleasure in the exercise made the interest permanent. Exercise with chest weights may be as beneficial as more varied gymnastics, but they do not maintain the interest.

"Mothers of to-day are watching the physical conditions of their daughters more closely than they have been doing. A mother will say: 'I notice that my daughter does not stand quite straight.'

"Possibly one of the daughter's shoulders may be higher than the other and the mother wishes the defect corrected. But at one time she would not have noticed it until it was called to her attention.

"The outdoor sports of the boys have done much to arouse the interest of the girls, I believe. At the football games there is always a large number of girls. Then bicycling came up and now we have golf. It was thought at first that bicycling would give all the exercise required, but it is found that it exercises only certain parts of the body. The gymnasium supplements the outdoor exercise."

"No," said Miss Elliott in answer to a question, "there is no one thing which may be said to be a favorite in the gymnasium. It is not as it was some time ago. A man who goes to a gymnasium and devotes himself entirely to exercises on the horizontal bar, or to jumping, overdevelops certain parts of the body and does not give others sufficient exercise. Something of this and something of that is given now in a gymnasium so that in the course of an hour every part of the body is exercised.

"The exercises are given according to the strength of the classes and from week to week and month to month they are increased. Games and exercises on the horizontal bar and trapeze are introduced regularly into the day's programme, the scheme of exercise varying from day to day or every two or three days.

"People look after themselves more than they used to. The person of sedentary habits realizes that exercise is essential, the brain-worker that the blood must be drawn from the tired brain, and even the individual who is a great walker knows that the entire body is not exercised—that the exercise is too much localized.

Possible Dissipation.

"But there is a tendency to give too much time to a favorite form of exercise. There is a possibility of dissipating in exercise as in other things. Possibly golf players would laugh at that. But the evil of too much exercise in one direction is being recognized; even in fencing, which is one of the best kinds of exercise, the use of both hands is taught.

"There is no reason why all kinds of outdoor exercise should not be kept up during the Winter, if the weather permits. People ride horseback in the Winter and they can also ride the bicycle. It depends somewhat upon the individual's ability to withstand cold. The hands and feet must be well protected.

"But there are some more particularly Winter sports. Snowshoes are used much in the upper part of the State, and in Canada, and it would seem they might be introduced here. Any one who is accustomed to using the muscles can easily learn to use snowshoes. There may be a little floundering at first. After getting started it is only necessary to make long, smooth strides. The great difficulty is learning to put down one foot with reference to the position of the other.

"I brought a pair of snowshoes from Canada two years ago, and I expect to use them just outside of New York this Winter. Long Island and Staten Island would be excellent places for snowshoe parties, and the park, if permission could be obtained.

"It seems to me that Winter skating rinks are not exactly the thing. Skating is such a purely outdoor sport. There are many times when it would seem that we had had cold weather for a sufficient length of time to freeze the lake in the park when skaters were not allowed on it."

THE LUXURY OF MODERN LIFE.

There Is Danger in It, Lady Frederick Cavendish of England Believes.

The National Union of Women Workers in England is made up of women interested in philanthropic work and social questions. At a recent meeting at Croydon an interesting paper was read, among others, by Lady Frederick Cavendish. The subject was, "The Dangers of Luxury in Modern Life."

"I am quite willing to allow," said Lady Frederick, as reported by The London Telegraph, "that in some respects lives are less luxurious—that is, among the upper classes—than they were in former times. There is not the same mass of food and multitude of dishes required at dinner parties. It is no longer considered disgraceful to travel second, or even third, class. Ladies' maids and men servants are less indispensable; no magnate is expected to drive about with four horses, and some are to be found that don't keep a carriage at all. On a visit one is not expected nowadays to be provided with light gray kid gloves to come down in to breakfast, or to wear nothing indoors but silks and satins. All the world knocks about London by underground railway, and ladies of high degree meet inside and outside omnibuses. A contrast, indeed, to the days within my own recollection, when to travel second class would have been considered almost equivalent to dining in the housekeeper's room, and for a lady to go alone in a hansom cab, let alone in an omnibus, was quite indecorous."

On the other hand, if there is a less amount of food provided at dinner parties, we have broken out in the direction of more dainty dishes and new institutions, such as 5 o'clock teas. Lady Frederick deprecated "the insidious advances in the direction of unlimited and lavish varieties of cakes, both hot and cold; potted meats, and anchovy sandwiches" that figure on fashionable afternoon tea tables, and suggested moderation in this and also in dress, by satirizing "the impropriety of wearing anything not absolutely up to date" and "the duty of getting everything made by the most expensive people and processes."

But Lady Frederick's strictures were not addressed alone to her own sex:

"And are we not beginning to see the harm of this? If it is true that even in the games which have so long been the pride of the English people there is a growing fashion of employing professionals to play, while the crowds look idly on, interested only in betting on the result, is it not clear that our young men are getting to prefer unwholesome excitement to manly play? If the standard of living rises steadily higher among the upper classes, till marriage gets to be regarded as out of the question unless the income will cover a host of expenses that only of recent years have slipped into the category of 'necessaries,' are we not face to face with a very grave social danger? It is one thing to preach wise forethought and such a provision for wife and family as shall secure comfort, and quite another to make a luxurious scale of living a sine qua non. Our social system, in fact, suffers almost as much from the one extreme as the other. The poorer people are, both among the educated and the uneducated, the more we have to deplore reckless marriages; and the richer they are, the more we see marriage disastrously at a discount from inordinate ideas of what is 'necessary' to marry upon.

"It is no compliment to a girl for a man to say he cannot ask her to give up 'the luxuries she has been used to.' Let her be quite sure he does not mean that he doesn't like to give up luxuries, and let them both test the strength of their affection and of their trust in each other by facing the possibility of existence, even when short of champagne, horses, men servants, high play, and 'up-to-date' society excesses in the way of flower decorations, tobacco, millinery, furniture, and entertainments."

AN EXHIBIT OF CHINA.

Specimens of Original Work by a Minnesota Woman.

A special exhibit of fine china is to be given at the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street, to-morrow, and the wares will continue on exhibit and sale for some time. The work is of particular interest aside from its beauty and technical excellence, because of its originality.

The artist, Mrs. Henry T. Wright of Minnesota, received awards at the Columbian Exposition for this feature of her work. Her idea is to do something which is distinctly American in the way of decorative work on china. To have a distinctively American exhibit of china painting at the Paris Exposition, a New York firm is now negotiating with her to do the work.

Two new names have been coined for Mrs. Wright's original lines of work—Cartone and Etruscan Cloisema. The first is given from her practice of working with the three primary colors, blue, red, and yellow, and a complementary—art in four tones; the second from the resemblance of a special branch of work to the Cloisonné. Eastern effects of color are noticeable in Mrs. Wright's work, and one special feature is produced by the acid work with which the pattern is etched into the china before it is painted. This is but little done in this country, particularly by women. The china on exhibition includes a wide variety of design.

The contributors to the exchange will have much of their work for the Christmas holidays on exhibition to-morrow.

GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE

Bloomingdales

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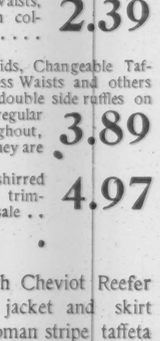
Fur Weather Is Here.

And the right Furs at the right prices are to be found in "GREATER NEW YORK'S GREATEST STORE." Many ask us, "How can you sell Furs as cheaply as you do?" The answer is easy. Most of our Furs are manufactured on our premises, and those that we purchase are secured in large quantities with spot cash. The result is such values as here:

Electric Seal Parisian Tablets, with large storm collar and long tabs, 21 tails, fancy lining; value $12.50; this week it goes at **6.50**

Electric Seal Collarettes, with 18 tails and large storm collar, with 5-inch skunk trimming, fancy lining; value $18.00; this week it goes at **12.00**



Genuine Alaska Seal Collarettes, with Persian yoke, large storm collar, 10 tails, fancy lining; value $25.00; this week it goes at **15.00**

The "Windsor," the latest design in a Tab Collarette, made of Electric Seal, long tabs, 10 tails, 2 heads, fancy lining, large storm collar; value $27.50; this week it goes at **16.50**

Alaska Seal Coats 125.00
Persian Lamb Coats 95.00

Silk Waist Specials,

priced so attractively that they cannot help going at a rapid bargain pace. Beautiful—with the latest touch of Dame Fashion—liberally displayed in the right varieties—these waists appeal to every sensible woman. Will you profit by this?

Our first lot comprises Roman Stripe Shirt Waists, with pouch fronts, and Changeable Taffeta Shirt Waists, both lined throughout, detached linen collars, formerly $3.98. . . . . **2.39**

Next is a choice assortment in Satins, Plaids, Changeable Taffetas and Roman Stripe, some are Dress Waists and others Shirt Waists, some have tucks, others double side ruffles on front. They all have stylish backs, regular dressmaker made, and are lined throughout, formerly they were $4.98 to $6, now they are . **3.89**

Again comes 100 fine Chiffon Waists with shirred yokes and new shirred sleeves, satin trimming, usually an $8.00 waist, for this sale . . **4.97**

Tailor Made Reefer Suits $15.00.

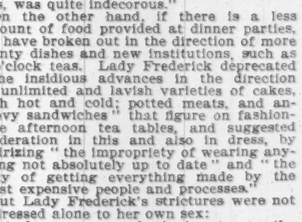
75 black and blue Rough Cheviot Reefer Suits, strictly tailor made, jacket and skirt lined throughout with rich Roman stripe taffeta silk, regular $25.00 garments, now only **15.00**

A Bargain Bunch for Prudent Mothers.

Children's handsomely trimmed Reefers in mixed goods and Boucles, sailor collars, Empire and tight back, worth double, at 2.98 and 3.98.

Children's Reefers, $2.98 and $3.98.

Babies' Angola Afghans.



Babies' Angola Afghans, warranted odorless, washable, no falling hair, warmth, durability, **2.98**

Extra large size with pocket, **5.75**
For sale in Infant Dept.

Laces for Street and Evening Wear.

Another large shipment of Chenille Embroidered La Tosca Net for evening and street wear, in colors of black, cream, pink, light blue, lavender, Nile green, mousse green, cardinal, yellow, red on black, 45 inches wide. These goods proved to be very popular last week; our assortment was broken after the second day, but it is now complete again. The price is per yd **1.00**

Another extremely beautiful novelty is a Chenilled Embroidered Mousseline de Soie in self and combination colors, 42 inches wide, that we are selling at per yard. **1.50**

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Third Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

With the arrival of the first of the Winter's storms last week, and the gloomy days that followed in their train, it might have been expected that the members of the gay world would have turned their thoughts at least toward the comforts and conveniences of the city. The reverse was the case, however, and New York society is still out of town, and, although housed for several days of the week, bore its imprisonment with comparative cheerfulness and sallied forth with the return of fair weather on Friday to pursue again its ceaseless quest of the elusive golf ball. A few undaunted men and maidens kept up their golfing even during the rains of Monday and Thursday, and tournaments were played at Knollwood, Westchester, and Ardsley. The recording even of these tournaments has become monotonous, especially in a column devoted to social matters, and only general reference can therefore be made to them this morning. While the golf craze has its advantages in that it affords exercise combined with pleasure to many people who would not take it otherwise, and that it takes people out of doors and keeps them there with beneficial results, it nevertheless is so absorbing a pastime that its devotees have no time for or interest in other social doings, so that its tendency is to produce and sustain a reign of dullness in other social activities.

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This week brings the Horse Show, or rather the Human Show which makes the horse the excuse for its being held, and which, as in former years, will be given in the Madison Square Garden. Another week's time has only confirmed the opinion expressed in this column last Sunday to the effect that this year's show will be marked by a decided falling off in that distinctively fashionable attendance and interest which for several years made the affair the most important social event of the Winter season in the metropolis. It has developed during the week that several of the boxes purchased by ticket speculators and men about town will really be occupied by people of social prominence, but even this will not make the box-holding element at the show distinctively prominent or fashionable as a whole. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will probably occupy the box purchased by Mr. W. S. Hoyt. Mrs. Belle Neilson with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, are to be in the arena box, which Mr. W. B. Coster secured. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, it is said, commissioned Tyson to purchase Arena Box No. 38, which they occupied last year, and there will be other prominent occupants of boxes purchased under other names. The show, while it has undoubtedly declined in fashionable favor, will still be visited by many of the men and women whom in former years the public have really paid to see more than the horses, but these will occupy inconspicuous seats and will no longer feel it incumbent upon them to attend every session of the show. It will be interesting, therefore, to discover whether, with the shining lights of New York society in the remote background and no longer burning brilliantly in the boxes, the public will be as much interested in the event as in former years. With the possible exception of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, there will be, as it looks this morning, no member or representative of the Astor, Vanderbilt, Belmont, Goelet, Iselin, or other of the few very prominent New York families, in any of the arena boxes this year. Society, according to the list of the box holders thus far published, will be represented at the show solely by Frederick H. Benedict, John G. Heckscher, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Alexandre, Edmund L. Baylies, W. B. Coster, C. C. Vanderbilt, Albert Stevens, W. S. Hoyt, J. Lee Taller, William Pollock, John R. Townsend, P. G. Thebaud, Gen. Fitzgerald, Eben Wright, H. H. Hollister, and E. C. Lamontagne. Boston will send as her box-holding representatives Dwight Braman and Eben Jordan, while Philadelphia will be represented in the boxes by Mitchell Harrison, P. A. B. Widener, and W. L. Elkins.

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The Horse Show is almost as inimical to general social movement as golf, and Horse Show week as a rule brings little entertaining or entertainment, except in the way of informal luncheons and dinners to fill up the intervals between the sessions of the show. The fashionable restaurants and hotels and the leading clubs will present gay scenes at the breakfast, luncheon, and dinner hours and again between the hours of 10 P. M. and midnight during the week, and to many people these scenes, and especially those at the Waldorf, Astoria, and Delmonico's are even more attractive than the show itself. Delmonico, by the way, will open his new building, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to-morrow evening. The opening will be an entirely quiet and informal one. Word has been passed among the old friends and patrons of the house that the doors will be thrown open at 6 o'clock P. M., and a number of these old patrons and friends have reserved tables for the first dinner to be served in the new and beautiful building. Tradition and the desire to see the new building will probably bring a representative society throng to luncheon, dine, and sup there all during the week. Sixty-two years have elapsed since Peter Delmonico and his nephews, Lorenzo and Siro Delmonico, opened their first restaurant in William Street. Six years later, in 1841, Peter and Lorenzo Delmonico opened a hotel on lower Broadway, which was afterward known as the Stevens House. Broadway and Chambers Street was the next location of old Delmonico's, and then came the move in the late sixties to Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and in the early seventies to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. A study of the history of the house is, therefore, also a study of the gradual movement of New York society from the lower to the upper part of the city.

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The new Delmonico Building, of which Mr. James Brown Lord was the architect, is a good example of the Italian Renaissance, and is exceedingly simple, and yet rich in effect. The building is built of brick and terra-cotta, mixed with limestone, and is cream white in color. The main front is on Forty-fourth Street and is 140 feet in width, while there is a frontage of 44 feet on Fifth Avenue. A transverse hall runs through the centre of the house, from the main restaurant, on the Fifth Avenue side, to the men's café, at the eastern end of the building. The restaurant measures 61 by 36 feet, and the café is somewhat larger. Private dining rooms surround three sides of a hollow square on the second floor. This square is roofed with glass, and covers a palm room, where smoking after dinner will be permitted on the main floor. The ball and supper rooms are on the third floor, the supper room occupying the Fifth Avenue front, a part of the Forty-fourth Street front, and the ballroom the entire eastern end of the building. The ballroom is square and measures 71 by 60 feet, and the doors connecting the three rooms are so arranged that the whole fourth floor can be thrown into one superb room. There are several bachelor apartments over the supper room in the fourth story, while the space over the foyer is so arranged that it can be utilized as an open roof garden in Summer and inclosed in glass as a Winter garden also. The opening of the new house marks another epoch in the social history of New York, and divides society interest in anticipation this morning with the Horse Show.

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The week past brought many weddings, and quite an army of brides and bridegrooms marched up and down the aisles of fashionable churches here and elsewhere. On Wednesday Mr. Ericsson Bushnell and Miss Bertha Tudor Thompson were married in old Trinity Church, and on the afternoon of the same day Mr. Alfred L. Manierre and Miss Cornelia B. Lockwood were married at the home of the bride's mother, in West Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and Mr. Edward Henry Loney and Miss Mary H. Norton in St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I. Mr. James Speyer and Mrs. John A. Lowery were married very quietly at the bride's pretty little house, in West Thirty-fifth Street, at noon on Thursday. This week will bring the weddings, on Monday, of Mr. Elwood Hendrick of Albany and Miss Josephine Pomeroy; on Tuesday, at St. Paul, Minn., of Mr. George Phelps Robbins and Miss Florence Lamprey, and on Wednesday, in St. Bartholomew's Church, of Mr. Frederic C. Harriman and Miss Harriette Bradford Hitchcock, daughter of Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock. Mr. Pierre Jay and Miss Louise Shaw Barlow will be married next week in St. George's Church. Mr. John Hall Watson, Jr., of this city, and Miss Marie Louise Hidden will be married in St. Thomas's Church on Dec. 8, and Mr. William Gray and Miss Frances N. Chrystie in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in this city, on Dec. 15. Miss Hidden's bridesmaids will be Miss Watson, Miss Mabel Watson, Miss Alice Palmer, Miss Florence Gillies, Miss Adelaide Close, and Miss Sadie Hidden, while Miss Frances Hidden will be her maid of honor. Mr. Rufus Graves will be Mr. Watson's best man, and his ushers will be Messrs. Charles Stout, Henry Stokes, George Sullivan, George Terry, and A. R. Whitney, Jr. Miss Katherine Chrystie will be the maid of honor for her sister, Miss Frances Chrystie, at her wedding to Mr. William Gray. Mr. Arthur C. Jackson will be Mr. Gray's best man, and his ushers will be Messrs. Hugh N. Camp, D. Fairfax Bush, Frederick P. Moore, Edward De Witt, and T. Ludlow Chrystie.

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The engagements have been recently announced of Mr. Irving Brokaw of New York and Miss Bessie Morton of Richmond, Va.; of Mr. Richard Stockton of Princeton, N. J., and Miss Marion McAllister, a cousin of Miss Louise McAllister; of Mr. Henry Thomas Alley of Petersburg, Va., and Miss S. Isabelle Lord of this city; of Mr. Frederick Delafield and Miss Elsie Barber, daughter of Mr. Charles Barber, and of Mr. Augustus Bradhurst Field and Miss Lillie Graham Miss Graham, who is an orphan and heiress, has been a very popular girl in New York society for some years, and has a large circle of friends who are congratulating her fiancé on having secured so charming a bride. The reported engagement of Mr. Julian B. Shope and Miss Adelaide Richards is denied.

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The first coming out reception of the Winter season will be given by Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes on Nov. 27 to introduce Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes. The dances and balls of the Winter season will soon begin. The first De Coverley dance will take place at Sherry's on Dec. 2, the first junior cotillion at Sherry's on Dec. 6, the first Wednesday cotillion, also at Sherry's, on Dec. 8, and the first assembly ball at the Astoria Hotel on Dec. 16.

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The list of débutantes is growing apace. It now numbers in addition to those names which have already been published, those of Miss "Tottie" Crocker, daughter of Mr. George Crocker; Miss Helen Peabody, daughter of Mr. Arthur Peabody; Miss Martha Townsend, daughter of Mr. James R. Townsend; Miss Helen Barber, daughter of Mr. Charles Barber; Miss "Fifi" Potter, daughter of Mr. James Brown Potter; Miss Elsie Barker, daughter of Mrs. Fordyce Barker; Miss Janet Henderson, daughter of Mr. Charles Henderson; Miss Lillie Lefferts, daughter of Mr. Frederic R. Lefferts; Miss Cornelia Clarkson, daughter of Mr. Howard Clarkson; Miss Maizie Delafield, daughter of Mr. Maturin Delafield; Miss Alice Sands, daughter of Mr. Philip J. Sands; Miss Emily Hurry, daughter of Mr. Edmund A. Hurry; Miss Julia Post Brown, daughter of Mr. Waldron P. Brown; Miss Laura Hard, daughter of Mr. Anson Hard; Miss Nora Fitzgerald, daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald; Miss Lillie Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. Charles Oelrichs; Miss Justine Cutting, daughter of Mr. William Bayard Cutting, and Miss Leila Sloane, daughter of Mr. William D. Sloane. As all these young ladies will at least have coming-out receptions given in their honor, and some will be given dances or balls by their parents, the long list of "buds" should bring gayety to the younger set at least this Winter that was unexpected.

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The first appearance of Mlle. Dyna Beumer, the Belgian soprano, with the Seidl orchestra; the pianist Gallico, and the baritone Gogorza in the Astoria ballroom on Tuesday evening, brought together quite a fashionable audience. Mlle. Beumer has an attractive personality, and made, on the whole, a favorable impression, while Señor Gogorza, who sang at Newport the past two Summers, was very warmly received.

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The many friends of Miss Marie Churchill, who has suffered a long period of illness, will be glad to know that she has almost entirely recovered her health. Miss Churchill had intended sailing for Europe next month with her parents for the Winter, but will not be able now to do so, owing to the serious illness of her father, Mr. John Churchill.

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Mr. Frederic C. Harriman, who is to marry Miss Harriette Hitchcock on Wednesday next, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Calumet Club last evening, and Mr. Frederic Pierson, Jr., who is to marry Miss Miles of New Orleans in that city on Nov. 25, gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Union Club also last evening.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. Morris Phillips has leased his residence, 225 West Seventieth Street, and has removed, with his son and daughter, Mr. Frederick Phillips and Miss Phillips, to the Pocantico, 1,696 Broadway, near Fifty-fourth Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rose Myers, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Myers, and Mr. Henry A. Rubino. There will be a reception at the home of Miss Myers, 108 East Fifty-fifth Street, to-day, from 3 to 7 o'clock.

Mr. Robert E. Robinson, a nephew of Mrs. J. Hood Wright of this city, and Miss Janet McPherson Palmer, daughter of Mr. E. L. Palmer of Baltimore, will be married in the Independent Christ Church in that city on Wednesday evening next. Mr. William R. McLaughlin and Mr. James B. Richardson of this city will be among Mr. Robinson's ushers.

The needs of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children have enlisted general interest in the performance which is to be given early in December in the Knickerbocker Theatre for its benefit. A large number of patronesses prominent in society have already given their names and influence in aid of the entertainment, and amusement managers, actors, actresses, and musicians have not been less liberal. Charles Frohman and Al Hayman have granted the use of the theatre and also such aid from their company as will be available. Two comedy acts at least will be given and an excellent musical programme. Seats and boxes are on sale at the theatre, and also at Tyson's news stands.

The Greater New York Chapter of the Kappa Kappa Gamma, a Greek letter college fraternity, held its first meeting of the season on Friday at the studio apartments of Miss Annie Laurie Woods, West Twenty-second Street. The universities represented were Cornell, Barnard, Boston, Leland Stanford, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, and Northwestern. About thirty members were present, Miss Woods of St. Lawrence occupying the chair. After a paper by Miss Jessie Cassidy of Cornell, whose recent book on laws relating to women and children has attracted much attention, officers were chosen for the ensuing year. Mrs. A. H. Hepburn of St. Lawrence was elected President, and Miss Van Riper, Barnard, Secretary of the association for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in January, 1898.

Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mrs. J. Blair Scribner, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, and Prof. Francis Brown are among the patronesses and patrons of Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton, who is to deliver a course of twelve lectures on "Heroic Dictatorship—A Study in Government," in the drawing rooms of several ladies living on the west side on successive Tuesday mornings, beginning Tuesday next at the residence of Mrs. M. H. Houghton, 678 West End Avenue, when the subject will be "The Heart of the Nations," and continuing until Feb. 15. Tickets for the course at $10, or single tickets at $1, can be procured from the patronesses or from Mrs. Julia Hayes Percy, 38 West Thirty-fourth Street.

You know what is in it.

The only baking powder having a statement of its composition on the label is

Cleveland's Baking Powder

This is a satisfaction to housekeepers and a safeguard against adulteration.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The name of Mr. Richard Croker is posted as a candidate for membership at the New York Athletic Club, and may be balloted upon this week. It is said that before Mr. Croker's name was placed upon the board his friend ex-Mayor Grant made a careful canvass of the Governing Committee, and that inquiries were also quietly made among the club members at large as to the probable attitude of the Governors and club members toward the Tammany chieftain's election. The posting of Mr. Croker's name would seem to indicate that this investigation proved the likelihood of his name being favorably passed upon. It is not known as to why Mr. Croker desires to join the New York Athletic Club, as his tastes are supposed to run more to the turf than to general athletics.

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It is quite probable that if Mr. Croker secures admission to the New York Athletic Club a contingent of Tammany braves will follow their leader into the same club fold. The club's new house, into which it will move before many moons, will when completed be one of the handsomest and best equipped in New York, and its accessible location, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, makes membership in it all the more desirable. The club has always kept out of politics, and even recently several of its members who signed publicly printed endorsements of various political candidates for office during the recent campaign were summoned before the Board of Governors and requested to explain their action. Mr. Croker and his friends do not presumably wish to join the athletic club for any political reasons. It is only natural, however, that Mr. Croker's candidacy for the club should have produced much comment and speculation in the New York club world.

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There is a project on foot looking toward the establishment of an organization of an art club in New York to be modeled upon the lines of the very successful Art Club of Philadelphia. The projectors of the proposed organization are of the opinion that there is an art element in the metropolis sufficiently large to support a club, which, while affording all club facilities, will make a specialty of frequent art exhibitions during the entire year, and will afford a pleasant and general meeting place for artists, art lovers, and connoisseurs. These gentlemen also argue that the monthly art exhibitions of the Winter season given by the Union League, Lotos, and Colonial Clubs only benefit the members and a limited circle of friends of the members of those clubs, and are not broad enough in their scope, while the Lambs and Players Clubs, and even the Century, which have many artists and art lovers among their members, are not distinctively art clubs. The growth of New York as the art centre of the country and the rapidly increasing and widening interest in art matters here are other arguments which are advanced in favor of the establishment of such a club. Only the preliminaries have thus far been discussed, but a meeting will probably be soon called to take formal action in the matter.

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As was stated in this column last Sunday, the ticket made up by the Nominating Committee of the St. Nicholas Society was elected without opposition at the special meeting of the society held at Delmonico's on Monday evening last, and Mr. S. Franklin Stanton is now President of the society for the ensuing year. The new officers will be installed at a meeting in the new Delmonico building early in December, and the annual "Pinxter" dinner of the society will also be held in the new Delmonico building a few evenings later.

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The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse, 59 East Twenty-second Street, on Monday evening last. The election of fifty-nine new members brought the club to its limit of 400, and as there are several more applicants for admission, the club now has a waiting list. It was announced that a series of entertainments will be given at the clubhouse every fortnight during the coming Winter season. The club ratified the challenge sent by its Race Committee to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Canada for the international small yacht cup which Momo failed to win back from Glencairn III. at Montreal last August. It was reported at the meeting that if the club's challenge should be accepted by the Canadians, several members and three gentlemen who are not members as yet would build half-raters to compete in the trial races. Much satisfaction was expressed at the news of the safe arrival of Mr. Richard S. Palmer, on his yacht Yampa, at St. Thomas. The Yampa had not been heard from for twenty-seven days, or since she left Madeira, and some anxiety had been felt as to her safety.

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The Fencers' Club gave a reception at its handsome rooms, on West Twenty-second Street, on Friday evening, to Mr. Charles de Kay, one of the founders of the club, and who has recently returned, after the completion of his term of office as Consul General of the United States at Berlin. There were several bouts, at the conclusion of which a supper was served. Mr. de Kay kept up his interest in fencing during his residence abroad, and gave his fellow-members an interesting description of some fencing experiences in Germany.

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The country clubs are still enjoying an unusually busy season, and several of the larger clubs report larger receipts and better business during the past three months than at any time in their history. The golf craze is keeping people out of town much later than usual this year, with resulting benefit to the country clubs. Tuxedo, and the clubs at Westchester, Hempstead, Orange, Baltusrol, Morristown, Ardsley, Knollwood, Cedarhurst, and on Staten Island have been particularly crowded with members and guests. This condition of affairs has not been as beneficial to the city clubs, which have been virtually deserted on holidays and Sundays. One result of these conditions has been that the Governors and House Committees of the city clubs find themselves obliged to figure on a much shorter season of profit, and are compelled to place the Spring and Autumn months as well as the Summer months on the wrong side of the ledger.

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The Horse Show, which opens to-morrow, always brings much business to the leading New York clubs, and already every spare room at the Union League, Manhattan, New York, Metropolitan, Calumet, University, Knickerbocker, and Union Clubs has been reserved for the week by out-of-town members, while cards have been issued and will be issued to many clubmen from other cities who always come on to the metropolis for Horse Show week. The morning hours and those of luncheon and dinner, and those at night after the show has closed, each day will see the clubs filled with members and guests. By common consent Horse Show week in New York has become a sort of general club clearing-house week of the year, and this phase of the annual event is not its least interesting one.

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The new building of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, is beginning to take form and substance, and even the first story, which is now about completed, gives the members of the club an idea of the general appearance of the building when it shall have been finally erected. Delegations of University Clubmen now visit the site every Sunday, and general satisfaction is expressed in the progress of the work on the new building. The club's long waiting list has been somewhat reduced of late, as forty or more members have been taken in each month. New accessions to the list are being constantly made, however, so it is still a very long one

CLUBMAN.

MANNERS AND MANNERISMS.

How Social Success May Be Secured by a Careful Combination of the Two.

The effort to make others appear at their best is good manners; the effort to appear at one's best is good mannerism. When we say of a friend, "He has good manners," we mean rather that his mannerisms are good—that is, his speech is agreeable, his bearing courteous; he neither passes into a room before a woman, slams doors, passes food to the mouth with a knife, or makes himself actively unpleasant by violating any of those rules of polite society which are its foundations. True politeness lies deeper than that, and if writers on "How to Behave" would omit such sage advice as "Don't put your feet on the table," or "Don't wear evening dress before 6 o'clock," and would instead direct their readers to cultivate "kindness of heart" really good manners might be more general.

Each and all of us accounts himself sensitive, but how many are as sensitive for others as for themselves? In that lies the secret of good breeding. To show appreciation of an intended kindness, or pleasure in what is meant to give pleasure, to please and to be pleased, and, above all, to look only for what is best in things and people is an easy task, and soon becomes a habit. This is good manners, and springs from the heart, while mannerisms are from the head.

Yet few can do without mannerisms, artificial though they be, for few have those kindly instincts sufficiently developed naturally not to need their imitations. The average man who brags of his contempt for mannerisms and allows himself to be "natural" is usually a most disagreeable person, for selfishness is too strong an element in human nature not to need a disguising softness. To give full play to one's impulses one should first be quite sure that those impulses are good. Therefore self-restraint, a pretense of amiability and friendliness, a desire to please, which perhaps springs from vanity rather than from kindliness; the apparent subjugation of one's own wishes to another's; in fact, a polite insincerity, these are good mannerisms, and, though a mere sham of the better thing, are necessary for personal success. They are merely the result of training, are not the outgrowth of a natural nobility, and are at best a poor substitute for the real thing, often failing when most needed.

Bad Manners and Good Ones.

A well-known man-about-town, who constantly wonders at his own unpopularity, was present at a small "tea" given by a man of fashion in his bachelor's quarters. This foolish individual, conscious of the cozy freedom of the occasion, chaffed his host on the "wideness of his parting," alluding to the shining pate which was guiltless of hairy covering. Of course there was laughter, in which his victim joined. But did the host like the stupid joker better for holding him up to ridicule before the women who were present? If the would-be wit had been as sensitive for others as for himself, he would have recognized his own bad manners.

How different was the kindly tact of Fraser, that knightly courtier of the almost blind George II., who, having given a paper to the King to sign, saw his royal master had neither dipped his pen in the ink nor left a trace on the paper where he had signed. Fraser, unwilling to let the King observe that he had noticed it, said, "Sire, the pen I gave you was so bad if would not write. Here is a better one." Then, dipping the pen in the ink himself, he returned it to the King.

Be Not Too Self-Sufficient.

The discipline of society is an excellent thing, and those who are trained to its obligations are much more easy to get on with than those who avoid and deride it. It teaches us that to be welcome we must add to, not detract from, the general agreeability. Those who "live in a teacup" and are only subject to their own tastes, standards, and criticisms, may be comfortable themselves in their self-sufficiency, but are apt to be of the opinion that they are too good, too well bred, and too fastidious for the world in general. So, when out of their "teacup" they not only suffer tortures themselves, but inflict tortures on every one else. Owing to their intolerance of other points of view, they consider themselves right and the rest of mankind wrong, never realizing how ridiculous or narrow they themselves appear. Such people, while carefully picking their own path of good behavior, are apt to tread on others' toes in their egotistical blindness, causing general discomfort and annoyance—that is, if those good manners born of goodness of heart are a minus quantity.

Abraham Lincoln, though devoid of good mannerisms, was a master of good manners. It was impossible to wound, rebuff, or dishearten the lowest or highest creature near him, yet his mannerisms were such that at his Inauguration Ball he was seen to slap the white shoulder of a young bride in the warmth of his congratulations.

A Clever Woman's Strategy.

Beauty is usually conceded to be a woman's most powerful attraction, but far beyond it is that subtle flattery of a respectful admiring manner which places the man, at least in his own eyes, on a pinnacle of condescending strength and superiority before which woman appears to kneel with reverent admiration. The cleverest woman is she who disguises her cleverness sufficiently to make it appear only an intelligent appreciation of his own.

Man's strongest weakness is that of fancying himself "misunderstood," and when a woman once convinces him that she above all others comprehends those fine qualities and ideals which an unappreciative world has heretofore ignored, that man feels he has at last found one who knows him as he is, and adores him accordingly. She at least knows a good thing when she sees it, and he admires her for her perspicacity. This clever woman may have many faults, but he will condone them cheerfully as long as she appears not to have discovered his own. To avert that disaster he will try to live up to the ideals she has created for him—in short, to be that man which he fondly imagines she thinks him, and will, in time, become a better man, without realizing that vanity was the chief factor in his improvement. Faults were never cured by fault-finding.

To a woman, gentleness from one stronger than herself is the most powerful attraction. A woman's love is not a thing of reason or judgment—alas for men if it were!—but the conviction that whatever that man may be to others, to her he is unwavering in courtesy, tenderness, and respect. Her love and devotion will keep aglow through adversity and even disgrace.

It is disposition rather than character which counts in married life. The most moral of men might be a detestable person to live with, while one who is "naughty, but nice," might make a woman's home charming. But in any case it is wise to follow that old Tuscan proverb which says: "When about to buy a horse or enter matrimony, regard the manner of action, shut your eyes tight, and commend yourself to God."

SOME RARE ORIENTAL RUGS.

Not only lovers and students of the art of the weaver, and especially of him who in the Orient, "steeped in the sun and saturated with color," has through the centuries strung warp on frame and set a woof of beauty on its threads, but all lovers of the beautiful should visit and inspect the remarkable collection of rare and valuable Eastern antique rugs and carpets now on exhibition at B. Altman & Co.'s, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

The collection is called the Sadik, after the famous Orientalist who formed it and who made its formation a labor of love for many years. Altman & Co., one of the members of which firm is himself a collector and owner of Eastern rugs, were enabled to purchase the collection by good fortune a short time ago, and now offer it to the inspection of the New York art public.

A study of this collection is a study of ancient Persian art. Here is the Triclinium, afterward transported to Greece, to become later on the feasting table of the Romans, and on the centre of whose cross carpet the host sat, with guests of honor at his right and left and guests of lesser note ranged along the sides, while the hired musicians and jugglers sang, played, and performed their tricks in the centre space. There are the Serapes, those rugs so rich in color, so closely woven, with their heavy pile. Here again the Saraks, delicate in color and charming in design, and near by the weaves of Herat, of Khorassan, and some marvelously beautiful rugs of silk, one valued at $10,000, and another smaller one at $1,750, and whose grays and blues and ivories are almost iridescent under the light. There, too, are the tomb panels and prayer rugs, with their stories and suggestions and, in fact, almost every rug shows bears its story in the Persian characters which make part of its ornamentation. One inscription, translated, reads:

"Often have I spoken and often have I wished that I should possess this good rug," and another: "In the wilderness the singing birds are found by sevens and eights; whatever is seen in the sky is sung by them."

On the beautiful silk rug of the sixteenth century, which was woven from house to house by a hundred weavers, who passed it on, which belonged to the Shah Nasr'eldin, is the inscription: "One thousand hearts offer themselves for this rug." The design of the rug, which measures 6 by 4.9 feet, is a river running between blooming flowers against a blue sky. Among other silk rugs are one of Persic, 6.1 by 4.7 feet; its centre a dark maroon and its borders luminous grays and blues; a very rich and large rug, 10.9 by 7.8 feet, its centre a delicate red and its borders blue, sapphire, ivory, and pink, and a still larger one, 11.5 by 9.2, a cream ground most delicately shaded.

Other rare and fine examples in this remarkable collection are No. 141—a Sirdar weave, 18.2 by 7.2—a dark ground of sapphire, elaborately wrought with arabesque lines in rose red, and flowering plants of unusual lustre filling spaces between; No. 146—a Mosque carpete of Triclinium type—the ground a rich wine color, the centre panels and corner spaces carrying Mosaic decoration in latticed rose upon dark blue, and medallions of ivory bearing floral designs in rich relief; No. 157, an antique Persian silk carpet valued at $10,000, 15 by 11 feet, the grounds of the cross and side panels turquois, latticed with skeleton lines of sapphire, inclosing blossoming plants. The field between is of deep amber, with the Nile lily and lotus upon it. A Sarah weave, No. 158, valued at $9,500, has a large field of tawny gold, with a medallion of clear sapphire etched in skeleton lines of jade, turquois, and deep rose, and pendants of medallion laid in deep blue, with lines of rose leaf and yellow. The inner border is of rose ivory, showing floral trellis. These are only the most valuable examples among a hundred and fifty others all worthy of study.

The catalogue has been compiled con amore, and is itself a work of art, with its interesting descriptions and half-tone illustrations of the more important examples.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Young People Laying Out Plans for Church Work for the Year.

To-morrow evening at Olivet Church, Second Street, near Second Avenue, there will be a Christian Endeavor rally in which twenty-four churches of the First Endeavor District will be represented and officers for the year elected. The meeting is noteworthy as being the first to have representatives present from the Volunteers of America. Posts of the Volunteers are joining the Christian Endeavorers in all parts of the country.

Beginning on the same evening the Endeavorers of the Sixth District are to begin a two weeks' evangelical campaign in the region immediately beyond the Harlem River on the east side. The meetings are to be continued every evening except Saturday and Sunday and be held in the Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue. The preacher will be the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, a mass meeting for non-church goers is to be held in the Metropolis Theatre, on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-third Street. On next Thursday evening the services will be held in the Mott Haven Reformed Church, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. For these meetings a chorus of one hundred voices, made up from the church choirs of the neighborhood, has been trained by A. Y. Cornell.

The annual meeting of the local union of New York is to be held next Thursday evening in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue. The report of the Secretary, W. J. Yates, will show marked progress during the past year. New officers are to be chosen.

District officers, with the exception of the First, have now been elected, and they are an enthusiastic force. The officers of the Second District are: John M. Kyle, President; Miss Jennie Swezey, Vice President; W. P. Stonebridge, Secretary; Dr. W. T. Harris, Treasurer, and Miss Alice C. Decker, Junior Superintendent; Third District, the Rev. George W. Mead, President; C. A. Littlefield, Vice President; Miss Alexander, Secretary, and Amos Bartlett, Treasurer; Fourth District, Dr. J. M. Saunders, President; H. Elmer Geary, Vice President; Miss Josephine Spence, Secretary, and Josiah R. Wray, Treasurer; Fifth District, Lyman S. Stone, President; R. E. Carpenter, First Vice President; Hugh C. Peters, Second Vice President; John J. Marsh, Secretary; David S. Crawford, Treasurer; G. W. Senftner, Junior Superintendent; Sixth District, Alfred A. L. Bennett, President; Richard J. Elliott, Vice President; Otto G. Angle, Secretary; H. B. Pogson, Treasurer; Miss E. L. Robinson, Junior Superintendent.

A Spanish Christian Endeavor Society, with twenty members, has been organized in the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Harlem. This was accomplished through the efforts of the Rev. J. M. Lopez-Guillen. The President is Miss Estella Rodriguez.

English Church for Mr. Dolling.

It is announced that the Rev. Robert R. Dolling, the late rector of St. Agatha's Church, Portsmouth, England, who was refused a license to preach by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, because of his ritualistic practices, and who afterward came to this country, is about to return to England to accept the offer of the living of St. Raphael, Bristol.

The Kit-Kats Meet and Smoke.

The Kit-Kat Club held its first "smoker" of the Winter season at its rooms, 12 East Fifteenth Street, last evening. There was an exhibition of sketches made by the members during the Summer. These were for the most part dainty little landscapes in black and white water color and occasionally in oil, with here and there a figure subject. Music, smoking, and singing were kept up until a late hour.

Jersey City High School Principal.

The Jersey City Board of Education has appointed James J. Hopkins, principal of Public School No. 2, to be principal of the High School, in place of Charles S. Haskell, who resigned to become principal of a public school in Brooklyn. William J. Puers was appointed to succeed Mr. Hopkins. The changes will take place to-morrow.

PROMOTION OF TEACHERS

Superintendent Jasper Issues a Statement About the New Schedule of Salaries.

HIS PROMISED EXPLANATION

Evidence of Professional Progress Must Be Shown—No Scholastic Examinations—What Applicants Must Do.

Superintendent Jasper of the public schools of this city issued a statement yesterday about the promotion of teachers and increases in salaries. This is the explanation which he promised at the meeting of the Primary School Teachers' Association in the Normal College on Nov. 5. Here is the statement:

The new salary schedule is designed to encourage and reward teachers, Principal or assistant, who broaden themselves through culture in any direction as well as in distinctively school subjects. It provides that, at intervals of two or three years, those who have an excellent school record may have an opportunity to show the advancement made in special lines of study or investigation. Such progress tends to increase efficiency in teachers, and will be one of the principal grounds for promotion in salary grade.

All that is required of Principals and teachers is evidence of professional progress. In securing this evidence a liberal construction will be given to this by-law. No scholastic examination will be required. The following are the requirements:

For Principals.

The applicant will be interrogated on—

1. Supervision of a school by the Principal in respect to methods of teaching and discipline, with due reference to the course of study.

2. The organization of classes, the assignment to teachers to duty, and the treatment of exceptional pupils.

The Principal may, if he wishes, and shall, if required, submit a written statement covering the foregoing.

3. The applicant shall designate in writing any line of study, professional, literary, scientific, artistic, or sociological, in which he is interested, and which tends to general culture or to efficiency in teaching, and give, in outline, the ground he has thus far covered in that study.

For Teachers.

1. The applicant for advancement in salary grade will be interrogated at his school, or at some central place, upon methods of teaching the subjects prescribed by the course of study for the grade of class he is now teaching.

2. The applicant may select any study or any subdivision of any study pursued in a grade higher than the one he is now teaching, and he shall explain in writing how it should be taught.

3. The applicant shall state in writing what work he has done within two or three years to equip himself more completely to teach the subjects included in the curriculum, or any one of these subjects.

4. The applicant shall designate in writing any line of study, professional, literary, scientific, artistic or sociological, in which he is interested, and which tends to general culture or to efficiency in teaching, and give, in outline, the ground he has thus far covered in that study.

The examination, as above, will begin Nov. 29 and be completed at the earliest convenience of the Superintendents.

The foregoing is the examination in merit and constitutes 50 per cent. of the entire examination.

The following is the examination in fitness and constitutes the other 50 per cent. of the entire examination:

Success in the case of Principals will depend on (a) their record in the Superintendent's office, and (b) judgment of the Assistant Superintendents in charge of the groups of schools in which the schools of the several candidates are situated.

In the case of teachers consideration will be given to (a) record in the Superintendent's office; (b) reports from the Principals under whom they have taught, and the (c) judgment of the Assistant Superintendents in charge of the several groups in which the candidates are teaching.

The above is the construction placed upon the by-law by the Committee on Instruction, and unanimously agreed to by the Board of Superintendents.

The following schedule shows what applications for advancement in salary grades may be considered this year, either under the by-laws already adopted or under amendments to be proposed for adoption at the next meeting of the Board of Education:

Teachers—Women.

May apply for an annual salary of $750, as follows: All who have taught three years at salaries between $564 and $672.

May apply for an annual salary of $936, as follows: All who have taught two years at salaries between $720 and $873.

May apply for an annual salary of $1,116, as follows: All who have taught two years at salaries between $900 and $1,056.

To find the salary from which female teachers in male and mixed grammar departments are entitled to apply for advancement it will be necessary to deduct $30 from the present annual salaries of teachers in male departments and $20 from the present annual salaries of teachers in mixed departments.

Teachers—Men.

May apply for an annual salary of $1,350, as follows: All who have taught three years at salaries of $1,080 or $1,200.

May apply for an annual salary of $1,620, as follows: All who have taught for two years at salarieso f $1,232 or $1,476.

May apply for an annual salary of $1,890, as follows: All who have taught for two years at salaries of $1,656 or $1,728.

May apply for an annual salary of $2,250, as follows: All who have taught for two years at salaries of $1,332 or $1,476.

Principals—Women.

May apply for an annual salary of $2,100, as follows: All who have been in receipt of a salary of $1,900 for three years.

Principals—Men.

May apply for an annual salary of $3,000 as follows: All who have been in receipt of a salary of $2,750 for three years.

May apply for an annual salary of $3,250 as follows: All who have been in receipt of a salary of $3,000 for three years.

In addition to the Principals and teachers who will be advanced in salary without examination, as provided by the by-law, (see Page 1,439 to 1,441 of this Journal,) all others whose present salaries are within $36 of one of the salary grades, but who have not been in receipt of this salary long enough to entitle them to further advancement at this time, will, after Jan. 1, 1898, receive the grade of salary next higher than the amount they are now receiving.

"THE QUAKER SCHOOLMARM."

Comedy Drama to be Presented in Harrison, N. J., Wednesday.

The three-act comedy drama by P. A. Gifford, entitled "The Quaker Schoolmarm," will be pres

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Racing Board Members Relieved by the Appointment of the A. A. U. Delegate.

A DIFFICULT TASK ASSUMED

Its Necessity Declared, However—An Englishman Invents a Stamped Frame That Is Cheap—A Contrivance to Indicate the Speed of a Rider—Finland Cycle Trade.

In the articles of alliance between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union Clause 5 provides that the Amateur Athletic Union shall designate a representative to the League of American Wheelmen, who shall be appointed as an advisory member of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, and to whom all matters pertaining to Amateur Athletic Union cyclists shall be referred before action is taken by the League of American Wheelmen. For the office John W. Kelly, Jr., has been appointed, and by his installation, the State Racing Boards believe, the most difficult part of their work has been taken off their shoulders.

A large proportion of the cases that are presented to the League of American Wheelmen's Racing Board for discipline are cycling events run off in connection with athletic meets. There are generally not more than two or three cycling events held in connection with the running and field contests, but these are enough to cause endless trouble. Frequently at picnics and society games a cycle race is introduced and run off for prizes without a sanction from the League of American Wheelmen. The promoters of such events either are ignorant that every cycle race for a prize or for a title must be run under a League of American Wheelmen sanction unless the riders participating would be ruled out of the cycle game, or they take the risk of its escaping the notice of the Racing Board.

Will R. Pitman, the member for this district of the State Racing Board, says the infringements of racing regulations that have come to his notice, in the majority of cases, are those engineered by ignorant promoters at picnics or society games. It has been almost impossible for him to warn these in advance, as no man can keep fully posted about them. Mr. Kelly therefore seems to have a big contract on his hands. Such, at least, is the opinion of James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, who coincides with Mr. Pitman's view that the newly appointed official should attend to all these events, warning where possible and reporting rule infractions when observed. "How one man can do all this I do not see," said Mr. Sullivan. "It is a colossal task, but it is only right that this class of cycling events should be cared for in the interest of the sport."

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A Stamped Frame.

In an article on the "Future of Bicycles," The Daily Mail of London speaks of an invention which may reduce the price of bicycles to very low figures. "A patent is now being discussed in Birmingham cycle circles," it says, "that may have an important influence on the future of the trade. It has been found possible to stamp out the whole frame of a machine. To be strictly accurate, the frame is stamped out in two halves, and these halves are afterward clamped together, but only one operation is required to turn out a frame in perfect rigidity.

"Every cycle maker will appreciate the difference of cost between this simple operation and the elaborate processes which have to be gone through before a complete frame is turned out by the ordinary method. The patentees do not claim that the stamped frame is equal to the steel tube frame. Even should the stamped frame be put on the market, it is scarcely likely that it will be used in the construction of first-grade machines. But some people want cheap cycles, and the reduction in cost brought about by the use of such a frame may lead to its partial adoption by the trade. A machine constructed with such a frame is now being ridden about Birmingham. An old local champion assures the writer that he has ridden it and finds it the perfection of rigidity, but as for its looks he will not say much in its favor."

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Speed Register.

A contrivance designed by a London wheelman to show the exact speed attained by the rider recommends itself to city cyclers. The device includes a bell affixed to the front wheel of the bicycle, which, when the particular rate of speed to which the contrivance is set is reached, rings continuously until the rate of speed falls below the limit set. The machine can be set at any speed, but cannot afterward be altered. The position of the bell is such that the wheelman cannot interfere with it while riding, and it forms an accurate register which should positively settle disputes on the question of speed between the police and the cyclist. It is said to be strong, simple, and cheap.

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Double-Decked Track.

A track constructed in connection with the springs at West Baden, Ind., makes interesting provisions for a variety of sports, cycling principally. It is claimed that it is the largest covered track in the world, and moreover it is a double decker. The lower floor is a pony track, and the upper course is for bicycles. The tracks are 25 feet wide, banked 2½ to 5½ feet, and three laps to the mile. In the centre space is a baseball field. Electric lights make racing practical night or day, and from its proximity to hotels and the springs it is expected to be popular as a training ground for racing men at all times.

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Cycles in Finland.

Finland is about the last place where one would expect to find cycling popular, yet the British Vice Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, has reported that cycles are increasing in favor throughout Finland, and in Helsingfors alone there are nearly 4,000 wheels. He believes the possibilities are so good there that he calls the attention of British manufacturers to that market. His fellow-countrymen, he admits, have had too much of a monopoly on the Finland cycle market to cause a healthy opposition, but he hints at the probability of American and Swedish manufacturers within a short time usurping the trade.

CHATS WITH THE CYCLE CLUBS.

What the Wheeling Organizations Are Doing and Saying in Their Club Homes.

The clubrooms of the Michaux Cycle Club, at the Boulevard and Sixtieth Street, are receiving the finishing decorative touches. The club has leased the upper floor of the Metropolitan Bicycle Company's building, and reserves for its members the privilege of using the riding hall at all times when it is open to the public, and exclusively on Monday and Thursday evenings. For the Winter season an enjoyable schedule of cycle drills, tournaments, Gymkhana games, fancy dress rides, and informal dances is being arranged.

The membership of the Michaux Club includes the cycling members of the fashionable set. The full limit of membership is 200, but this has already been reached, and the waiting list is so large that the Board of Governors is considering increasing it to 250. The board comprises William A. Haines, President; Elisha Dyer, Jr., Secretary; Edward Payson Fowler, Treasurer, and Walter Lispenard Suydam, Edward Winslow, Joseph T. Low, and John E. Roosevelt.

After the close of the Horse Show, Monday afternoon, Nov. 22, the club has prepared for an indoor bicycle tournament, with drills and exhibitions of fancy and company riding. The success of the club in former events of this description leads to the expectation that fully 500 society people will be present.

The present quarters are most complete and comfortable. Crimson and gold, which are the club's colors, are seen in the decorations of the rooms, which are fitted with settees, divans, and easy lounging chairs. The gallery along the east side of the riding hall has been inclosed and decorated, and is furnished with leather lounging chairs and used as a smoking room. One room is set apart for a ladies' tea room, and adjoining is a locker room for the ladies and a special bathroom. Fronting on the Boulevard, the club's nine windows form not the smallest attraction of the quarters.

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The Harlem Wheelmen.

The Harlem Wheelmen have elected three of their members all League of American Wheelmen Consuls, to represent them on the division Board of Officers from League clubs in the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The following will serve for the coming year: Paul P. J. Donovan, Otto F. Reese, and Robert B. Morrison. At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Harlem Wheelmen held Monday, the 8th, the following were elected the Nominating Committee, to nominate the regular ticket to be voted upon at the club election early in December: F. M. Barthol, Chairman; Wilbur T. Wright, A. R. Brown, Andrew J. Englert, and E. J. Byrne. Many entries were received for the Harlem Wheelmen's billiard and pool tournament. The first prize, given by Vice President Victor A. Seggerman, will be a handsomely chased, gold-mounted cue. A bronze tablet will be built into the wall of the billiard room with the names of the winners engraved thereon, thus giving the club a lasting record of the wizards of the cue.

The twelfth annual ball of the Harlem Wheelmen will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 14, at the Lenox Lyceum. The great success that has attended all of the social functions of the Harlem Wheelmen will undoubtedly be eclipsed by this. H. W. Ott, whose name has appeared so often this year as a survivor of centuries, both single and double, leads the Harlem Wheelmen's mileage contest, and from present appearances has good chances for the diamond medal offered by that club to the member who rolls up the largest record. The five leading contestants are: H. W. Ott, 11,270; F. D. Olmstead, 9,404; J. M. Gilmour, 8,548; Harry P. Boese, 7,447, and R. B. Morrison, 7,176. The success of the last euchre party given by the Harlem Wheelmen has led the Entertainment Committee to announce an encore the latter part of this month.

The Harlem Bulletin, the official monthly paper of the Harlem Wheelmen, made its bow last week, and its neat appearance and bright columns gained it great praise at other clubhouses. Frederic W. Donahoe is editor, assisted by Thomas A. Roe and George J. Cooke.

The November runs of the Harlem Wheelmen are scheduled as follows for the rest of the month: Sunday, the 14th, to Bergen Point, N. J., by way of Hudson County Boulevard. Leave clubhouse at 9:30, or Fort Lee Ferry at 9:45. In command of R. B. Morrison, Captain. Dinner at Bergen Point, and return by way of Tottenville, S. I. Sunday, the 21st, to Port Chester, N. Y., by Boston Post Road through Rye, Mamaroneck. Leave clubhouse at 9:00 sharp. In command of F. D. Olmstead, Second Lieutenant. Dinner at Portchester. Thanksgiving Day, the 25th, to City Island, N. Y. Leave clubhouse at 9:30. "Turkey dinner." In command of F. D. Olmstead, Second Lieutenant. Sunday, the 28th, to Bath Beach, N. Y. Leaving clubhouse at 9:30. In command of S. D. Bullock, First Lieutenant.

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The Century Wheelmen.

The Firemen's Cycle Club last Thursday evening presented to the Century Wheelmen of New York the solid-silver cup won by them for having the largest number of survivors on their first century run. The presentation took place at the clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen, 146 West Seventy-first Street. Over 350 survivors' medals of the Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen have already been sent out to those who qualified.

The membership roll of the Century Wheelmen contains, among others, the following names of well-known people in cycling circles: Milo M. Belding, Jr., Vice Consul New York State Division, L. A. W.; Capt. John R. Blake, Twelfth Regiment; Herman Bolte, Civil Justice; Malcolm L. Bridgman, late President of Cyclists' Federation; Frank C. Ives, billiardist; W. J. Kenny, ex-Supervisor City Record; Theodore Koehler, State Senator; James O'Neill, Vice President, and William H. Klinker, Secretary, Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York; James L. Risk, Captain steamship Nueces, Mallory Line; A. L. Robertson, private secretary of Police Commissioner Andrews; Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) middleweight champion; William Sohmer, Register and County Clerk-elect, City of New York, and C. H. Webb, son of Police Captain Webb.

William H. Anderson of the Century Wheelmen has completed twenty-six consecutive century runs of the sixty-five he has laid out to do, in order to exceed the record of sixty consecutive centuries made by "Jack" Knowles some time ago. If he succeeds in his effort it will be one of the severest tests of endurance that any rider has ever attempted. Mr. Anderson works every day and does his riding at night, between the hours of 5 P. M. and 3 A. M., when he retires for rest, awakening in time to go to his work. The regular club runs of the Century Wheelmen end with November. The runs for to-day will be as follows: First Division—Hempstead, L. I., starting at 9 A. M.; Second Division—Valley Stream, starting at 10:15 A. M.; Third Division—Jamaica, (Dunton,) starting at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Hempstead at 2 P. M.; Valley Stream at 3 P. M., Jamaica (Dunton) at 4 P. M.

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The Brunswick Bicycle Club.

The Brunswick Bicycle Club at its annual session took up the plan of a cycle path from the Albany Street Bridge to Livingston Avenue. A number of the members spoke enthusiastically for the plan. William H. Cooper, one of those interested in the plan, said that the Brunswick Traction Company would give the club a bid for the work. The traction company will asphalt the bridge in a short time and will be able to do a little more asphalting at a moderate cost. The purpose of the asphalt path is to provide a connection between the macadam on Albany Street and the macadam roads across the Raritan River. The club purposes to appeal to the wheelmen of the city to help along the work. Charles McCormick, William A. Miller, William H. Cooper, Dr. A. L. Smith, and Freeman Woodbridge were appointed a committee with power to look after the work.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Dr. Harvey Iredell; Vice President—William A. Miller; Treasurer—William H. Mansfield, Jr.; Financial Secretary—Albert Montalvo; Recording Secretary—Vail D. M. Kinports; Captain—E. Walter Rice; Board of Governors—Dr. Clarence M. Slack, Charles W. Greenwood, Charles McCormick, Schuyler Van Cleef, Charles Forman; Auditing Committee—R. G. Root, Leslie Johnson, and John P. Wall.

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The Kings County Wheelmen.

The Kings County Wheelmen have issued a statement relative to their position subsequent to the road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, as follows: "Recently there have appeared in public print comments upon the action of the Kings County Wheelmen in the matter of the protest on the team race of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs on Oct. 9. This club has been misrepresented in the published reports, and would like to make a plain statement of its actual position in the affair. Several days before the race we were asked if we intended to protest the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. No such intention was held, and an answer to that effect was made. The protest was then made by the Orient Wheelmen, and on Oct. 10 Capt. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen was called before the Racing Committee of the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs to answer certain questions. Several days afterward the same committee met at the Kings County Wheelmen clubhouse and again called Capt. Needham before them. Only questions were answered, and no information was volunteered. There the action of the Kings County Wheelmen ceased absolutely. It has been reported that the Kings County Wheelmen asked for the expulsion of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen from the association. This is as false as the greater part of the matter that has been published. We have not requested, demanded, or recommended that the South Brooklyn Wheelmen be expelled from the association."

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The Yorkville Wheelmen.

The Yorkville Wheelmen have planned for their club run to-day a trip through the Oranges. The Yorkville Wheelmen have appointed the following as a committee to make nominations for the club officers for the coming year: Messrs. Lummis, Brudt, Clahissie, Merckle, and Kottmuer. The leaders in the Yorkville Club mileage contest are Messrs. Jaeger, Zalen, Paetscher, and Diehl. The Yorkville Wheelmen defeated the Village Club bowling team in two out of three games last Tuesday on the Village Club's alleys.

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New Jersey L. A. W. Bulletin.

Last week's New Jersey League of American Wheelmen Bulletin gives the following:

The bowling tournament of the A. C. C. of New Jersey opens this week with seven teams entered. The billiard and cribbage games each want one more team.

A. M. Sigler was elected Secretary of the Montclair Wheelmen last week. The club has reorganized and will immediately have the clubrooms refitted and the pool and billiard tables placed in condition for use.

Attention is called to the folly of touring cyclers stopping at the wayside spring or well for a drink, as many cases of typhoid have resulted from so doing. Don't do it, for although perfectly good for those that live there, it might be just right to hurt you.

I. B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, has been pushing his local organization plan during the last ten days. New Jersey has a big field for such work, but it seems hard work to get it started.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

Boston High School Wants to Meet the Local Football Champions—A Busy Indoor Season Predicted.

Now that the prospect of a football game for the interscholastic championship of Greater New York seems favorable, the English High School of Boston has issued a challenge to play the champions of Greater New York. The English High School will probably win the championship of the New England League, and will be anxious to meet the best eleven in this vicinity. The President of the local association received a letter from Capt. Murphy of the English High School, suggesting that a silver cup be awarded to the victorious eleven. Head Master Babson also sent a letter in which he strongly advocated such a game. The New York Interscholastic Athletic Association will hold a meeting at Cutler School Tuesday afternoon. The Long Island League will be represented, and the challenge of the English High School will then be acted upon.

The interscholastic football season will come to a close on Thanksgiving Day. There will be no lull in scholastic sport, however, as with the termination of football begins the indoor athletic season, including athletic games, basketball, handball, skating, and hockey. There will be several athletic meetings held in the various armories, not including the annual indoor meeting of the New York and Long Island Association, which brings out some of the best scholastic athletes within fifty miles of New York. Berkeley and Barnard Schools have already made arrangements for indoor meets, the former in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory and the latter in the Eighth Regiment Armory. No dates have yet been decided upon. There is some talk of holding the annual meeting in the Seventh Regiment Armory this season. In previous years the Twenty-second Regiment Armory was used. No definite action, however, has yet been taken. The matter will probably be discussed at Tuesday's meeting.

Barnard School has some excellent athletic material, as has also Berkeley School. Fred Wenck, one of the best track men of the New Jersey Athletic Club, is a student at Barnard. J. Storms will be a formidable opponent for the representatives of other schools in the sprints. There are also several promising men in the school for broad jump and hurdles.

Berkeley School will be strongly represented in every event excepting the 100 and 220 yard dashes. B. W. Wenman, who represented Berkeley in these events last year, is now a freshman at Columbia College. W. Pell will again defend the honors in the broad jump and hurdles. Paulding, who won fame as a pole vaulter last year, is not eligible this year. J. A. Forney, formerly of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and C. Stewart, who was at Trinity School last year, will look after the vaulting. Forney was the Long Island champion last season, with a record of 10 feet 7 inches. J. White and B. Boyeson are fast at 440 yards. The latter is also a good walker. Du Val is training for the high jump, and gives promise of developing into a champion. Berkeley School will take an active part in sports on the ice. Le Roy See is a very fast skater, and is, without a doubt, the finest figure skater in the Interscholastic Association. He is also a good cyclist. Two hockey teams will be developed. The candidates will begin training as soon as the St. Nicholas Rink opens.

Cutler School will not be strongly represented in track athletics this season, owing to lack of material. At Trinity School the lads are already training in the gymnasiums for the indoor season. J. O'Rourke, Jr., for the hurdles and Treed for the 100 and 220 yard dashes are two of the most promising lads.

The Dwight School students are taking a lively interest in the track team, and if the enthusiasm displayed thus far is any indication a good team will be developed. There is some promising material for the sprints, pole vault, and broad jump. M. Parr has been elected manager and temporary Captain of the track team.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

A Dangerous Point for Drivers on Fifth Avenue—Well-Known People Who Ride.

Fifth Avenue at the corner of Fifty-eighth Street, where it opens into the Eastern Drive of Central Park, has for many years been one of the busiest points on the ordinarily handsome thoroughfare. Thousands of vehicles of all sorts and sizes, from the showy tandem rig and four-in-hand of the clubman to the heavily laden wagons of the express companies, used to pass this point from sunrise to sunset. The point is still much in demand by drivers of vehicles and by equestrians, as it is near the Riding Club on Fifty-eighth Street, but for some time past the point has been dangerous for use. A long line of granite paving blocks stretches from Fifty-ninth Street to Fifty-eighth, leaving a space not more than fifteen feet wide for vehicles and horses to pass through, so that an accident which is likely to occur at any time by some frightened horse in the rear of a crowd of vehicles would precipitate a jam of horses, carriages, riders, and drivers into the narrow space.

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Most of the new traps which the exhibitors at the coming horse show are having built are now on the floors of the repositories, where the last brilliant coat of varnish on them is drying in order that they may be ready for use on Monday, when the show opens.

Among the pretty traps, one of the most unique is a miniature lady's phaeton that the Forty-seventh Street firm of Brewster & Co. has made for Miss Martha Cameron, the daughter of ex-Senator Cameron. Miss Cameron is the possessor of two splendid ponies, Wasp and Hornet, which are entered in the pony classes at the horse show, and in order that they may show to advantage she has ordered the most unique trap she could find. The phaeton is in black and brown, and with its winsome pair in the pole will be sure to excite admiration.

The ponies are full brothers, and are great favorites with their owner, especially since they were bred on her father's Donegal stock farm at Marietta, Penn.

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The number of actors and actresses who spin along the bridle paths in Central Park every morning offers undreamed of possibilities to the keen-eyed press agent, and it is strange that up to date this fact has not been taken advantage of. Maxine Elliott and her sister Gertrude are among the number of equestriennes who never fail to take a canter when the morning is fine, and Anna Held, whose milk baths and similar press agent stories won columns of free reading notices not so long since, is another.

Now that the milk-bath story has died out, an exciting runaway would prove a sensational story, or a double hit could be made if Nat Goodwin, who rides every day, could play the rôle of the daring rescuer. Marie Lloyd is another of the footlight celebrities who finds equestrianism a delightful form of exercise.

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Bishop Potter attributes his healthy complexion, and, in a measure, his general good health, to the fact that he rarely misses a fine morning without taking a spin through Central Park and along Seventh Avenue. He rides a heavy bay, with a beautiful tail and mane, and when he is in the humor, he dashes along the reservoir bridle path in a manner that reminds one of the stories of the hard-riding English and Irish clergymen who are always anxious to be in the first run, and at the kill in a fox hunt.

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Instructor De Kieffer of the Central Park Riding Academy, has a ladies' class for private instruction, which meets in the academy ring every Thursday, between 10 A. M. and noon. There are at present sixteen pupils in the class, among them being Mrs. E. F. Hyde, and her three daughters; Miss Robbins and Miss Hascall, Mr. De Kieffer has been in the saddle since boyhood, and has given many of the equestriennes whose faces are familiar in the Park, their first lessons in the walk, trot, and canter.

CHAT ABOUT SPORTSMEN

Annual Meeting of the Association for the Protection of Fish and Game.

BROOKLYN'S COMING DOG SHOW

An Intercollegiate Shoot to be Arranged—Officers of the Nassau Boat Club—Hockey Players Preparing for a Busy Season.

The annual meeting of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held in the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, at 10 A. M., Thursday, Dec. 9. The meeting is called at this time in order to give the Law and Legislative Committee time to prepare the proposed amendments to the fisheries, game, and forest law and to be able to present them to the Legislature at an early date. It is proposed to incorporate this association under the laws of the State of New York, to sever connection with the trap-shooting branch of the association, and to revise and amend the existing constitution. Each club in the association is urged to send five delegates to the meeting. Any suggestion of amendments to the fisheries, game, and forest law must be submitted in writing to R. B. Roosevelt, Chairman of the Law and Legislative Committee, not later than Nov. 20.

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There were 6,406 deer killed in the Adirondacks during the open season of last year, according to the State Fisheries, Game and Forestry Commission, which is an increase of 1,596 over the record for the previous year. Of this number 3,233 were bucks and 3,173 does.

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The entries for the annual bench show of the Metropolitan Kennel Club closed last Friday. James Mortimer, the Superintendent of the show, has not had time to classify them yet, but he says that all the best-known dogs in this vicinity have been entered, and the exhibition promises to excel all other shows held with the exception of the Westminster Kennel Club's big exhibit which is held in February. The Metropolitan Club's show will be held in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 24.

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Capt. Dove of the Harvard Gun Club has proposed that an intercollegiate shoot be arranged. He has written to the Princeton Gun Club and has suggested that the shoot be held some time during the Winter, and that teams from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Brown, and Pennsylvania take part in the contests.

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E. G. Asmus of West Hoboken has been shooting in Newfoundland, and has secured what are said to be the finest set of caribou antlers known. They had fifty-four points, or seven more than the set owned by Dr. S. G. Davis of Burlington, N. J., which have been regarded as the best in the world. Mr. Asmus has sent his set to Crosby to mount.

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At the annual meeting of the Nassau Boat Club, held last week at the Arena, the following officers were elected: President—Fred Vilmar; Vice President—Charles L. Burnham; Secretary-Treasurer—M. Davis; Captain—H. V. Cleaver; Lieutenant—O. J. Stevens; Trustees—John H. Abeel, O. D. Thees, Thomas E. Deeley, Edward A. Maher, Jr., and L. N. Mackey.

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Capt. James S. Conlin has started in on his thirty-third year as a teacher of rifle and revolver shooting at a gallery which he has opened at 102 and 104 West Forty-seventh Street. Capt. Conlin, during the last few years, has had a gallery at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, but this Winter he has fitted up a larger one. Some of the best revolver shots in the country are practicing daily at this gallery, and will take part in the contests which are to be arranged this Winter. Revolver shooting has become quite a popular sport, and Capt. Conlin says that marksmen are improving so rapidly that 90 out of a possible 100 will not win a prize soon.

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Billiard players are soon to witness a tournament between the best professionals on this continent. The tournament will be held in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden beginning on Monday evening, Nov. 29. Ives, Schaefer, Slosson, Daly, and Sutton will be the contestants. The games will be at balk-line billiards, 500 points each, and the winner of the greatest number of games will be awarded the championship emblem and 50 per cent. of the receipts; the second man will receive 30 per cent., and the third man 20 per cent. of the receipts. The balk-lines will be eighteen inches from the cushions, and one shot only will be allowed in the balk spaces or at the anchor shot.

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Some of the best-known amateurs are practicing for the amateur tournament, which will be arranged by Maurice Daly. The date for this tournament has not yet been set, but it will probably be some time in January.

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Many changes are to be made in the clubhouse of the Newport Golf Club before the opening of next season. The plans include the enlargement of the house in many departments. The piazza is to be inclosed in glass sidings, so as to allow the tables of the restaurant to be placed there and to be guarded from the strong winds that at times blow over the links and toward the clubhouse. The cafe is to be enlarged, and several additional exits are provided for in the new plans. The dining room, too, may be enlarged, and a ladies' room similar to that at the Waldorf be constructed. All these changes are to be completed before the Spring.

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The following have been elected members of the New York Athletic Club: Samuel Taylor, Jr., T. B. Aldrich, W. H. Birchell, V. C. Brown, B. A. Burns, Otto W. McD. Cushing, Thomas M. Daly, Samuel Ellis, W. J. Hiscox, E. F. Holmes, Dr. J. E. Kelly, J. T. Lentzy, R. B. Ludington, R. A. Palmer, James T. Richards, Edward A. Spengeman, George J. Schoeffel, Edward J. Vanderhove, Dr. C. C. Whitman, Ralph S. Tompkins, Albert Weatherby, Charles L. Roos, W. R. Beal, Albert R. Shattuck, William J. Henley, Daniel A. Moran, Harvey G. Rockwell, Brace Hayden, James W. Cunningham, Frank M. Knight, O. J. Gude, R. M. Levingston, Jr., and George W. Brown.

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The annual meeting of the Amateur Ice Hockey League was held at the New York Athletic Club House last week. The clubs represented were: New York Athletic Club, Bartow S. Weeks; Crescent Athletic Club, Carroll J. Post; St. Nicholas Skating Club, Thomas Barron; Skating Club of Brooklyn, Howard Drakely. The Montclair Athletic Club was admitted to membership. Another meeting is to be held next Thursday evening, when the applications of the New Jersey Athletic Club and the New York Athletic Club for membership will be considered. The schedule for the Winter games will be arranged at this meeting.

This year will witness the institution of ice skating rinks in Philadelphia, and hockey will take its place among other sports. The West Park Ice Company's rink will be opened on Thanksgiving evening. A movement is on foot to form a hockey league to be composed of teams representing the various athletic clubs, preparatory schools, and colleges throughout the city.

The University of Pennsylvania team, which made an excellent showing last season among the most formidable teams in the country, has a good chance of winning the cup which will be offered this year by the managers of the rink. As you know, nearly all the prominent colleges are represented by hockey teams, and ranking formidably among them is Pennsylvania. Last year we took a very high position by defeating Columbia, University of Maryland, Hopkins, and others; indeed, I believe that Pennsylvania was represented by the strongest college team in the country last year. This year, with the new West Park Rink at our disposal, we should do even better."

NOW FOR THE HORSE SHOW

Final Touches Being Made at the Garden Before the Opening To-morrow.

BATONYI AND HIS CHARGES

He Will Handle the Horses of Seven Exhibitors, Including Those of G. B. Hulme, F. C. Stevens, and Miss Edith Colford.

Only a few more nails remain to be driven, and a few more boards to be laid in the stalls, and the preparations for the annual display of the National Horse Show Association, which is to open at Madison Square Garden to-morrow, will be complete.

The Sunday afternoon luncheon, which usually precedes the show, will be given this afternoon in the Madison Square Garden restaurant, and after all have partaken, Secretary John G. Heckscher and the Directors of the association will show their guests through the stables and point out to them the new arrangements that have been made for this year's show.

The decorations were being arranged all day yesterday under the direction of Superintendent Frank Clarke, and he predicts that everything will be in readiness when the bugler calls the horses in the first calls for judgment at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The big arena has been covered with tanbark, and its pungent odor can be detected in every corner of the vast building. The stalls in the basement of the building have been packed with clean, new straw, and the extra stalls in the temporary annex, which has been built on the Twenty-seventh Street side of the building, have been padded to keep them warm.

The eighty or more box and standing stalls in the annex were eagerly sought by exhibitors, for they are not only lighter, but they allow much better ventilation than those in the basement.

This afternoon the scene at the Garden will be a busy one, for the trainers and grooms will be busy getting the animals in their places and seeing that they are properly housed. As each exhibitor has a trainer, and he in turn has several assistants, there will be a small army at work.

To add to the number there will be a hundred or more assistants, hired by the association, and they will be put through their drills during the afternoon.

Aurel Batonyi, the four-in-hand instructor who achieved such remarkable success with the American horses of George B. Hulme, while exhibiting at the English horse shows last Spring, will probably be one of the busiest men in Madison Square Garden during the week of the Horse Show. He will handle the horses of seven exhibitors, and, if he is as successful as he was at the English shows, he will wind up the week with a long string of blue ribbons.

He will show the horses of Mr. Hulme, whose champion tandem team, Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brilliant, will be a dangerous pair in competition. They will be shown in the lead of Lonsdale and Leicester to a four-in-hand. F. C. Stevens, the Washington banker, has sent Batonyi four imported hackneys, which will be shown singly, in pairs, and in tandem.

Miss Edith Colford of the Newport set is now on her way from the south of France to be present at the show, where her unbeaten pony, Cottage Prince, will be shown with his new mate, Cottager. The ponies will be shown double, single, and in tandem, and will also be in Mr. Batonyi's hands.

Mr. Stevens's Big Exhibit.

F. C. Stevens has made preparations for a small show by himself. He has had five traps, a gig, Stanhope phaeton, tandem cart, brougham, and Victoria, built, and at least two of these will be new styles. The vehicles are all constructed on the idea that the nearer the ground the bottom is the more satisfactory the vehicle will be. They will all be of the same color—dark-blue body, with black running gear, striped with blue. All of the upholstery will be in blue cloth, with the same shade of maroquin leather, having the newest French wrinkles. The gig, which in England is called a "buggy," is rather lower than the ordinary vehicle of this sort, and its advent will probably bring about a revolution in show gigs. The gigs up to this year were very high, and the effect of such a trap is to show the driver to more advantage than the horse in the shafts. If the driver is a howling swell who wants to attract attention to his fancy cravat or to his silk hose and well-creased trousers, he will find that a high vehicle will show all of these points to the spectators and judges, much to the disadvantage of the horse. In a lower trap the driver is not so conspicuous and the horse shows better. Another point in favor of the low trap is the fact that it can be better balanced, is safer to get in and out of, and is more comfortable to sit in.

The new-style brougham, of which Mr. Stevens's is one, is lower than that of last year. It is deeper, without detracting from the comfort of the passenger, and the floor seems to be quite close to the ground. This makes it easier to enter and to alight from and neater in appearance. Formerly the top of the brougham was considerably convex, but this year's style shows an almost flat roof, with only curve enough to it to allow the rain to run off freely.

IN DOUBT ABOUT A CHALLENGE.

Seawanhaka Yachtsmen Ready to Build Boats to Meet the Canadians.

Just whose challenge for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup will be accepted by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club no one seems to know. By a mutual arrangement it was agreed that thirty days should be allowed for challenging, and during that time Arthur Brand of London and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club each challenged. Mr. Brand's was only a personal challenge, and has not been indorsed by his club. It is said that he is only waiting for a meeting of the Minima Yacht Club to be held, when the challenge will be made regular. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club would rather that the Englishman's challenge be accepted, because they want the cup to be made as international as possible, but if Mr. Brand's challenge is not ratified by his club the Seawanhaka yachtsmen will build twenty-footers and will try again to bring the cup back to its home on the Sound. Several yachtsmen have promised to build if the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club decide to accept the American club's challenge.

The twenty yachtsmen who have agreed to build boats for the 25-foot knockabout class of the American Yacht Club have accepted the design of B. B. Crowninshield. This class will furnish some of the best sport ever witnessed in these waters, and will go a long way toward making the season a very successful one. The boats will displace 5,500 pounds, and will carry 800 square feet of canvas. The extreme beam of the new boats will be 8 feet 9 inches, and the hull, exclusive of the centreboard, will draw 4 feet 9 inches. The boats are to be comfortable cruisers, and will carry a crew of four amateurs.

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With twenty in this class and thirty in the 21-foot knockabout class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Regatta Committees will have a busy time, and they ought to be thankful that they do not have to take the actual time of the start of each yacht now, but send them off with one gun, and the first boat home wins the race. It will take some skillful handling to get two such large classes as these off without some accidents, and there will be lots of excitement when they first race.

Thomas L. Watt of the American Yacht Club is having a steam yacht built at F. H. Pine's yard, at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. The dimensions of the new yacht are to be 136 feet over all, 118 feet on the load water line, 18 feet extreme beam, 10 feet depth of hold, and 7 feet 6 inches draught. The engines are to be built by Sullivan, and are to be of sufficient power to drive the yacht 14 knots an hour. The new boat is now in frame and shows a good model. She will be launched before the close of the year, and will be ready for commission by April 1. Capt. Clausen, formerly of Lloyd Poenix's Intrepid, will have charge of the new yacht.

MACY'S

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST.—SIXTH AVENUE.

No Other Retail House in the World Has Its Own China and Glassware Factories.

This gives our customers the advantage of the lowest prices and that of securing exclusive designs.

RICH CUT GLASS

Having withstood the wave of imperfect, worthless imitations, is MORE APPRECIATED as the public comes by COMPARISON to know the beauties of BRILLIANCY, TRUE EXECUTION of a DESIGN, and the WIDE RANGE of HANDSOME PATTERNS, shown from day to day by those MANUFACTURERS who make this study an art. WE ARE MANUFACTURERS and give our customers all the TRADE ADVANTAGES combining PERFECT CREATIONS with the LOWEST MINIMUM PRICES.

SALAD OR BERRY BOWL, same as cut; this is a pattern just finished, not shown elsewhere $18.66

This same style bowl in a variety of cuttings . . . $3.48 to $33.66

And there are ONE HUNDRED DISTINCT designs to select from.

We deliver them in neatly lined cases; this makes them more desirable as a gift.

Bon Bon Dishes, Water Carafes, Tea Caddies, Claret Jugs, Flower Vases, etc.

ROCK CRYSTAL WARE.

We have some of the RICHEST CONCEPTIONS not found in exclusive establishments. These take the form of GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES, and TABLE GLASSWARE generally. Deserving most PROMINENT MENTION is a line of CLARET PITCHERS combining the new COLONIAL CUTTING with border of ROCK CRYSTAL ENGRAVING, mounted in STERLING SILVER.

There are no DUPLICATE PIECES. This makes them DESIRABLE GIFTS.

GOBLETS range in price per dozen from . . . . . $19.66 to $74.76

CLARET PITCHERS with sterling silver mounts, from . . . . . $14.66 to $49.66

GOLD GLASS

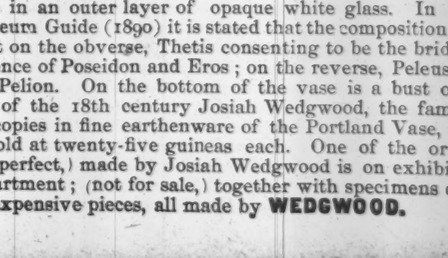
is an IMPORTANT ELEMENT in the richly decorated table. One's ideas as to the form a decoration may take, say to harmonize with the general decorations of the Dining Hall, or the China Service, must be executed to your order. We, however, show many splendid examples of PASTE GOLD DECORATIONS, prominent among which is the EMPIRE.

A Set of the Empire Gold Decoration, same as in cut, costs:

12 Goblets	$16.37	12 Wines	$9.37
12 Champagnes	13.37	12 Cordials	8.37
12 Clarets	12.37	60 Pieces complete	$59.85

And a complete Service, same as above, plain burnished gold borders, for $12.96

Hispano Moresque Ware.



During a PERIOD OF OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS we have contributed largely to the introduction into this country of HIGH GRADE WARES. This season's "DEBUTANTE" is the wares of the historic TRIANA POTTERY OF SPAIN, of which we are the sole agents. These wares have the rich MOORISH COLORINGS so rare and VALUED OF MEDIEVAL TIMES, wrought when the MOOR was a factor in commerce and war. The Pottery and CERAMIC decorations were exemplified in the ALHAMBRA, THE PALACE CONSTRUCTED BY THE MOORISH KINGS, in the decoration of its walls and court-yards with tiles, plaques, and vases for interior furnishings which has made it famous in history and art.

We show a perfect facsimile of the CELEBRATED ALHAMBRA VASE now in the MOORISH PALACE of SPAIN. We also show small simply decorated specim

IN THE LAND OF FINE BEER

Munich, Its Breweries, Its Legends, Its Drinkers, and Its Thousand Kellers.

GEN. GRANT AT THE HOF-BRAU

The Land Where He Who Holds More Beer Than Others Can Is Counted, Not a Hogshead, but a Man —Drinking Feats of Its Old Burghers.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 1.—In the year 1575 there was published in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, a ponderous work in five volumes, with a title of which the following is a close translation:

"On the God-like and Noble Gifts of the Philosophical, Highly-prized, and Wonderful Art of Brewing Beer; an Exquisite and Philosophical Secret; a Particular Gift of God to Mankind, That it may Discover how to Force a Delicious, Sweet, Happy, Palatable Drink for the Preparation and Cooking of Wheat or Barley that those People may have Entertainment in whose Lands no Wine Grows and who would otherwise be Doomed to Drink nothing but Water!"

The author was a learned doctor of law known as Henrich Knaust. So far as we know he was the first eulogist of beer; he could not say or write enough in its praise. This was more than 300 years ago, but the good Muencheners are not a whit behind him to-day in their appreciation. Suppose they were reduced to drinking water? That is something almost too awful to contemplate. Munich's prosperity is founded in beer; every inhabitant of the city begins to drink beer as soon as he or she is done with mother's milk, and often before, and steadily consumes an average of three quarts a day through life. It is indeed difficult to conceive of Munich without beer, so intimately does the life of the people seem to be concerned with it. Mile before the train gets to Munich you begin to see big breweries along the line.

In fact, fifty miles before I got to Munich I saw something that impressed me with the importance that Munich people attach to beer. There got into the train and sat down opposite me a big man weighing several hundred pounds; I had noticed him at the station where he got in, standing by the buffet, which is so conspicuous a feature at all German railway stations, pouring beer into himself at a rate which encouraged me to hope that the train would make no more stops between there and Munich, for, evidently, this gentleman was preparing for a long journey during which there would be no opportunities for refreshment. German railway trains stop with a frequency that is disheartening to strangers; even the so-called express trains never run for more than half an hour at a time, and if you look at the time-table you will see every column punctuated with signs representing something like a beer-mug, which is exactly what is intended, such signs indicating that beer may be obtained at the places so marked. There were four such signs on the time schedule between us and Munich, but I could hardly believe that we were going to stop at every one of them. We did, however, and not only that, but my stout friend got out at every stop and drank a glass of beer at the buffet. And this was not all. Having swallowed his glass of beer in company with half the other passengers, he brought another glass of beer with him into the car, and put it under the seat for purposes of refreshment between stations. I afterward found that this was so common a practice all over Bavaria that in a few weeks we ceased to notice what at first amused us immensely.

Continuous Commers.

According to recent statistics, there are nearly 6,000 breweries in Bavaria, big and little, or about one to every 1,000 inhabitants. Every city and town has a line or circle of breweries in the suburbs, which seem to run night and day. The largest are, of course, in Munich, one of which produces annually 7,000,000 gallons of beer, and there are two others not far behind. The City of Munich drinks every year 700,000 barrels of beer, or nearly two barrels for every man, woman, and child in the place, and pays a municipal tax of $6,000,000 for it. Taking the whole country, the consumption of beer is 260 quarts a year per head of population. Munich alone has nearly 300 breweries, there having been a steady increase in the number for the last 200 years. In 1600 there were sixty breweries in the capital, but the first records concerning the brewing of beer date back to 1150. For several centuries after that time, however, mead, a concoction of water and fermented honey, was the common drink of the people. When Dr. Knaust, whom I have mentioned, wrote his enthusiastic treatise, beer was in common use, and in 1615 was established the Hof-Brau, or royal brewery, which is still a flourishing institution, and puts a great deal of money yearly into the King's coffers.

Gen. Grant at the Hof-Brau.

A former American Consul at Munich gives an amusing account of Gen. Grant's visit to this Hof-Brau. The General arrived in Munich, and having glanced over the list of the city's sights, promptly ran his pencil through everything but the royal brewery. He told the Consul that he had seen enough pictures to satisfy him for life, but that he had always heard of Munich beer as the best in the world, and as the royal brewery must make the best beer in Munich, he would like to see something of it. The Hof-Brau is an exceedingly democratic institution. You enter a vast hall, with heavy vaulted ceiling and diamond-paned windows, the whole beer-cellar. After buying a check for beer, the visitor advances to a table covered with empty beer mugs that are supposed to be clean, but fastidious persons select their mug and plunge it into a big brass trough full of water, unfortunately not running water, and not changed, I am afraid, more than once a day. Then you present your mug and your check to the presiding genius at the beer barrel, and who fills the glasses at the rate of about one a second. Then you find a seat at one of the long, carved oak tables that line the room, and drink your beer; waitresses bring pretzels, sausage and bread, or anything you may choose to order. At certain hours of the day the place is so full of people and of tobacco smoke and beer fumes that it is all one can do to squeeze inside. The beer is said to be the best in the world. So Gen. Grant must have found it, for he gave the waitress a tip of 50 cents. Now the regulation tip that goes with each glass of beer is 5 pfennigs, or 1 cent and a quarter. No wonder, therefore, that there was a sort of riot in the Hof-Brau when it was known that the stranger with the big cigar had given half a dollar to a waitress. He became so much an object of attention that he did not dare go back again in the afternoon.

Beer Testing Tournament.

The Hof-Brau beer is the standard in quality for Munich, and the size of its beer mugs regulates the size of all others. Two hundred years ago the burghers of Munich established the custom of putting the royal beer to a public test once a year, and this ceremony is still observed. The leaders of a dozen of the Munich guilds, the millers, bakers, smiths, tanners, and so on meet at the Hof-Brau wearing their leather breeches. A big tankard of beer is poured upon a long oak bench upon which the burghers then sit down; if, after a certain time, about twenty minutes, the burghers find it difficult to get up, the beer upon the bench holding them down to it by wood, it is pronounced of good and legal quality. If, upon the other hand, it proves to have no more adhesive power than water, the brew is rejected and the royal brewer denounced. During the twenty minutes of the test the burghers sing certain old songs in praise of King Gambrinus, and drink as much beer as they can swallow. Wonderful stories are told of the quantity of beer some of these men selected as champion drinkers and expert judges of beer can put down. I have never seen one of these beer-testing tournaments, but I have seen the beer mugs used and which one man, it is said, will often empty five times during the twenty minutes; it is a wonder that the judges can get up at all, whether the beer sticks to the bench or not. Each mug holds certainly as much as a quart.

Beer Capacity of Bavarians.

I took some pains to find out how much beer an average drinker in Munich considers a fair daily allowance. One man who kept a beer saloon and ought to know assured me that the men who work in breweries or who take the kegs around the city often drink fifty glasses of beer a day, or something like twenty quarts. But these men are almost giants and work hard, especially in hot weather, when the demand for beer keeps them busiest. I suppose that the average beer drinker, not a sot, will drink from ten to fifteen glasses a day. Beer costs 3 cents a glass, so that the expense is serious. The workman pays about 4 cents a quart for it, a very reasonable price, but even at that price it is a serious tax. An average mechanic in Munich earns 75 cents a day, out of which 20 cents goes for beer and often more.

Bavarian Beer Kellers.

It is in the kellers or beer gardens that one sees the Münchener in his element. There are nearly a thousand kellers in the city, some of them immense gardens, where excellent music is to be heard every evening. The regimental bands are allowed to earn money by playing in the kellers. Half of the people of Munich take their suppers in them from April to November. About 6 or 7 o'clock these establishments begin to fill up, whole families arriving. Each keller has an indoor hall for rainy weather and a big garden for fine weather. After the family gets seated there is a call for beer, even the baby in arms getting a glass, and then the mother produces a newspaper parcel containing sausages, black bread, and a gigantic white radish as big as our turnips. The father brings out a huge clasp knife, slices up the radish, and the feast begins, lasting until 10 o'clock, when the music stops and every one goes home. As I say, there are about a thousand kellers in Munich, and yet I have often found it hard to get a seat at one of the largest of them after 7 o'clock.

The first round of beer is naturally but a beginning. In order to keep track of the money due the waitress, all keller habitues carry in their pockets a little silver or nickel dial with figures from one to ten marked upon it and a movable indicator; this dial is fastened by a small chain to the handle of the beer mug and every time the latter is refilled the indicator is changed. A man who has got to his tenth glass of beer may well need something more than memory to keep his accounts straight.

The people who do not resort to the kellers for their suppers get their beer brought in from the nearest saloon and one of the things that may be seen at all hours of the day and evening, and in every street of Munich, is a maid going for beer or coming back with it; if the family she serves is a large one, she is apt to carry a sort of tray with a handle and places for each mug. For some reason or other the people seem to prefer getting their beer in glasses or mugs rather than in pitchers.

Sent All Over the World.

The largest business transactions that come before our Consul in Munich concern beer. Two of the Munich breweries are heavy exporters to America, and although the Germans themselves acknowledge the excellence of the beer brewed in America, there is still a heavy demand in New York and other of our large cities for the imported article, perhaps no whit better than the home-brewed beer. On the day that I visited the most important of the Munich breweries cars were loading for the United States, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and for all parts of Europe. The Turks, to whom wine is forbidden, are among the largest of this brewery's foreign customers. I was assured that it was no uncommon thing for this establishment to send away in one day twenty-five freight cars filled with beer. These cars are owned by the brewery and are decorated with the crest or trade mark of the establishment. No matter in what city of Germany or Austria you may be you will be pretty sure to see one or more of these Munich brewery cars upon the freight sidings near the stations. It is admitted all over Germany that Munich beer is the best to be had, and in Dresden and Berlin it costs 2 cents more a glass than the home-made article.

Beer-Drinking Legends.

While the Germans of to-day may be champion drinkers as compared to other people, they claim that their forefathers were much greater drinkers than their degenerate sons, and in proof of it they show the enormous tankards which, according to tradition, the men of two hundred years ago were wont to empty at a gulp. Perhaps the most famous cup of the kind is one kept in the Town Hall of Rothenburg, a curious little walled city in the north of Bavaria. I saw this cup a few weeks ago. According to the story which is to be found in all histories of Bavaria, when Count Tilly besieged Rothenburg in 1668 he was so enraged at the stubborn and costly resistance made by the citizens that he determined to burn the city to the ground, as does nearly all of the coal for the great railway and mill companies of the Eastern States, there is usually a fully equipped coal wharf to which the vessels are moored and their cargoes discharged with great rapidity, and in some cases it is so arranged that the loaded coal cars can be run directly into the boiler rooms where the fuel is used. Probably two-thirds of the coal used in the United States thus reaches its place of consumption without the intervention of the retailer.

The Retail Business.

It is with the retail dealer, however, that the consumer of coal for domestic purposes has to deal, and to him goes also the small manufacturer or the owner of small steam plants, who does not have the capacity or the credit to allow him to buy by the carload or cargo. In the smaller cities it is a simple matter to start in the retail coal business. There are no Dock Boards to decide who shall or shall not occupy space upon the water front, and there is mile upon mile of vacant land adjacent to the railway tracks on the outskirts of the city. Here, then, a man can erect an office and put up receptacles for coal and announce himself a coal merchant. For some reason the impression has been created that the retail coal business is particularly profitable one. This probably arises from the fact that at the time of the war there was a large profit in coal, as there was in the sale of many other articles of merchandise, and many of those who were in the coal business at that time invested their profits in the many lines which speculation which were then open, to their great advantage. This caused them to become wealthy and prominent citizens, and as some have continued in the coal trade to the present time, the impression is created that their present business yields vast returns for the slight attention given to it. The fact is, however, that in probably no other line of business is it necessary to handle so valuable a stock for so small an amount of profit. We know of instances of retail dealers turning over in the year upward of $500,000, and having as surplus at the end but about 1 per cent. of that amount, and this they run the risk of losing in a single cyclone that may in the succeeding year. But the fact remains that each year sees a swarm of new dealers beginning operations in an humble way and making competition more and more keen.

Small Dealers' Disadvantage.

In the larger cities it is not possible for these smaller concerns in the trade to secure the water-front privileges or the railway connections that they can have within their means at other places. The consequence is that they hire a vacant lot of small dimensions and combine upon the premises a coal yard, office, stable, and dwelling.

As a general rule the best retail coal yards are to be found in the cities where coal is received by water, and at these places ingenious machinery is utilized for taking coal from the vessels in which it arrives and storing it in places along the wharf. The reason for this is that the places accessible by water during the shipping season are frozen up in the Winter and it is necessary to lay in a large stock of coal in the Fall so that there will be enough to last until the first of May. A rail yard being to all intents and purposes accessible at any day in the year and moreover, it being possible at almost any time to hurry forward by telegraphic order whatever cars of coal may be needed, the tendency is to carry a small stock of each size and quality and consequently, with a few notable exceptions, the retail rail yards of the United States are not imposing in appearance. It is no doubt an advantage to a dealer in some respects to have a rail yard. He is customarily assured of a supply of coal at a certain fixed price, and he can rely upon this and make his plans as to selling price accordingly, being assured also of a certain unfailing supply of coal in all but the most wintry weather, snow blockades being of course an obstacle which he must guard against. On the other hand, the large water front dealer with his elaborate machinery and large storage capacity is in a position to take advantage of all fluctuations in the market price of coal and often becomes a confirmed speculator in this commodity, sometimes with great profit to himself, at the same time running the risk of large loss.

Evolution in Carts.

The carts in use in the coal trade give evidence of as much evolution as any feature of the trade. Years ago the coal was delivered in small two-wheeled carts, drawn by a single horse and holding a little over 2,000 pounds in a box nearly cubical in shape, the coal being dumped by loosening the back end and tipping over the body of the cart. Many dealers who handled other material, as the majority do now in small communities, used a four-wheeled wagon with a longer body, low sides, and drawn by a team of horses, from which the coal was taken out by shoveling. The chief aim has been recently to so elevate the body of the wagon that a sufficient height will be obtained to enable the coal to pass through a chute and be landed some distance back of the curbstone. It is found, however, that these wagons, being chiefly of iron, are heavy in proportion to the load, expensive, and likely to get out of order.

The present tendency seems to be toward large trucks, simply constructed of wood, and with the back part lower than the front and provided with a properly hinged door, so that when it is loosened the coal will fall out. Starting with trucks to carry two tons, this style of cart has been so developed in this city that carts carrying as much as seven tons may be seen. Although three horses are required for anything over three tons, this style of cart possesses great economical advantages over the smaller carts, and its use has enabled retail dealers to estimate much more closely upon the cost of filling large retail orders.

Another new feature of the retail trade in cities is the use of canvas bags. This is an adaptation of an English idea, which was adopted on a small scale several years ago by dealers supplying the poorer classes. The bag system presents great advantages to the retail dealer who delivers coal in flats or in small houses where it is necessary that it shall be taken through a carpeted hall or inhabited part of the house. The decidedly compressed style of some city architecture makes such places common. There are many places where the architect has apparently omitted to provide adequate accommodation for the coal, and in such cases the coal bags, which may be stood in any small corner, possess great advantages, and people have even been known to require an entire ton to be delivered in this manner.

F. E. SAWARD.

OUR COLD-WEATHER FRIEND

Distribution of Coal, the Universal Fuel, from the Mines to the Cellars.

NEW DEVICES FOR DELIVERY

We Burn Three Times as Much Bituminous Coal as We Do of the Anthracite—Retail Dealers Work on a Small Margin in Their Business.

To the resident of nearly every city of the United States the expression "fuel" conveys to mind the idea of coal, for there are few cities where other fuels are used. In some of the smaller cities of the New England States, in the extreme South, and on the Pacific coast wood is largely used. In the Middle West there are a dozen or fifteen cities which have a large and apparently permanent supply of natural gas, which has displaced coal at those points, but at other places in the same vicinity the supply of natural gas has ceased unexpectedly, and a return to coal has been found necessary. In the oil-producing sections of the country between Pittsburg and Chicago there is a large amount of crude oil used for steam generating, and, while the farmers and residents of villages will probably continue to use wood for many years to come, it may be accepted as a general fact that the fuel of cities is coal.

Those in the Eastern States probably do not appreciate the fact that a large proportion of the coal used in the United States is bituminous. Anthracite is so generally used for domestic purposes at all points within convenient reach of its place of production that the fact is overlooked that the production of bituminous coal is nearly three times as great as that of anthracite, and the proportion is increasing, it being used more and more for domestic purposes by reason of improvements in stoves constructed especially for it, and by reason of the devices which have been applied to make its use for steam purposes in cities unobjectionable. Statistics show that but fifteen of the fifty largest cities in the United States use more anthracite than bituminous, and these are all, with few exceptions, in the northeastern part.

Distribution of Fuel.

Having noted what variety of fuel is used, the matter of its distribution may be considered. This at once resolves itself into two classifications—delivery by water and delivery by rail. By far the largest part of the coal production of the United States is transported to its destination by rail, a large part of it being the soft coal from western districts, much of which has to go only a few miles from the place of production to the consumer. Anthracite coal is carried from the mines both east and west by rail for distribution at what are known as "line points" and for delivery at loading ports for local use and for shipment. The principal loading ports are Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York for the East and Buffalo and Oswego for the West. A large amount of bituminous coal is also transported by water, the chief routes of this business being from the terminals of the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania Railroads at Norfolk, Newport News, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to New England ports, and from ports in Ohio adjacent to Cleveland to lake ports. To a less degree coal is shipped at other places, nearly every port in the United States near to coal-producing sections doing some shipping business.

Those buying coal for steam purposes in large quantities commonly have extensive and more or less elaborate appliances for handling it at the least expense for labor, &c., and with the least amount of breakage. If the coal comes by water, as does nearly all of the coal for the great railway and mill companies of the Eastern States, there is usually a fully equipped coal wharf to which the vessels are moored and their cargoes discharged with great rapidity, and in some cases it is so arranged that the loaded coal cars can be run directly into the boiler rooms where the fuel is used. Probably two-thirds of the coal used in the United States thus reaches its place of consumption without the intervention of the retailer.

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ABOUT DISPOSSESSED TENANTS

Interesting Facts Disclosed by a Report of the Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society has issued a special report of the results of an investigation made with regard to dispossessed tenants. A special agent was engaged by the society to report to the civil courts on the lower east side on all cases in which tenants were dispossessed for nonpayment of rent. The report says:

"The number of dispossess notices served varies with the size and poverty of the population of the district. In the Fifth Civil Court District—that is, the Seventh, the Thirteenth, and the Eleventh Wards—where we have made investigations for seven months, they numbered from 100 to 250 a week, and in the Fourth District—the Tenth and the Seventeenth Wards—where we made investigations part of this time, they were almost as numerous. So numerous are they in Judge Goldfogle's Fifth District, and so little time can be given to them with the great amount of other court business, that before we began our investigation he had expressed a wish that such an investigation might be made and the circumstances of each dispossessed family reported to him. Hence, from the beginning there were two objects in our work—the finding of families who deserved relief, and the reporting to the Judge of the circumstances of all the tenants who appeared in court—of those deserving of relief or extension of time, as well as of those deserving both."

The following statistics are compiled from the reports: Number of new cases, 2,603; number of tenants moved before our visit, 362; number of tenants visited first time, 2,118; number of tenants found in need of relief, 431; number of tenants found in need of time only, 454; number of tenants referred to the C. O. S., 14; number of tenants referred for relief to the U. H. C., 132; numbers of tenants referred for relief to the A. I. C. P., 5; number of tenants referred to the S. P. C. C., 15; number of tenants referred to other societies, 38; number of tenants relieved directly, 220.

The special agent concludes his report with suggestions. He says:

"It is too clear that many landlords and agents know and care almost nothing about their tenants, and in return most tenants, however honest they may be in their dealings with the butcher and baker, apparently regard it not at all wrong to 'save the rent.' Often I would urge a landlord to be more strict—as, for example, when he allows a young couple, both able to work but often drinking, to live six months in his house after paying only one month's rent, and then dispossess them because they quarrel with the housekeeper; but often, too, would urge a landlord to be more lenient, as when he dispossesses a family of whom no one is working and some are ill, and who have paid rent to him regularly for eight years until this month, but now 'ought to pay rent at once because they have money for medicine.'

"If, instead of ignorant and scheming housekeepers, landlords would select more intelligent and honest men and women to take charge of their houses, much would be accomplished. Often of two houses in the same neighborhood and of the same age and plan of construction, one gives its owner no trouble at all, while in the other he must continually answer complaints, settle disputes, dispossess dirty or quarrelsome or rent-dodging tenants, and make repairs; in the latter house he has a bad housekeeper, who works always in his or her own interest, and only when necessary in the interests of the tenants or of the landlord; and in the first house he has a good housekeeper, who realizes that he or she gains most by working in the interests of the tenants and of the landlord.

"I urge weekly payments of rent instead of monthly payments throughout tenement houses, as now in model tenements, for the laborer could pay $1.50 or $2 out of each week's wages at once to the landlord far more easily than he can accumulate $6 or $8 in a month. And I urge landlords to insist on payments at the beginning of each week from all tenants, except those in whose families there is sickness. Even when out of work they should pay their rent out of what they have saved while at work, and in times of unusual distress or of strikes, from what they get from relief funds or strike funds.

"I also hope that the thrifty and honest tenants will be able before long, through their own efforts and the help of their friends, to make an effective demand for a change to a juster system. Let us hope, too, that landlords will see that weekly payments and many other rules of model tenements are in the long run, even if not immediately, to their advantage. In many a tenement house each house has proved conclusively that the landlord makes most money when he or his agent shows an interest in his tenants; when he insists that they pay promptly and are quiet and neat, but is at the same time their friend as well as their rent collector; and it is then, too, that the good tenants are best satisfied. After studying the relations of landlords and tenants for seven months I am convinced that they will disappear only in proportion as the methods of model tenements become general."

The Lying-In Hospital.

The annual report of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital for the year ended Oct. 1, 1897, is ready for publication. The Board of Governors says: "During the last twelve months 3,695 applicants have applied at our hospital and sub-station for treatment, and 2,792 were attended in confinement throughout the wretched tenement districts and in the hospital wards. The number of births in this city for the year ended Oct. 1, 1897, was 54,692, and out of that number, therefore, more than 5 per cent. became a charge upon this society."

During the past year the Medical Board has instructed 307 students.

"The Treasurer's accounts show $15,875 received in donations to reduce the debt, and $1,040 in annual subscriptions, a gratifying proof of the generous interest taken in the hospital's good work. The cost of conducting the hospital and sub-station for the past year, less interest charges and the printing of reports, was $27,843.50, making the cost, per capita of each patient only about $9.97."

Alderman Wines's Daughter Dead.

Miss Mary J. Wines, aged eighteen years, the daughter of Alderman Charles Wines, of 140 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died yesterday morning. Miss Wines had been an invalid since four years ago, when she suffered a stroke of paralysis, as the result, it is believed, of injuries sustained by a fall when she was nine years old. Her death occurred suddenly, however, and is supposed to have resulted from the rupturing of a blood vessel. The marriage of the young woman's sister Margaret to Julius H. Fox, which was to have taken place next Wednesday, has been postponed.

Education Association's Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Public Education Association will be held on Friday, Nov. 19, at 3:30 o'clock, in the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street. Mayor Strong and President Hubbell of the Board of Education will speak. The President of the association, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, will outline its plans for the coming season, and its Secretary, Miss Marshall, will report upon the work of the past year.

HAIR HEALTH

THE BEAUTY AND GROWTH OF THE HAIR CAN BE RENEWED AND PRESERVED.

NATURE'S CROWN: LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR you must never neglect it at any time of life. Everybody, young or old, and especially every lady, must use regularly a healthful hair dressing if they would preserve in all its attractiveness this crowning gift of nature.

DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH has been practically proved during the past twenty years. In 1896 this elegant preparation was tested to the extent of over ONE MILLION BOTTLES in the United States and British Possessions and is pronounced by grateful patrons the Best Hair preservative and Hair Beautifier, the only Cleanly Hair Color Restorer and the most reliable stimulant to HAIR GROWTH.

A Public Blessing.

Dr. Hay's Hair Health has justly earned this title because thousands are to-day enjoying a fine head of hair produced by this unequaled preparation for restoring, strengthening, and beautifying the hair. DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH quickly cleanses the scalp, removes the dandruff, and stops falling and breaking of the hair; changing it if gray to the youthful color and giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

"Her Hair Ceases to Fall."

"My hair is now restored to its youthful color. I have not a gray hair left. I am satisfied that HAIR HEALTH is not a dye, but acts on the roots. My husband says that I look 20 years younger, and my hair ceases to fall, a very great advantage to me, who was in danger of getting bald."

"Every Bottle Warranted"

TO QUICKLY RESTORE GRAY, FADED, Bleached, or White hair to youthful color and brilliancy without staining the skin. No matter how long it has been gray or white, nor whether it was black, brown, or auburn before turning gray, Dr. Hay's Hair Health never fails to act promptly FROM THE ROOTS UPWARD, causing the natural color and vigor to return.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL, as an occasional application keeps the hair soft, glossy, of a silken texture, and disposed to remain in any desired position. ELEGANT SUMMER DRESSING. Prevents hair from falling after sea bathing or much perspiration. **EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE IT ON HER TOILET TABLE.**

Dr. Hay's Hair Health Produces a New Growth and

Restores Youthful Color and Beauty to Gray Hair.

Keep Looking Young.

There is a feeling of regret that comes with the first appearance of gray hairs. They often stand in the way of advancement in business or socially. DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH happily affords a safe and sure means of restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth.

"One Bottle Did It."

That is the expression of many who have had their gray hairs restored to natural color and their bald spot covered with hair after using one bottle of DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH.

It Does Not Stain Scalp

or linen. It is not a greasy or sticky dye; does not rub off. Never soils anything. Is made from absolutely pure ingredients and may be safely used by old or young. HAIR HEALTH is an exceedingly clean, creamy dressing, delicately perfumed and highly desirable in every way. If used occasionally you will have no more dandruff and

No More Harsh, Gray or Faded Hair

should you live to an advanced age. It is a vital Hair Food and acts on the roots, giving them the actual nourishment required. The secret of the great success and increasing sales of DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH is simply this: All who use it find it exceeds anything they have ever tried for making the HAIR STRONG, HEALTHY, ABUNDANT, AND BEAUTIFUL, and recommend it to their friends. **IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OR FADING TRY IT NOW.**

Dr. Hay's Hair Health ONLY 50 CENTS per Large Bottle.

Prepared by LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, New York, who will send it by Mail or Express, Prepaid, together with a box of DR. HAY'S KILL CORNS—ONLY SURE AND INSTANT **TEN-CENT** CORN CURE—**on receipt of 60c.; 3 Bottles, $1.50.**

SOLD AT 50 CTS. PER LARGE BOTTLE by following druggists: **NEW YORK CITY**—HEGEMAN & CO.; WILSON, 3 stores; DAVIES, 543 3d Ave.; BOHMFALK, 660 3d Ave.; MEYER BROS., 1,210 3d Ave.; BENSON, 2,334 3d Ave.; ASCHENBRAND, 3,031 3d Ave.; COOPER PHARMACY, 303 Hudson St.; BEHRENS & CO., 637 8th Ave.; JAMES, 700 8th Ave.; GEETY & JAMES, 2,090 8th Ave.; KOSTKA, 700 9th Ave.; MARSH, 47 East 125th St.; BIGELOW, 102 6th Ave.; KEYSER, 420 6th Ave.; FALKINER, 868 8th Ave.; BRANIGAN, 161 Amsterdam Ave.; REICHERT, 256 West 116th St. and 386 West 125th St.; OBERDORFER, 2,393 8th Ave. **BROOKLYN**—PARADIS, 181 Fulton St., 463 Myrtle Ave.; MORRISSEY, 351 Fulton St.; SCHLATTER, 702 Fulton St.; JACKSON, 620 Fulton St.; WILLIAMS, 1,020 Myrtle Ave.; Dr. ECCLES, 111 Smith St.; THAYER, 33 Atlantic Ave.; READING, 146 5th Ave.; VINCENT, 139 Broadway, 1,132 Bedford Ave.; BOTTMAN, 816 Broadway; WELLS, 590 5th Ave.; ZELLHOEFER, 1,044 Broadway; WISCHERTH, 1,076 Bedford Ave.; KERRIGAN, Putnam, corner Grand Ave.; HAWKES, 493 Tompkins Ave.; KOEHLER, 306 and 1,691 Broadway; WENZEL, 384 Broadway; 1,587 Broadway; JULIUS, 536 Broadway; MERRITT, and Wyckoff Sts.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. DON'T ACCEPT ANY SUBSTITUTE ON WHICH DEALERS MAKE MORE PROFIT.

TOPEKA'S RIVAL MILLINERS.

Mrs. White and Mrs. Keith at Odds over Alleged Fall Styles in Women's Hats.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 10.—The citizens of the little town of Allen, in Lyon County, Kan., will not be surprised any day to see the two rival milliners, Mrs. White and Mrs. Keith, settle their troubles on the public thoroughfare in genuine frontier fashion.

The trouble grew out of a controversy in the local paper as to the latest styles of women's hats kept by the two women. Mrs. White declared that her hats were of the latest New York fashion. This greatly enraged Mrs. Keith, who insisted that the women of New York who would wear such styles were probably crazy. Mrs. Keith has tried to close the argument by inserting in the local paper a card which says:

"Why should Mrs. White want to deny that she had been talking about my milliner goods when she acknowledged she had in the piece she put in the paper? Now as to telling lies, if there has been any lies, Mrs. White has told them, for we have the fashion plates of the season, so the people can see for themselves. It seems that she has been accused of the same thing before, so I consider her talking no scandal, so blow your own horn, Mrs. White. Your talk is to me the same as the kick of the mule was to the Irishman. We will consider where it came from."

NEW GAS OFFICIALS CHOSEN.

Opposition to the People's Company of Chicago Has Been Ended.

All opposition to the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago is ended by the resignation of the old officers and Directors of the Universal and Mutual Fuel Gas Companies and the choosing of new officers and Directors, who represent the new owners of the 30,000 shares of the companies. The Universal Company's new officers are: President—Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New York; Vice President—F. E. May, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer—W. S. McCrea, Chicago; Directors—H. J. Grant, Anson R. Flower, and Frederick S. Flower, New York; Henry Bronk, Albany, and W. S. McCrea, Chicago.

Those of the Mutual Fuel Company are: President—C. L. Day of the Chicago National Bank; Vice President—R. M. Shaw; Secretary and Treasurer—J. S. Morris; Directors—C. L. Day, J. S. Morris, E. N. Wiley, R. M. Shaw, J. T. Maher, Walter Ayer, and J. D. Black, all of Chicago.

All but Mr. Day were with the People's Company. The consummation of the purchase of the Universal and Mutual Fuel interests and properties was on Wednesday. The actual transfer of the stock, 30,000 shares, by the Central Trust Company, and the payment by the People's of $5,700,000 in four certified checks, completed the transaction.

GHOST DANCE OF INDIANS.

Chief Little Wound Explains Its Significance and Why the Tribes Indulge in It.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 9.—"Indian logic has always been difficult to overcome by the whites who have to deal with the Government wards, but the most embarrassing position I was ever in," said Dr. McGillicuddy, a former Agent at the Pine Ridge Agency, "was when we representatives of the Government sought to treat with the Indians in their religious uprising at Pine Ridge in 1890. The story of the outbreak has never been told with such clearness as at one of our conferences.

"There were assembled at Pine Ridge Agency, in December, 1890, a few days prior to the famous Wounded Knee battle, several Government officers and the Kiyaksa war chief, Little Wound, now leading chief of the Sioux nation. Little Wound was asked if he blamed the Agent for the coming of the soldiers to stop the ghost dance. He answered no, and then said:

"'My friends, over sixty Winters have passed over my head. I am too old to dance. Now that you have asked me about this thing I will tell you. The holy men have for many years been telling us that ages and ages ago you white people became very wicked; you lost the right road and denied your Great Spirit. He finally took pity on you and sent His Son from the happy hunting grounds to save you and bring you back and show you the way to live. He was called the Messiah. We are told that He lived with you over thirty years and worked hard to save you from your wickedness. But you had lost your ears; your brains were in a whirl, and you would not think right. You threw Him away from you, and finally nailed Him up on a great wooden cross, stuck a spear in his side and killed Him, and He returned to the happy hunting grounds with a tired heart. It was told at the time that He would come again some time, and that when He did come the hearts of the people would be good. That would mean plenty to eat and there would be no more war.

"'A few moons ago a young Northern Cheyenne warrior came to us. He said he had come, after many days' journey, from the far West; that near a great lake shore he had met the Messiah—a tall white man with golden hair and beard, blue eyes, and a good tongue. He said he had again been sent by the Great Spirit; that all the people would be happy now, for the Great Spirit had taken pity on you; that there would be no more war; the buffalo would come back, and we would be persecuted no more, but would all live together, and when the green grass came in the Spring he would visit the different tribes of men and teach them how to live. But he said that many people had denied him and at last killed him. Now he had arranged certain signs and a dance by which, when he should come to a tribe, he would know whether they would receive him. Those signs he taught to the Cheyenne and told him to teach to the people.

"'Now, whether this old story of the holy men and what the Cheyenne told us is true, I do not know; but I sent my young men together and told them that if it was a good thing we should have it, but if it was not it would fall to the ground of itself; and I told them to learn this dance, so that if the Messiah does come, he will not pass us by. My friends, this is all we know about the Messiah and the ghost dance.'

"After a few moments the old chief turned to me and said: 'You lived with us many years. We trust you. Will you tell me if this that has been told us about the Messiah is true—that He will come, and by His coming will bring back the buffalo, make us a strong people to live on

CURRENT LITERATURE

The Silent Ruler.

We only know he walks with noiseless tread,
Unresting ever—voiceless as the dead.

We only know he brings us loss or gain,
The rose of pleasure, or the rue of pain—
All changes manifold of life or death,
From a leaf's promise to a dying breath.

We only know when this old earth and sky
Pass into nothingness, he cannot die—

The silent ruler with his scythe and glass,
Our Father Time, who sees the nations pass—

Yet gives no token over land or sea
Of his new reign—the veiled eternity.

WILLIAM HAMILTON HAYNE in The Youth's Companion.

A Famous Book—The "New England Primer." *

Are we to take literally the Earl of Rothes's saying, "that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation"? If this dictum have some small proportion of truth in it, there is much more of what is positive in the effects of the early school book on a people.

In Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's thorough study and analysis of the "New England Primer" he shows what was the origin of the book and what its influence was on New England.

Taking the subject in a bibliographical sense alone, Mr. Ford traces up the book-making of the "Primer" to its original source, and this study is fraught with singular interest. Mr. Ford tells us that "the method of securing uniformity of alphabet and creed was as old as printed books." If the Enschedé Abecedarium is the first specimen of printing in type, and Mr. De Vinne thinks it is, it is of the fifteenth century, and with the alphabet gives the Pater Noster, Ave Maria, the Credo, and two prayers. It is "the elementary book of the Romish Church." The "Prymer of Salisbury" of 1490, a translation from the Latin, contains about the same material.

King Henry VIII., as we all know, at the beginning of his reign was a fairly devout Catholic, or pretended to be, and went as far as to issue proclamations and injunctions directed against unauthorized primers. But Henry, for purely worldly reasons, changed his faith and became the bitterest of the Pope's enemies, and so, in 1534, he had issued the "Reform Primer." More than once the King changed the character of his primers, though he always held fast to the idea of instructing children, at the same time directing their religious training. The last of his primers had for title "The A. B. C. bothe in Latyn and in Englysh," and is of 1538.

The minds of the English were not, however, settled. Parents did not seem to hold to a book, though it had printed in it "cum privilegio regali," for they bought heretical books. Henry took note of this, and in a preface of a later primer he had printed his displeasure "of the diversitie of primer books * * * which mynister occasion of contentions and vain disputations rather than edify." So he commanded that there should be made "one uniforme ordre of al such bookes throughout our dominions, both to be taught unto children, and also to be used for ordinary prayers of all our people not learned in the Latyn tong," and he issued an injunction to that effect.

Henry VIII. might cut off people's heads, but he could not control their faith, and notwithstanding his commands the number of the "little books" expressing different religious ideas multiplied. Faith and creeds were so many that the Council of Trent complained that there were "as many catechisms as there are provinces in Europe, nay, almost as many as the cities, circulated, all of which abound in heresies, whereby the minds of the simple are deceived."

No matter what were the punishments, for preachers, authors, and printers were whipped, imprisoned, and many burned at the stake, still the little books with various teachings were issued, and Mary, Elizabeth, and James could not prevent the circulation of these primers. It was only when James fled from England that the restrictions on primers and catechisms came to an end.

It is likely that the primary school book (hence primer) at the beginning was fairly expensive. These were adapted to readers having some station and consequently means. Then, at the beginning, it must have struck publishers that it would be a good thing to combine the study of the alphabet with religious teaching, and so kill two birds with one stone, and to do it cheaply. It was the Separatists who took heartily hold of this venture, for here was the best chance to disseminate their creed, and they joined the A B C to their religious teachings. Mr. Ford says that the earliest catechism with the A B C was printed in Edinburgh in 1591.

The author explains how difficult it was for the Separatists, both in Old and New England, to catechise children or adults. On shipboard the Puritan divines had ample opportunity to catechise their followers and the ship's crews, but when the company had landed the task was much more difficult. Books were wanted, and so there is the record left that in 1629 the sum of 3s. was voted for the purchase of "2 dussen and ten catecmismes." But what catechism it was we do not know. Mr. Ford thinks it was a book first printed in England in 1590. This catechism was republished "for the use of the Pilgrims and later was reprinted in New England."

After the permanent settling of New England by the Puritans there was a tendency toward Congregationalism and minor difference of belief. Catechising was abandoned, the spiritual heads were much alarmed, and the question was discussed "how farr the Magistrates are bound to interfere for the preservation of that uniformity & peace of the churches." The cure, it was believed, would come from a printed catechism, and so between 1641 and 1684 no less than eleven such were prepared. But there were many troubles, for each authority indulged in his own particular conceptions. "Such," says Mr. Ford, "was the condition of school books and catechisms when the New England Primer was first published."

Who exactly wrote it or who printed it, has escaped so far the researches of the most astute of antiquarians, but Mr. Ford can give us the main facts as to its origin. In Charles II.'s time, Benjamin Harris of London, between 1676 and 1681, was a printer of tracts and broadsides. He not only was a publisher, but a verse manufacturer, and Harris hated Rome and the Pope and wrote ribald stuff about them. The King's Government was indifferent as to Harris's spite against the Pope, but when he issued "An Appeal from the Country to the City for the Preservation of His Majesties Person and the Protestant Religion," that was too near home, and so the publisher was brought to trial. "The tendency of the court being Catholic," Master Harris was ordered to "find security for his good behavior for three years." The Judge even expressed the hope that he might have Harris whipped.

Harris, however, was not afraid, so in 1681 he printed a "Protestant Petition." Again he was arrested, and this time the sentence of the Judge was that he should be fined £500 and clapped in the pilliory.

That put an end to Harris as a publisher in England, but not in New England. To Boston came Harris in 1686, and he set up business at "the Town Pump near the Change," and he sold books and also "coffee, tea, and chucaletto." He started a press, and issued pamphlets with his imprint "at the London Coffee House." Harris got in time in trouble with the authorities, but afterward became "Printer to His Excellence the Governor and Council." In 1694 his place of business was at "the Sign of Bible over against the Blew-Anchor." When James left England and William took his place, then Harris wrote a poem, and the first line read:

"God save the King, that King that sav'd the land,
When James, your Martyr's son, your Laws had shammed."

In 1695 Harris returned to London. Before coming to Boston (1686) Dunton says that Harris printed a book called the "Protestant Tutor." No copy of this first edition can, however, be found, but a later edition, Mr. Ford says, proves it to be the legitimate predecessor of the New England Primer. Coming to Boston, eager to make his living, and finding that the New Englanders had little love for Rome, that was Harris's opportunity. The colonists were poor, and an expensive book would not sell, and so he made the cheapest one he could, abridging his first or early English book. In his careful researches Mr. Ford records the discovery of what was a Boston almanac, the date of which is 1690, in which there is a notice of there being "on the Press and will suddenly be extant a second impression of the New England Primer enlarged." And in the volume a fac simile of this most curious bit of evidence is presented.

Collectors know how difficult it is to find old schoolbooks. Even those of half a century ago have been thumbed out of existence, and so Mr. Ford writes that "this destruction and heedlessness has made the study of the New England Primer an almost hopeless undertaking. For over half a century no copy of a seventeenth century edition of the work has been discovered, and this search has brought to light less than forty editions and less than fifty copies of the New England Primers printed in the eighteenth century." Unquestionably hundreds of thousands of these little books were issued. There is a statement that Fowle in 1757 printed not less than 10,000 of them and not a copy is now discoverable.

Very curious is the chapter on the variations found in the New England Primer. Each bears its peculiar earmark. Sometimes the printer was cramped for room and abridged the text. In the oldest primer, at the beginning of the alphabet, was a Maltese cross, and in old text this was called "Christ's Cross Row," or more commonly "The Cris Cross Row." This cross, savoring of Catholicism, was afterward omitted. Usually following the syllabarium there was "a series of moral and instructive sentences taken from the Bible, but the X seems to have bothered the compiler, and so he made it:

"eXhort one another daily."

The Primer shows the succession of the English Kings. The original English one recorded the hiding of Charles I. in an oak tree, is thus rendered:

"The royal oak,
It was a tree,
That sav'd His
Royal majesty."

All these verses seem to have suffered change, excepting the first one of:

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all."

Puritanism would not brook any picture of the cross. The original verses read:

"Jesus did dye
For thee and I."

Tendency toward republicanism shows a change in regard to Kings:

"Kings should be good,
Not men of blood."

Then it becomes:

"The British King
Lost States thirteen,"

and

"Queens and Kings
Are gaudy things."

For a long time the two lines read:

"Whales in the sea,
God's voice obey."

Here the rhyme was terrible. After awhile this was substituted—which runs glibly:

"Great Washington brave,
His country did save."

After awhile the hard dogmatism of the Puritan died a natural death. Children were no longer to be scared, and so verses with worldly tendencies were introduced, and if these two lines—

"Urns hold, we see,
Coffee and tea,"

do not amount to much; the children took to them more kindly than to

"Lot fled to Zoar
Saw fiery shower,
On Sodom pour."

It was about 1790 when the printers of the Primer became mundane and prigged rhymes from an English "Royal Primer," and took in little absurd children's stories. How the old Puritan would have turned in his grave had he read this:

"He who ne'er learns his A B C,
Forever will a blockhead be;
But he who learns his letters fair,
Shall have a coach to take the air."

Are we to consider that in the New England of the close of the seventeenth century there were no sinners? New territory always is a hive where congregate the typical "bad men." At the very beginning, the elect only came by the shipload or so, but unquestionably many adventurers followed, as Mr. Ford writes. "Certainly the court records of early New England reveal a condition akin to all frontier settlements * * * bearing out the statement of the Rev. John White, a leading Puritan, that a large part of the first settlers of New England were 'a multitude of rude, ungovernable persons, the very scum of the land.'"

You may hold a man straighter to the path by fear and so the terrors of hell, as inculcated early by the New England Primer, might have been beneficial to a growing generation. So Noah Webster was correct when he wrote about this Primer, "It taught millions to read, and not one to sin." This, however, may be added, "Let us thank God for having given us such ancestors, and let each successive generation thank Him not less fervently for being one step further from them in the march of ages."

For excellent, careful work, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford cannot be too highly commended. As for the material side of this truly historical work, the volume, as produced, is absolutely perfect. In type, paper, in fac-simile work, in binding, nothing could well surpass it.

* "THE NEW ENGLAND PRIMER. A History of Its Origin and Development. With a reprint of the unique copy of the earliest known edition, and many fac similes, illustrations, and reproductions. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Printed for Dodd, Mead and Company, and sold by them at 149 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Nansen.

To drift with thee, not strive against thy tide,
All-powerful Nature! to pursue thy law,
Attentive—with devout and childlike awe
Hearkening unto thy voice, and none beside:
To drift with thee! With thee for friend and guide,
In fragile bark, careless of cold or thaw,
To brave the ice-pack and the dread seemaw!—
So are man's conquests won, so glorified.
The truest compass is the seeing soul.
Oh, wond'ring Earth! did not thy spirit glow,
Calling to mind the deathless Genoese,
As Nansen, pilot of the frozen Pole,
Like a young Viking rode the icy floe,
Wresting their secret from the arctic seas?

—FLORENCE EARLE COATES in Harper's Magazine for November.

Lady Tennyson.

From the November Atlantic.

In 1830, on a path in a wood at Somersby, Tennyson came unexpectedly upon a slender, beautiful girl of seventeen, and impulsively said to her, "Are you a dryad or an oread wandering here?" Six years later he met Emily Sellwood again, on the occasion of the marriage of his brother Charles to her youngest sister. The friendship ripened into love, but for lack of means the marriage did not take place until June, 1850, the month in which "In Memoriam" was published. The cake and dresses came too late, and the wedding was so quiet that Tennyson declared that it was the nicest wedding he had ever attended. Of his wife he said, many years later, "The peace of God came into my life before the altar when I wedded her."

Of this marriage the son writes: "It was she who became my father's adviser in literary matters. 'I am proud of her intellect,' he wrote. With her he always discussed what he was working at; she transcribed his poems; to her, and to no one else, he referred for a final criticism before publishing. She, with her 'tender, spiritual nature' and instinctive nobility of thought, was always by his side, a ready, cheerful, courageous, wise, and sympathetic counselor. It was she who shielded his sensitive spirit from the annoyances and trials of life, answering, for example, the innumerable letters addressed to him from all parts of the world. By her quiet sense of humor, by her selfless devotion, by 'her faith as clear as the heights of the June-blue heaven,' she helped him also to the utmost in the hours of his depression and his sorrow; and to her he wrote two of the most beautiful of his shorter lyrics, 'Dear, Near, and True,' and the dedicatory lines which prefaced his last volume, 'The Death of Oenone.'"

Chinese Wheelbarrows.

From the November Cassier's Magazine.

The wheelbarrow man wears across his shoulders a strap which is attached to the shafts on each side. Boxes, bales of goods, or whatever the load may consist of, are secured to the wheelbarrow by ropes. There are seating accommodations for four people, two on each side, and a cushioned seat is provided for the passenger, who generally sits with one leg resting on the front of the barrow and the other hanging over the side in a rope loop which serves as a foot rest. On the Great Plain wheelbarrows are occasionally seen with a sail set, when a fair wind proves to be a great help to the trundling of the barrow over a level way.

Since the institution of cotton mills at Shanghai, the wheelbarrow has been extensively used as a passenger vehicle, especially for carrying work women to and from the mills. One man can wheel six women for a distance of about three miles, morning and evening, the charge being 1s. 5d. per month. The average earnings of a wheelbarrow man are about 8½d. per day. About 4,000 licenses are issued monthly to the same number of wheelbarrows plying for hire in the streets of the foreign settlements at Shanghai, where, being under the municipal regulations, they are perhaps the best in China. Sometimes as many as fifty barrows may be seen in the streets, traveling one behind the other, each carrying two barrels of English Portland cement and pushed by one man. Very frequently a load is carried on one side of the barrow only, and it is extraordinary to see a Chinaman skillfully balancing and propelling it. The upsets and accidents, too, are remarkably few when it is considered that about 4,000 of these vehicles are in use in the streets in addition to a large traffic of other kinds.

Garibaldi's Star.

From The Contemporary Review.

Türr gave me a most characteristic touch of Garibaldi's singularly sentimental character. "I remember," he said, "that during one of our silent night marches I was riding by the side of the General, when presently he looked up with infinite calmness and serenity at the vault of heaven. It was a brilliant moonlight night. He said with that sweet smile of his, 'It is strange, when I was quite a lad I said to myself, every man has his star, and I chose mine. Look, do you see yonder star in the direction of the Great Bear? That is mine. It is called Arcturus.' 'Well,' I said, 'shine out Arcturus; it is a sign that we shall enter Palermo!' 'Undoubtedly,' said the General, with one of those emphatic inflections expressing a deep and absolute confidence which admitted of no doubt about his destiny."

Lost Birds.

From Our Animal Friends.

Birds driven before the wind are tossed about relentlessly, and they rarely recover their balance after once being caught by the gale. Shore birds are either dashed upon the waves and made to swim for their lives, or they are hurled violently against trees or other objects and killed. Shore birds, when facing a gale, will take every advantage of trees, houses, and hills as defenses against the wind. They will close their wings and sink so close to the ground as to get the protecting shelter of a hedge fence, and then swoop up again with renewed headway. They frequently advance before the gale by a series of side evolutions, flying at right angles to the wind until they have attained considerable velocity, and then wheeling about straight against the wind—and making some headway before it overcomes them. This operation is repeated continually until the desired place is reached.

During our Fall and early Winter gales partridges and quail are quite frequently blown out to sea by a strong hurricane, where some of them have been picked up by fishermen. In nearly all such instances they are caught by the gale when high in the air, and before they can recover themselves they are hurried out beyond the shore and dropped into the water. With their plumage soaked with the spray, they instantly become helpless, and cannot reach the shore in the face of the wind. On our inland lakes and rivers this is a more common sight than along the ocean shore.

When once blown out to sea the shore birds have little chance of escape. Unable to battle against the heavy wind, they yield themselves to their fate and drift about until the storm subsides. By that time they are likely to be so far from shore that they cannot reach it again, and they either fly or swim until they starve to death or die of exhaustion. Their dead bodies, along with those of the hapless gulls, terns, and herons, are finally drifted upon some shore where the waves leave them high and dry. After every heavy storm hundreds of such luckless victims can be found on the beaches of our Atlantic coast.

Women's Pockets.

From Notes and Queries.

Ladies fifty years ago, when going on a journey by stage coach, carried their cash in their under pockets. There were no railways opened in Wales then, and people who had not a close carriage either went in the mail coach or in a post chaise. Farmers' wives and market women wore these large under pockets. I remember my Welsh nurse had one, wherein, if she took me out cowslip picking, or nutting, or blackberry gathering, she carried a bottle of milk and a lot of biscuits or a parcel of sandwiches, often a clean pinafore as well. Her pocket on those occasions was like a big bag. I was very proud when she stitched up a wee pocket for me to wear under my frock, out of some stuff like bedticking, similar to that of which she made her own big pockets.

Hard on the American Woman.

Grace Atherton in The Contemporary Review.

The fact that 80 per cent. of the actions for divorce are brought by women would appear to tell heavily against the men of the country, but, as a matter of fact, a large percentage of these divorces go by default, which implies either collusion or indifference on the part of the delinquent. Many men, it is estimated, permit the offending wife to bring the suit rather than to disgrace her and her children. Nevertheless, the divorce revolution has been brought about and is maintained by women. The typical woman of the United States to-day is a mental anarchist. The reasons for this are several. She is a composite of all the races of earth, if not in blood in point of view. She is a product of experimental democracy, and, like her country, blindly but fiercely striving for an ideal. She has been thrown largely on her own resources; unlike the women of the Old World, she has done her own thinking. She lives in an electrical atmosphere. She is a spoiled child. She finds herself a component part of a life that is ever changing, and changes with it. She has come to regard herself as by far the most important element in that life. She is a child of the hour, of the minute; she does not strike roots. Her independence has begot an abnormal amount of individuality.

Is it a matter for wonder that, finding the man she has married unsatisfactory, she tosses him aside and begins life anew? It might be argued that many of the conditions enumerated apply equally to the men; but it must be remembered that the latter have less time to reason and analyze. They are essentially a race of nervous, incessant workers; they seem to be obsessed by the idea that if they pause to take breath the imperfect structure of their Republic will fall to pieces. Even the rich men die in harness.

The Cure's Progress.

Monsieur the Curé down the street
Comes with his kind old face—
With his coat worn bare, and his straggling hair,
And his green umbrella case.

You may see him pass by the little "Grande-Place,"
And the tiny "Hotel-de-Ville";
He smiles as he goes, to the fleuriste Rose,
And the pompier Théophile.

He turns, as a rule, through the "Marché" cool,
Where the noisy fishwives call;
And his compliment pays to the "belle Thérèse,"
As she knits in her dusky stall.

There's a letter to drop at the locksmith's shop,
And Toto, the locksmith's niece,
Has jubilant hopes, for the Curé gropes
In his tails for a pain d'épice.

There's a little dispute with a merchant of fruit,
Who is said to be heterodox,
That will ended be with a "Ma foi, oui!"
And a pinch from the Curé's box.

There is also a word that no one heard
To the furrier's daughter, too;
And a pale cheek fed with a flickering red,
And a "Bon Dieu garde M'sieu!"

But a grander way for the Sous-Préfet,
And a bow for Ma'am'selle Anne;
And a mock "off-hat" to the Notary's cat,
And a nod to the Sacristan:

Forever through life the Curé goes
With a smile on his kind old face—
With his coat worn bare, and his straggling hair,
And his green umbrella case.

AUSTIN DOBSON in Cornhill Magazine, (1878.)

The Retort.

From Chambers's Journal.

Here is a retort which a "dull" student once made: Professor: "You seem to be very dull. When Alexander the Great was your age he had already conquered the world." Student: "Well, you see, he had Aristotle for a teacher."

The Books Wanted.

From F. B. Perkins's "How to Make Town Libraries Successful."

The first mistake likely to be made in establishing a public library is choosing books of too thoughtful or too solid a character. It is vain to go on the principle of collecting books that people ought to read, and afterward trying to coax them to read them. The only practical method is to begin by supplying books that people already want to read, and afterward to do whatever shall be found possible to elevate their reading tastes.

The Trouble in South Germany.

From The Contemporary Review.

The unification of the German nation without liberty is an impossibility—that is to say, a lasting unification can only be brought about by giving ample liberty, social, economic, and political, to all classes in the empire. This was promised, but the promise has not been kept. On the contrary, even the scanty space allowed to Liberal ideas during the first few years of the empire is being restricted. Junkers deny all political rights to the "non-noble." Bureaucrats take their cue from the highest circles. Ministers, like von Miquel, flatterers of the Emperor and of his latest crazes, set every sail of the ship of State to catch the wind for the new direction. To the military party the few Liberal concessions have always been "a thorn in their side."

This new opposition movement is not particularism in the sense in which the French Ambassadors before 1870 described to Napoleon the feeling of the South Germans toward the North German Bund, prophesying that neither Bavarians nor Wurtembergers nor Badenser would mobilize their armies and march against France. No; the South Germans are very good German patriots, as good as the Prussians, but they want to remain Germans, and not to become Prussianized by insolent Junkers, whom even their own fellow-citizens find unbearable; they desire what in reality is only a very small modicum of liberty, and not to be crushed under the heel of a bureaucracy which receives its cue and direction from Berlin, which blows hot or cold according to the whims of high personages, who consider themselves supra legem, (as the Emperor Sigismund considered himself supra grammaticam,) and changes the course of politics as frequently as its uniforms. No; the South Germans are not particularists in an anti-imperialistic sense, any more than they were in 1870, when they marched out against the hereditary enemy under the Prussian Crown Prince, and achieved the first victories of the war at Woerth and Wissenburg.

The Railway.

Upon the iron highway, wreathed in smoke,
Or East or West the clanking engine reels,
The weary dust spins onward at the stroke
Of half-a-hundred wheels.

It comes, the breathless driver staring straight
Through misty eye-holes, with the sudden gleam
Of burnished dome, and cranks of ponderous weight,
And clouds of hissing steam.

Old countrymen, that trudge from new-plowed lands,
And on high bridges stay their weary feet,
See faces flashed beneath them, waving hands
That may not stay to greet.

Or slow, with hollow blast and wealthy din,
By wide-armed signals creeps the laden train,
High vans with shuddering jolt, and clinking pin,
And hiss of clattering chain.

Wide-eyed, affrighted cattle, meek and still;
And murky coal for city folk to burn,
And dusty blocks hewed from some Western hill,
And wreathed in twisted fern.

But best of all, when, in the sullen night,
Along the dim embankment, hung in air,
Shoots the red streamer, linked with cheerful light;
The wide-flung furnace-glare

Lights the dim hedges and the rolling steam—
Then passes, and in narrowing distance dies,
Tracked by the watchful lanterns lessening gleam—
Two red resentful eyes.

From "Lord Vyet and Other Poems," Arthur Christopher Benson.

The President of the Zionist Congress.

L. Zangwill in Cosmopolis.

It is the happy faculty of all idealists to overlook the visible—the price they pay for seeing the unseen. Even our open-eyed Jewish idealist has been blessed with ignorance of the actual. But in his very ignorance of the people he would lead and the country he would lead them to lies his strength, just as in his admission that his Zionist fervor is only that second-rate species produced by local anti-Semitism lies a powerful answer to the dangerous libel of local unpatriotism. Of the real political and agricultural conditions of Palestine he knows only by hearsay. Of Jews he knows still less. Not for him the paralyzing sense of the humors of his race, the petty feud of Dutchman and Pole, the mutual superiorities of Sephardi and Ashkenazi, the grotesque incompatibility of Western and Eastern Jew, the cynicism and snobbery of the prosperous, the materialism of the uneducated adventurers in unexploited regions.

He stands so high and aloof that all specific colorings and markings are blurred for him into the common brotherhood, and if he is cynic enough to suspect them, he is philosopher enough to recognize that all nations are compact of incongruities, vitalized by warring elements. Nor has he any sympathetic perception of the mystic religious hopes of generations of zealots, of the great swirling, spiritual currents of Ghetto life. But in a national movement—which appears at first sight hopeless, because it lacks the great magnetizer, religion—lies a chance denied to one who should boldly proclaim himself the evangel of a modern Judaism, the last of the Prophets. Political Zionism alone can transcend and unite; any religious formula would disturb and dissever. Along this line may all travel to Jerusalem! And as the locomotive from Jaffa draws all alike to the sacred city and leaves them there to their several matters, so may the pious concern themselves not at all with the religion of the engineer!

The Spanish Soldier in Cuba.

From The Westminster Review.

The Spanish soldier is probably the best fighting material in the world. He is brave, wiry, easy to feed and house, and always uncomplaining. But as his disposition is excellent, so is his officer worthless, the Spanish aristocracy corrupt and good for nothing; the Spanish plebs serviceable, obedient, and ductile. The simplest manoeuvre is to the Spanish officer an unknown quantity. But the most deliberate and devilish evil of all is the dishonesty in high places. The amount of money—the property of the Spanish people—misappropriated by the officers of the Spanish Army must amount to millions of pesetas per month. "We know it," said an ex-Minister sadly to me in Madrid, a week ago, "we know it even over here."

Dead soldiers are kept upon the listed strength for month after month, and their pay continues to be regularly drawn by their Captains. Moneys that were destined for the commissariat are coolly perverted into regular sources of official income. A should-be-next-to-penniless Captain, living like a lord in one the costliest hotels of Havana, readily owned to me that he had been able to send home to his wife's keeping $6,000 in half a year

The Tall Building from a European View Point.

From The November Engineering Magazine.

"Tallness," as an ideal, is not necessarily right in art; it by no means leads infallibly to artistic success. Height, when achieved with due proportion, is undoubtedly a noble quality in art, appealing deeply to the imagination; but mere "tallness" may be as far as possible removed from well-proportioned height.

Another point, too, may be briefly noted. In matters of taste, familiarity is often an essential factor; in architecture especially, which is, above all, the art of common sense and sobriety, to shock is not to carry ultimate conviction, and any violent departure from accepted standards must emphatically justify itself. Bewilderment is not akin to admiration, nor does gaping wonder tend to intellectual assent.

Probably to most of those who are sufficiently interested in architecture to take heed of contemporary work, the "tall buildings" of New York and other cities embody America's chief contribution to modern architectural advance. They have led to new and complicated problems of construction, solved doubtless with all the energy, the boldness, and the address characteristic of American engineering. They also present aesthetic problems of considerable importance.

The problem asking for solution is an eminently modern one. Architecture cannot, on pain of proving untrue to her traditions as a living art, refuse to entertain it, to grapple with it, and eventually to reach a satisfactory solution. We must, I hold, put definitely aside the criticism so often heard: "These tall monstrosities are not architecture at all; they are only engineering, with a stone veneer." They are buildings of our modern city streets, and, if these be not architecture, where, indeed, is modern architecture to find her place? She is bound to find her own solutions for novel problems, however difficult, and to achieve a harmony between the requirements of to-day and the accepted canons of artistic sense. It is essentially in responding to the needs of modern complex life, in interpreting and meeting them, that the art itself is modern and living.

The Bacon-Shakespeare Folly.

John Fiske in The November Atlantic.

Some time ago, while looking over a wheelbarrow-load of rubbish written to prove that such plays as "King Lear" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" emanated from one of the least poetical and least humorous minds of modern times, I was reminded of a story which I heard when a boy. I forgot whether it was some whimsical man of letters like Charles Lamb, or some such professional wag as Theodore Hook, who took it into his head one day to stand still on a London street, with face turned upward, gazing into the sky. Thereupon the next person who came that way forthwith stopped and did likewise, and then the next and the next, until the road was blocked by a dense crowd of men and women, all standing as if rooted in the ground, and with solemn skyward stare. The enchantment was at last broken when some one asked what they were looking at, and nobody could tell. It was simply an instance of a certain remnant of primitive gregariousness of action on the part of human beings, which exhibits itself from time to time in sundry queer fashions and fads.

So when Miss Delia Bacon, in the year which saw the beginning of The Atlantic Monthly, published a book purporting to unfold the "philosophy" of Shakspeare's dramas, it was not long before other persons began intently staring into the silliest mare's nest ever devised by human dullness, until the fruits of so much staring appeared in divers eccentric volumes, of which more specific mention will presently be made. Neither in number nor in quality are they such as to indicate that the Bacon-Shakespeare Folly has yet become fashionable, and we shall presently observe in it marked suicidal tendencies which are likely to prevent its ever becoming so; but there are enough of them to illustrate the point of my anecdote.

Mineral Wealth of the United Kingdom.

From Nature.

An account of the quantity and value of the minerals obtained from mines, quarries, brine works, &c., in the United Kingdom during the year 1896 is given in a Blue Book just issued by the Home Office. Many facts of interest are contained in the report, in addition to the statistical information, but the limitations of space will only permit us to refer to a few of them. In 1896 the total output of coal was 195,361,260 tons; of this amount 9,309 tons were obtained from open quarries. The seams worked in England vary from eleven or twelve inches to thirty feet in thickness, and in Scotland seams of cannel coal only six inches in thickness are being worked. The only mine worked for cobalt and nickel ore is in Flintshire, and after being idle for several years it has lately been reopened. The mine affords an instance of the occurrence of the mineral asbolane with red clay in irregular cavities in the carboniferous limestone. Copper mining is rapidly decreasing in importance in Britain, only 9,168 tons having been produced in 1896, whereas the output in 1863 was 210,000 tons.

Flint mining still survives at Brandon, in Suffolk; the produce of a few shallow mines worked in a most primitive fashion suffices to supply the gradually diminishing demand for gun flints, which are exported to savage countries. Referring to gold ore, the report points out that compared with the yield of the colonies and many countries the amount of gold obtained in Britain is insignificant; nevertheless, mineral veins in North Wales have from time to time furnished considerable quantities of rich auriferous quartz. In 1896 the five mines in Merionethshire produced 2,765 tons of ore, from which 1,352½ ounces of gold, having a value of £5,035, were obtained. This, however, is a much lower output than that of the previous year.

The principal iron-producing districts at the present time are Cleveland, or North Yorkshire, yielding over five million tons annually, and Cumberland and North Lancashire, with an output of over two million tons. The Cleveland ore is an earthy carbonate, containing about 30 per cent. of metal, while the red hematite of the two other counties yields 50 to 60 per cent. The total quantity of iron ore obtained from our mines and quarries last year was twelve and a half million tons.

The Paradox.

There grows a weed, so gossips tell,
To wound the hand that lightly plucks;
But bind it with a proper spell,
And poison from the vein it sucks.
'T was Cupid's self that threw the dart,
Gave me the simple for my smart.

When storms are high, so seamen tell,
And billows crumple all the main,
But dive beneath the angry swell,
And thou wilt find it calm again.
Since, Love, thou art a troubled sea,
My only refuge is in thee.

A chapman, Holy Writ doth tell,
Found treasure in the earth concealed;
But all he had he needs must sell
Ere he might have the precious field.
Since thou hast cost me all I own,
O Love, what riches have I known!

—GEORGE MEASON WHICHER in The November Century.

Leprosy an Exclusively Human Disease.

From The November North American Review.

The active cause of leprosy is a specific micro-organism, the bacillus leprae. The period of incubation varies from a few minutes to several years.

Two principal types or forms of leprosy are recognized as the brunt of the disease is determined toward the skin or toward the peripheral nervous system. The first form is termed tubercular; the second, anaesthetic, or nerve leprosy. In the first form infiltrations occur in the skin, forming nodules or tubercles, which are especially prominent about the forehead, cheeks, and ears; later, these nodules break down, forming ulcerating sores; often they occasion pictures of horrible deformity. The tubercular form is the most severe and rapidly fatal; the average duration of life is from five to ten years. In the anaesthetic form the nutrition of the skin is interfered with from implication of the nerves, leading to contractions and deformities of the members; not infrequently there is marked mutilation from the sinking in of the nose, the loss of the sight, and the dropping off of the fingers and toes, so that only the stumps of the hands and feet remain. In this form the course of the disease is slower, and life may be prolonged to ten or fifteen years, or longer. Some patients exhibit the characteristics of both forms, (mixed leprosy.)

Leprosy is an exclusively human disease; it is not inocuble to animals. It is never of spontaneous origin, but is invariably derived from the lesions or secretions of a persons similarly diseased. Its development in a country previously exempt from the disease may always be traced to its importation in the person of a leper from an infected centre. We know nothing definitely of the mode of infection or the channels of entrance through which the bacillus gains access to the organism—whether by direct contact, by inhalation, or imbibition of the germs, or by other intermediaries. Observation proves conclusively that every leper is a possible source of danger to all with whom he may come into intimate and prolonged contact.

The Usual Way.

She first essayed grand opera,
And sadly failed;
She tried to sing in concert then,
And only wailed;
In choir and chorus 'twas the same—
The audience quailed.

At last 'twas plain she couldn't sing
As she had thought:
So she retired for good and all,
Unknown, unsought,
Then singing she would teach, she said;
And so she taught!

—In The London Figaro.

The New England Meeting House.

From The November Scribner's.

The New England meeting house was generally a square wooden box, but it showed excellent taste in the detail of its simple ornamentation. It is the theory of some thoughtful architects that among the early Colonial immigrants were men considerably above the ability of ordinary carpenters. In those days the architect was apt to be both designer and builder, and it was not in this country until very modern times that the line was at all clearly drawn between the architect who designed and superintended in the interests of his client, and so became a professional man, and the builder who took a contract to execute the work, and make what he could out of it, and remained a business man. It is believed that the excellent taste and judgment of these men among the colonists made themselves felt in the taste of the ornamentation in what we call Colonial architecture. They had no originality in the general design of buildings, because their experience had never included that; but they knew how to carry out to perfection details of the ensemble.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates. By John Punnett Peters. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Vol. II. $2.50.

The Growth of the French Nation. By George Burton Adams. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By Ernest Arthur Gardner. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

The Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll. By his grandson, William M. Meigs. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A School History of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. $1.

On Plymouth Rock. By Samuel Adams Drake. 16mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 60 cents.

Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Stories of Italy. By G. S. Godkin. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Historic Ornament; Treatise on Decorative Art and Architectural Ornament. By James Ward. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

The Early Life of William Wordsworth—1770-1798. By Emile Legouis. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

A Memoir of Anne Jemima Clough. By her niece, Blanche Athena Clough. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Vol. II. $7.

The Indians of Berks County, Penn. By D. B. Brunner, A. M. 8vo. Reading: Eagle Book Print.

Literary Statesmen and Others. By Norman Hapgood. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise Beyond the Rocky Mountains. By Washington Irving. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 volumes. $6.

FICTION.

God's Foundling. By A. J. Dawson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Worst Boy in the School. By Michael J. A. McCaffrey. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

Seven Smiles and a Few Fibs. By Thomas J. Vivian. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Little Grown-Ups. By Elizabeth S. Tucker. Quarto. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.

Irish Idylls. By Jane Barlow. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Undine. By F. de la Motte Fouqué. 12mo. London: Macmillan & Co. $2.

A Little House in Pimlico. By Margaret Bouvet. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The Man Who Was Good. By Leonard Merrick. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

The Children at Sherburne House. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Dreams in Homespun. By Sam Walter Foss. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Pacific Shores; or, Adventures in Eastern Seas. By Oliver Optic. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The Pride of the Mercers. By T. C. De Leon. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Lawrence Clavering. By A. E. W. Mason. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Paul Ralston. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

Guarding the Border; or, The Boys of the Great Lakes. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The Story of Ab. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. New York: Way & Williams. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Millennial Dawn. Vol. IV. "The Day of Vengeance." 12mo. Allegheny: Tower Publishing Company. Paper.

Little Masterpieces. Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe. Edited by Bliss Perry. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. Three volumes. 90 cents.

Sainte-Beuve. Seven of the Causeries du Lundi. Edited by George McLean Harper, Ph. D. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt.

Drawings. By Frederic Remington. Large oblong. New York: R. H. Russell. $5.

An Alphabet. By William Nicholson. 4to. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

The Blackberries and Their Adventures. By Edward W. Kemble. Obl

HOW TO TEACH ENGLISH

Supt. Maxwell of the Brooklyn Public Schools Addresses the Schoolmasters' Association.

GRAMMAR STUDY IMPORTANT

Need of More Frequent Lessons in Composition—Memorizing Poetry Essential to Good Mental Training—The Creative Use of Language.

"How to Teach English in the Elementary Schools" was the subject of discussion before the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity, which held its regular monthly meeting yesterday in the Law School of the New York University. Superintendent William H. Maxwell of the Brooklyn public schools led the discussion, and his remarks were listened to with marked attention by a large number of members and guests.

"In all that the child does," said the Superintendent, "he must have a sense of pleasurable activity and of creation, and each strand in the web of education must remain unbroken, and these strands are reading, memorizing of poetry, and the creative use of language, with the necessary critical element. In elementary reading there is a strong necessity for two methods which should be employed—the word method and the phonic method. The former is one of the best agencies for thought-getting, and consists in teaching the children the exact definition of words they encounter in the ordinary course of their occupation. They should then construct sentences—employing those words—and read what they themselves have said.

"The phonic method is one by which the ear is trained, the organs of articulation developed, and the power given of making out new words at sight. A combination of these two methods will bring about splendid results, and my own experience has been that whereas by the old system of wading mechanically through a reader the child may be enabled to understand that particular one the new system adds very largely to the vocabulary of the pupil and enables him to go through seven or eight readers in the first year.

Children Should Learn Poetry.

"The great object of having children learn poetry by heart is to give them ennobling thoughts and high ideals. It sinks into the mind and permeates the whole nature of the child. But it is not that alone which makes this branch of elementary teaching so important. In my opinion, nothing helps to train the mind more than good poetry. It teaches them to distinguish between metaphors and true expressions, and in every way fits them for the reception of clear ideas. I find that children can easily learn from 200 to 300 lines of good poetry each year during the first four years, and from 300 to 400 lines during each of the second four years.

In elementary language lessons particular attention should be paid to grammar. I emphatically disagree with those who decry the teaching of grammar, and who even insist that the English language is devoid of grammar. To my mind, grammar is the best mental gymnastics a child can be put through. It is highly essential that when teaching a child to speak, the foundation be laid for the correct use of the English sentence. The great trouble has always been with our young people, and a good many of the older ones, that they do not know when they have made a sentence. They simply do not isolate their sentences, and the result is a veritable hodge-podge of diction. This evil should be corrected while the child is young, and to that nothing better than the method advocated by De Garmo can be applied.

"It is to inculcate into the mind of the child that a sentence must express either what things do or what is done to things, or what things do to things, or what things are or of what quality things are. In addition to this, I should say that materials should be furnished the child for forming sentences, and the formation of them gives abundant opportunity, through ingenious exercises, to obtain variety of expression and to give constant and continuous drill in the use of pronouns and irregular verbs. The child should be allowed to talk freely, to tell stories in a natural manner, and should never be corrected while in the midst of the narrative, so as not to break the continuous thread of thought.

Composition Much Neglected.

"In the sixth year, systematic instruction in grammar should begin, as by that time the child should have mastered all the elementary forms and principles of grammar, but this should be done in connection with composition and critical reading. Unfortunately, composition has been much neglected in our schools, and we are just beginning to realize the fact that such neglect is a grievous mistake. I am in favor of having compositions for half an hour four times a week, and believe that instead of loading up the teacher with the copy books and have her correct the compositions at home, when she is too tired to give them proper attention, the children themselves should be made to correct their own work; and the method I would advise is that they commence by dividing their story into the requisite paragraphs, then pay attention to their sentences, and finally look up their spelling."

Mr. Maxwell concluded with a description of the exact system used in teaching composition in the Brooklyn schools, and a discussion of his recommendations followed.

Man Killed on Elevated Road.

John Heiman, a riveter, forty years of age, of 166 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was struck by a train while working on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad near Thirtieth Street yesterday morning, and thrown to the street. His skull was fractured, and he died instantly. Engineer Thomas Barry of 1,768 Amsterdam Avenue, who was in charge of the train, was arrested and taken to Jefferson Market Court, where he was remanded to the custody of Coroner Tuthill.

Law as to Mutual Associations.

"S. S." who writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the legality of the assessments levied upon him by the receiver of the United States Mutual Accident Association, of which he was a member, is informed that it has been decided in courts that members of mutual associations are liable for the debts of the association where the debts or liabilities arise from the necessary and legal conduct of the association's business.

For Policeman Smith's Widow.

Chief McCullagh yesterday received the money collected for the family of Policeman Frederick Smith, for whose murder Charles Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, is now on trial. The money was received from several sources, as follows: From the uniformed force, $6,605.75; from the Riot Fund, $1,000; from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Society, $175; from a lodge of which the murdered officer was a member, $1,000, and from other sources, $116; total, $8,896.75. The money will be deposited in the Bowery Savings Bank to the credit of Policeman Smith's widow.

New Evangelical School.

A new branch of the social and evangelical work being done on the east side by Mrs. Sarah J. Bird was opened yesterday afternoon. It is situated at 211 Clinton Street. The house is four stories, two of which will be occupied by the teachers as living apartments, the other two floors as class rooms. The opening yesterday was celebrated with religious services conducted by the Rev. Mason North, Secretary of the Methodist Evangelistic Society.

Prize for Lieut. Foote.

The annual prize of the Military Service Institution for 1897, consisting of a gold medal, a life membership, and $100 in gold, has been awarded to First Lieut. Stephen Miller Foote, Fourth United States Artillery, for the best essay on "Based on present conditions and past experiences, how should our volunteer armies be raised, organized, trained, and mobilized for future wars." The members of the Board of Award were Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gov. U. A. Woodbury, and Col. H. W. Closson.

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'98 HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES built to order at exceedingly low prices; repairing for all makes. WILMOUTH CYCLE CO., 79 Cortlandt St.

BOOKBINDING.

HENRY BLACKWELL, University Place, corner 10th St.—Bookbinding in all varieties of leather at moderate prices.

BOOKS.

S. B. LUYSTER, Jr., 76 Nassau St., New York. Importer of Standard English Books, old and new.

BOXES, HANDLES, AND DESKS.

E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45 John St.—Turned and Locked Corner Wooden Boxes, Handles, Toys, Desks, & Chairs. A single desk at wholesale prices.

BRONZE HAIR WASH.

PREMIER ENGLISH HERBAL WASH; gray hair colored from the roots. Hair grower. Miriam May Siddons, 127 5th Av., 2 up. P.O. Box 2292.

BUILDERS.

QUINCY & CRAWFORD, Masons, Builders, and General Contractors. Office, 125 West 42d St. Address, 252 West 73d St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GRIGGS & CARLETON, Established 1870, H. H. ELLIOTT, successor, 202 Broadway. Business opportunities. Real Estate and Mortgages.

CAPILLURGIST.

MISS PHILLIPS, CAPILLURGIST.—Hair, scalp diseases, baldness. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5. 51 East 59th St. Ladies, gentlemen, children.

CARPENTERS AND CABINETMAKERS.

J. H. ADAMSON, 57 Ann St., N. Y.—Orders promptly executed; jobbing attended to and estimates cheerfully given. Tel. 3,418 Cortlandt.

CHIROPODISTS.

PROF. C. S. LEVY, 18 Lafayette Place, cures corns, ingrown toe nails, bunions; recommended by the medical profession; antiseptic treatment.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.

CLOTHING TO ORDER.—A vital principle in the building of clothes is the style of construction. My prices and qualities are right. CHAS. E. FING, Merchant Tailor, 70 and 72 Fulton St.

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STEPHEN LANE FOLGER, 200 Broadway, New York.—Club and college pins and rings. Gold and silver medals, watches, diamonds, jewelry.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RYE AND ALONG THE SOUND.—Choice Houses! Farms! Building Sites! REGINALD P. SHERMAN, 20 East 42d St.

CUTLERY.

G. KNAUTH
HAS CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT 31 JOHN & 71 NASSAU STS.

DENTISTS.

DR. H. W. GUILSHAN,
N. E. COR. 125TH ST. AND 8TH AV.;
DENTIST; GOLD CROWNS, $7.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 44 East 14th St.—80 operators, nurses, and assistants in constant attendance. All operations done painless and quick.

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KATE JEWETT, NEE TEICHMAN, ESTABlished 3 years at 108 West 42d St.—Food specially prepared for ill and convalescent.

DRAMATIC AGENTS.

J. J. SPIES,
Theatrical broker. General dramatic business.
102 West 34th Street.

DRAMATIC INSTRUCTION.

THE STANHOPE-WHEATCROFT DRAMATIC School, 1,440 Broadway, (Holland Building,) cor. 40th St. Mrs. Nelson Wheatcroft, Directress.

DYSPEPSIA CURES.

DYSPEPSIA PROMPTLY RELIEVED and Cured by Floraplexion. Sample bottle free by mail or of Druggists. HART DRUG CO., Station E, N. Y.

EASY-SHAVING SAFETY RAZORS.

CURLEY'S EASY-SHAVING SAFETY RAZOR, for sale everywhere, or at J. CURLEY & BROTHER'S, 6 Warren Street, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

J. L. DINSMOOR, 169 Greenwich St.—Complete systems of electric lighting, telephones, burglar alarms, &c. Residence and office work a specialty.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

MISS MARY RICE'S Male and Female Employment Bureau; select help; all references carefully investigated. 113-115 Wn. Boulevard; ladies' entrance, 117 W. 65th.

MRS. HORN'S FREE INSTITUTE FOR SERVants, 160 West 25th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., New York.

NEW YORK STATE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. —Free to employer and employe. 30 West 29th St., near Broadway.

MADAME GENET.—Selected servants of all nationalities. 432 5th Av., between 38th and 39th Sts., ground floor; telephone, 1,794—38th.

FINE TAILORING.

FINE TAILORING at moderate prices; new store, new goods; dress suits a specialty, $35; silk lined. FRANK J. SCHAUSTAL, 61 Nassau St.

FIREPLACE HEATERS.

BACKUS FIREPLACE HEATERS.—Gas for fuel. No odor. Steam heat. 6 West 15th St., near 5th Av.

FURS.

FUR GARMENTS of every description made to order and remodeled to latest styles, at very reasonable prices. C. F. Janson, 305 Fifth Av.

SEAL garments, fine furs, made to order; modeling old garments specialty; prices reasonable. Barker's, 116 W. 39th, late with Gunther, 5th Av.

FURS, DYED AND REPAIRED.

FURS made to order; old garments dyed, repaired, and remodeled to latest style at surprisingly low prices. L. LEVIN, 788 B'way, op. Wanamaker's.

HAIR DRESSING.

LADIES' Hair Dresser.—Hair dyeing & scalp treatment; garments dyed and cleaned; feathers and boas curled; millinery. PHILLIPS, 1,668 B'way.

HAIR RESTORED.

GRAY and Bleached Hair restored by Miss EMILY, formerly with Imperial Hair Regenerator Company. Application, $5. 54 W. 23d St.

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"The apparel oft proclaims the man." The style of hat the gentleman. Correct taste invariably leads a man to ESPENSCHEID'S for his hat. 118 Nassau St

WEAR PATTON'S $2.90 DERBYS; NONE BETter made at any price. 98 Liberty St., up stairs.

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JAMES W. RENWICK, 39 AND 41 WOOSTER St.—Carriages light and heavy of the best class; also second-hand; moderate prices.

AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE.

HOTELS.

GLEN ISLAND HOTEL.—European plan; fine café and dining room attached. 88, 90, 92 Cortlandt St., opp. Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry.

HOTEL GRENOBLE, 55TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—European plan; fire proof; special rates for Summer. WM. NOBLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL DUQUENNE, Table d'Hote Restaurant, 68 W. 36th St.; breakfast a la carte; lunch, 40c. and dinner, 50c., with wine.

IMITATION TYPEWRITING PATENTED

GERRY & MURRAY, 33 Broad St., make letters in imitation of typewriting. The best advertising scheme. Sure to be read.

"INK ERADICATOR" (EUREKA.)

For removing ink and other stains from paper and clothing. Established 1882. THE COLLINS INK ERADICATOR CO., 95 Maiden Lane.

KODAKS AND CAMERAS.

ALL MAKES OF KODAKS and Cameras for Christmas from $5 up. Prices right, on supplies. OBRIG CAMERA CO., 165 Broadway, N. Y.

LOANS.

Absolute Confidence Guaranteed.—Loans on salaries, furniture in use, store fixtures, or any good security. Mercantile Trading Co., 621 Broadway.

LIBERAL ADVANCES to responsible salaried men at reasonable rates. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box 2,237.

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DR. BONSCHUR, 127 West 22d St.; known for many years as New York's leading specialist; nervous system; kidney, &c.; hours, 9—8; evening 7 to 9.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

MRS. LARSONEUR, LADIES' SPECIALIST; Absolute skill and success assured; advice free. DOCTOR, 240 W. 39th St.

METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS.

THE PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP Co., 74 West 23d St.—Weather Strips sold or applied; fitting fine residences our specialty.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS.

PORTRAITS COMPLETE.—Special mounting of fine miniatures, with patent frames which take one or two miniatures and are glassed with special glasses. EDWIN H. BROWN, 60 Nassau St.

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R. SIMPSON & CO., 143 WEST 42D ST., NEAR Broadway.—Money to loan on jewelry, silverware, and bric-a-brac. Safe deposit boxes to rent.

MOVEMENT CURE INSTITUTES.

MECHANICAL MASSAGE cures chronic diseases after drugs, baths and electricity fail. The Improved Movement Cure Institute, 11 E. 59th St.

MUTUAL LOAN ASS'N INCORPORATED.

LOANS OF MONEY on furniture and pianos in use, from $25 to $200, at 3 per cent. a month. 95 Nassau St., Benhett Building.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

AMERICAN PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, World Building, N. Y.—Clippings of current newspaper information and opinion furnished.

N. Y. CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

CANDIDATES FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND city positions prepared for examinations. Day and evening sessions. Athletic Dep't. 12 4th Av.

PASTES AND GLUES.

ARABOL MFG. CO., 13 Gold St., N. Y.—Bookbinders' flexible glue; label gums; sizings for textiles; painters' liquid glue; tin-paste; mucilage.

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MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway.—Over 50 years' experience; reliable; charges moderate; also office at Wash'ton. Scientific American Pat. Book free.

PATENT SOLICITORS.

C. AUGUSTUS DIETERICH, Counsellor at Law, (patent law exclusively,) 229 Broadway, N. Y.; solicitor U. S. & Foreign Pats., trade marks, &c.

PET ANIMALS.

DR. F. H. MILLER, late Hospitant Clinic for dogs, Royal Vet. Acad., Berlin, '93-95. Dogs, birds, and cats only treated. 16 E. 42d St. 9 to 1 daily.

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NEWMAN, 18 AVENUE A.—Photographic studio; testimonials from Albert Chevalier and leading artists.

PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS.

CAMERA AND COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR beginners; $5.00. HASTINGS & MILLER, 113 Nassau St., New York.

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FOWLER & WELLS CO., 27 E. 21st St., N. Y., can tell your talents and how to use them; your true line of duty and how to find it.

PHYSICAL AND VOCAL CULTURE.

MRS. D. L. DOUD, Scientific Physical and Vocal Culture. Health given. All voices restored. 9 East 14th St.

PIANOS.

STECK PIANOS.
THE OLD RELIABLE—40 YEARS' TEST.
WAREROOMS, 11 E. 14TH ST.

A. G. WIGAND'S WAREROOMS, 8 E. 18th St. —Decker & Son, Strich & Zeidler, Taylor & Son, slightly used; moderate prices. Renting a specialty

WALTERS, 103-107 W. 33D ST., NEAR BROADway.—Rent, Exchange, Instalments, Repairing, Tuning. Largest stock, lowest prices.

F. A. Grueneberg, 582 Grand St., N. Y.—Pianos of the best makers, $125 up. Examine before buying elsewhere. Tuning, repairing, and exchanging.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY Co., 28 Vesey St.—Headquarters for poultry netting, incubators, brooders, and live stock.

PRINTING.

RICHARD K. FOX PRESS, FRANKLIN SQ., N. Y. City, for Careful, Clean Printing of any description, in rush or at leisure.

PRINTING INKS.

NEW YORK TIMES, Tribune, Harpers, Cosmopolitan, and leading houses use inks made by J. Harper Bonnell Co., New York, Chicago.

PRINTING PRESSES.

WALTER SCOTT, Manufacturer, Plainfield, N. J. —The New York Times is printed on Walter Scott's latest improved four-tier press.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

PHILIP METZ, 49 and 51 Ann St., Tel., 2246 Cortlandt.—Est. 1852. Cash paid for all kinds of old paper and metals.

REAL ESTATE.

HAGERMAN LAND COMPANY, 108 Fulton St., New York City.—$100 plots on Sea Shore, 50x200 ft. Send for photograph of the Beach.

LUDLOW, DAY & CO., REAL ESTATE, AUCtioneers, Insurance, and Appraisers, 19 East 42d St. Telephone, 2852-38.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOUSEHOLD SEWING MACHINE CO., 9 East 14th St.—Machines, cash or credit; exchanged, rented, and repaired; the Marguerite, $19.50, a high-grade machine at a low price.

SHOES.

L. M. HIRSCH.
Fine sample shoes at half price.
404 to 408 6th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

W. KOVEN, JR., 18 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK. —Stamping and embossing for Bookbinders, Lithographers, Pocketbook Manufacturers, etc.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

SECOND FREE NIGHT CLASS
Opens Nov. 9, at Stenography and Typewriting Training School, 8 East 42d St. Apply daily 9:30 to 9. FRANCIS E. PARRISH, Instructor.

MISSES WHITTLESEY & KENNEDY.
Work sent by mail promptly executed; legal work, specifications. Room 711 Bennett Building.

STEREOPTICONS AND SLIDES.

RILEY BROS., 16 Beekman St., makers of stereopticons and slides. See their new Kineoptoscope; best on the market; send for catalogue free.

SWORD MANUFACTURERS.

R. PLUMACHER & SONS, 314 and 316 E. 75th St., N. Y.—Theatrical, military, etc. Enameling, nickel platers, and vollshers of bicycle work.

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ELEGANT GARMENTS to measure for gents who know good clothes and economize. I SOBEL & CO., Reliable Tailors, 50 Centre, nr. Pearl.

TALKING MACHINES.

THE EAGLE TALKING MACHINE, ONLY $10; results equal to the highest priced machine on the market. Discounts to agents. Manhattan Phonograph Co., Rooms 3 and 4, 202 Broadway.

THE OPPENHEIMER CURE.

DRUNKENNESS AND OPIUM HABIT CURED. —Craving destroyed in 24 hours; absolute secrecy. 131 West 45th St.

TYPEWRITERS.

BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITERS are guaranteed the best. Thousands in use. Catalogue free. Price, $35.00. Room 5, 182 Broadway.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, and rented. MANVELL BROS., 114 Nassau St. Telephone, 3136 Cortlandt.

UMBRELLAS.

SMITH MFG. CO., P. P., Manufacturers of fine silk and stiff hats, caps, umbrellas, and canes. 123 Fulton St., up stairs. Only store.

UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

M. L. SHARIT, 162 Broadway, successor to Smith. Fine umbrellas and canes; all kinds of repairing and re-covering a specialty.

UNIFORMS.

UNIFORMS.—Equipments, Swords, Belts, Caps; Gold, Silver, and Silk Embroidery; low prices. Warnock Uniform Co., 19 and 21 West 31st St.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, MANDOLINS.

AUGUST GEMUNDER & SONS, 42 E. 23d, near 4th Av.—Old and modern violins, guitars, mandolins; bows, cases, strings; repairing, exchanging.

JOHN FRIEDRICH & BRO., Cooper Institute, New York.—High-grade violins and everything in the string instrument line.

WALL PAPER.

RICHARD E. THIBAUT, FINEST VARIETY OF Wall Papers in the City, 52 and 56 E. 13th St., Directly west of Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

WINDOW SHADES.

MAYER BROS., 218 West 23d St., manufacturers of the cheapest and best-made window shades in the city.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC WINE CO., 44 VESEY St.—Pure California wines and liquors of all grades. Family trade a specialty.

LUDWIG BROTHERS', 34-42 WEST 14TH ST., WINE AND LIQUOR DEPARTMENT sells only pure goods at lowest prices.

BROOKLYN.

ARCHITECTS AND DECORATORS.

A. KORBER, De Kalb, near Fulton, Brooklyn.—Plans, Estimates, for new residences; old houses reconstructed, modernized, and decorated.

BATHS.

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ELECTRIC, and Roman Baths and Massage, 34 Clinton St.; always open for gentlemen; separate baths for ladies; 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CARPET CLEANING.

BRUSH CARPET CLEANING, 388-94 Lexington Av., near Tompkins, Brooklyn.—Cartage free. Telephone 426 Bedford. A postal will summon us.

COSTUMES.

J. WUSTL'S SONS, Costumers for theatricals, old folks' concerts, tableaux, Dickens parties, &c. 27 Smith St., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

DANCING HALLS.

PROSPECT HALL, 263-267 Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave., John Kolle, Prop.—Books open all the season. Tel. 311 South; first-class catering.

DENTISTS.

BOSTON DENTAL ASSO'N,
617 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cor. Flatbush Av. Telephone 1,244 B'klyn.

GRINDING MILLS.

MIXING AND SIFTING MACHINERY FOR ALL kinds of business. CHARLES ROSS & SON, 16-20 Steuben Street.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE; Brooklyn Heights.—A. & E. plans; 15 minutes N. Y. City Hall; parlor bedroom; bathroom, board for two, permanent, $36 week up; without board, $10 up.

LIVERY STABLES.

CLIFTON BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLES, 173 Pacific St., Brooklyn.—Carriages to let at all hours. JAMES K. CLYDE & SONS, Props.

LOANS.

WOODHALL LOAN CO., 1,180 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.—$25 to $100 loaned on furniture; prompt, confidential, reasonable; call or address.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

THIS COUPON will entitle bearer to 25 per cent. reduction on all high-grade work. UNIQUE PHOTO CO., 1,591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PIANOS.

CHANDLER, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Second-hand square and upright pianos; many makes; at very low prices; best value in Brooklyn.

WISSNER, 294-296 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Elegant Sohmer Piano, $165.00; $6.00 monthly! Steinway, $170.

REAL ESTATE.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, BROKERS AND Managers, 189 Montague St., 394 Gates Av., Bklyn.—Homes and investments; city & suburbs.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. W. PECAN, 1,668 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Professional embalmer and funeral director; coaches to let; camp chairs to hire. Tel. call, 277a Bushw'k

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. A. JURGENSEN, Watchmaker & Jeweler, 23 Bond St., Brooklyn.—Diamonds, watches, clocks, & jewelry. Repairing of fine watches a specialty.

GAS FIXTURES.

REGILDING and Rebronzing of Gas Fixtures equal to new; cleaning and repairs glass chandeliers a specialty. Christensen's, 1,043 Fulton St.

LONG ISLAND.

HEMPSTEAD STOCK FARMS.

DR. S. S. FIELD, VETERINARIAN.—N. Y. Tel. 885 18th St.; Hempstead Tel. 39 Hempstead. Superior accommodations for horses at Hempstead, L. I. Inspection invited.

NEWARK, N. J.

BORATED TALCUM POWDER.

MENNEN'S is the only Talcum Powder with a National reputation; a perfect toilet requisite for infants and adults; sold everywhere.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

COLEMAN'S NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 838 Broad St., Newark, N. J.—Course scholarship, $40 or $20 per quarter. H. COLEMAN, President.

WOOD'S COLLEGE, 876 Broad St.—Business, shorthand, Typewriting, and English; 12 mos., $50; 3 mos., $20; largest in New Jersey. Send for catalogue. S. J. WOOD, President.

AUCTION SALES.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, November 17, 1897,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Damien Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased.)
67 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.
(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Josephine Louise Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased.)
66 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor.—Service of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M.; preaching at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, REV. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—7 A. M., holy communion; 9:30 A. M., children's service; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 12 M., holy communion; 4:15 P. M., choral evensong; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. P. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Nov. 14, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "What Has Religion Done for Civilization?" All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "Thousands of Gold and Silver." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH St.—11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance will preach on "Lessons from the Late Election"; 8 P. M., musical service and sermon.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM		Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM	
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM		Kaiser, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 PM	
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM		Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 8 AM	
Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.			

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

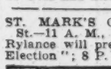
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*Normania,	Nov. 20, 10 AM	*Augusta Victoria,	Dec. 11, 10 AM
†Werra,	Nov. 27, 10 AM	†Ems,	Dec. 18, 10 AM
*Fulda,	Dec. 4, 10 AM	†Kaiser W. II.,	Dec. 30, 9 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line, from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98. Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M. First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL	Nov. 17	ST. LOUIS	Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS	Nov. 24	ST. LOUIS	Dec. 15
PARIS	Dec. 1	NEW YORK	Dec. 22

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.
Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon | Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon
Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM | Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Elzeyta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Nov. 20, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Foirot, Sat., Nov. 27, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

COMANCHE	Monday, Nov. 15
IROQUOIS	Wednesday, Nov. 17
ALGONQUIN	Saturday, Nov. 20
COMANCHE	Wednesday, Nov. 24

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 315 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS.

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AUSTRIA IN THE BALANCE

The Empire May Go to Shivers Unless the Treaty with Hungary Is Passed.

ABSOLUTISM SEEMS AT HAND

Banffy Preparing to Treat with Whatever Government Is in Power at Vienna—Mark Twain's Opportunity—Trachoma Bacillus.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—In the twin-monarchy a serious crisis is rapidly approaching. The fierce obstruction of the German opposition in the Austrian Parliament continues unabated. Every sitting is trifled away with disgraceful personal disputes and scandals, or else with long-winded speeches; or when every other means of deliberately killing time has been exhausted, then begins the favorite game of the roll calls, which the standing orders allow to be employed as a means of voting on any trifling question. The majority is at its wits' end, has tried to exhaust the obstructionists by means of twenty-five hour sittings, but also that has proved unavailing. At such sittings twelve to fifteen roll calls would be called for, and each occupies nearly an hour. I have already, in a former letter, mentioned that all hope has been abandoned of getting the treaty between Austria and Hungary, which expires at the end of next December, passed by both Parliaments this year. Nor are the two Governments agreed on all points as yet; while even under normal circumstances it would be impossible to get such an extensive conglomorate of bills worked off in so short a time. Accordingly there was nothing for it but to adopt the expedient prescribed by the law of 1867, and to prolong the treaty as a temporary measure for one year, instead of for the usual ten years. This short prolongation law consists of two brief clauses. The Hungarian Parliament disposed of it at a single sitting, but in the Austrian Parliament, where a textually identical bill was introduced simultaneously, it may be weeks before it is discussed, and when, at last, it is the order of the day the Germans threaten a yet more violent obstruction to prevent its passing. If they succeed—that is, if the prolongation bill is not adopted by the Austrian Parliament before the close of this year—the whole of the work of 1867, which has for thirty years proved of value, and which has formed the basis of the Dual Monarchy, will actually be destroyed. The condition of dualism, of the common army, of a common foreign policy and representation, and consequently of the whole position of the empire as a great power, is trembling in the balance. The Germans are determined to fight to the bitter end. The empire may go to shivers. And all that is simply because the Government, supported by the Conservative majority, refuses to withdraw the ordinance which decrees that all the civil servants in Bohemia, which is inhabited by two nationalities, shall know the Czech as well as the German language.

Driving Toward Absolutism.

The country is rapidly driving toward absolutism, in this half of the monarchy the people have by no means grown up with a love of liberty. Now efforts are daily being made to convince them that Parliamentarism is a sterile form of Government. The Hungarians are positively already preparing for the emergency. In the Hungarian Parliament the Premier, Baron Banffy, has just made a sensational statement regarding the question. The treaty of 1867 provides that it can be renewed only by a Parliamentary Government. Being questioned as to what would happen to the treaty should absolute Government be introduced in Austria, he said that Hungary is maturing her plans for such an emergency; it would be necessary only for the Hungarian Parliament to alter the clause respecting representative government in Austria; that means that they are prepared to sign the treaty with whatever Government there may be in Austria, which is equivalent to an invitation to the Emperor of Austria to make a coup d'état. At the same time it shows that the Hungarians are a people loving liberty only at home, but not minding reaction in the other half of the Dual Monarchy, if they can profit by it. As a matter of fact, they can profit very much for an absolute Austrian Government would have to content itself with whatever share of the common expenditure the Hungarians chose to contribute. Since 1867 Hungary's economic wealth has doubled or trebled, and so it was anticipated that now she would have had to pay some forty million florins more than she has hitherto paid, but were there an absolute Government in this part of the monarchy, Hungary would not dream of increasing her contribution.

Jews and English in Disfavor.

Equally gloomy is the condition of affairs in the Vienna local government. Since the Ultramontane anti-Semitic Party, the Christian Socialists, as they wrongly style themselves, came into office the meetings of the Labor Party, and particularly those of the Lublic school teachers, have resounded with outcries and protests against the arbitrariness and oppression of the anti-Semitic Town Council. The leader of the party, Dr. Lueger, in speeches made before he became Mayor, promised the working classes all sorts of lovely things; that, in the first instance, he should care for the improvement of the lot of the laboring classes. Now the workmen on municipal works are worse paid than those of private employers. Deputation after deputation has waited on him to remind him of his promise, but all in vain. They were received with fair words, but pay remains as bad as it was before. They remonstrated with him because the Town Council no longer contributes toward children's hospitals, to almshouses, to first aid societies; because it has decreased the quantity of school requisites given to poor children, but has on the other hand voted 6,000,000 florins for new churches. All this he answers coolly and smilingly. But the salaries of the communal teachers, already low enough in all conscience, are reduced, and such of the teachers as are suspected of entertaining Liberal or Socialistic tendencies are dismissed.

The first great deed of the new Town Council was directed against an English company, the Imperial and Continental Gas Association, which has lighted Vienna for sixty years. To the Town Council Jews and Englishmen are equally objects of hatred. For years the watchword of the party now in power there has been: "The town must be cleared of Jews and Englishmen."

Political Jobbery in Vienna.

The company's contract with the town expires in 1899. There could be no idea of renewing it, so they offered the municipality their works at a price below the value estimated by the Town Council's experts, but the latter body would not hear of purchasing. So now, as a consequence, the town is erecting its own gas works at a cost of 40,000,000 florins. The new works must be finished in three years. In that time 825 kilometers of new pipes must be laid, and then 825 kilometers of the company's pipes will have to be taken up. The streets are all being torn up. Living in this beautiful city is now anything but a pleasure, and so it will be for the next six years at least. Piled up heaps of rubbish and gas pipes block up all the thoroughfares; traffic is hindered at every step. Day by day the papers report accidents to foot passengers and vehicles. But nevertheless the affair has also a comic side.

Who do you suppose is supplying the town with the new pipes?

Jews—the Rothschilds and Guttmanns.

Poor Jews are dismissed from the municipal administration; no Jew is admitted to any municipal post, but a contract for delivering some ten million florins' worth of goods is given to Jews. No less humorous is the financial side. To cover the cost of the gas works, the Town Council decided to raise a loan of thirty millions. But they do not want to place it with Jews. And what is the consequence? They cannot obtain the money. For months they have been trying to get the loan subscribed in England, France, or Germany. Everywhere the answer was the same: "Yes, but at least one Austrian bank must participate in the business." But no bank in Vienna is willing to do so. Those Vienna banks in which Jewish influence prevails, as well as such Berlin and Paris banks, prefer having nothing to do with this arbitrary, unscrupulous Town Council. They will finally succeed in obtaining the loan, but certainly at a rate of interest 1 or 2 per cent. higher than that which any other European capital would have to pay.

Mark Twain Sees an Opportunity.

Town Councils, as a rule, do not anywhere pass for seats of wisdom. But Vienna is unquestionably trying to carry off the palm as a modern Abdera. What has been going on in the municipality for months is a continued warfare against common sense worthy of being sung by Mark Twain. With the eye of a connoisseur he perceived that here was a rare subject for his muse, and that it would not be difficult for him satiram non scribere on how a great city's affairs ought not to be administered.

The eminent satirist arrived here from Tyrol quietly about a fortnight ago, accompanied by Mrs. Clemens and their two daughters. He proposes to stay here some eight months with his family. One of his daughters is to take lessons of the celebrated piano teacher Leschetitzky, her father says, and undoubtedly it is true. But I am sure the secret object of his visit is to write a book on modern Abdera. A few days after his arrival he was laid up with "toothache in his toe," as he declared. On leaving his bed, his first visit was to the Town Council, to attend one of those sittings with their petty quarrels and scandals pour une omelette. And very well timed his visit was. He came in for a really typical scene, sure to be immortalized in one of his future writings.

Honors to the American Author.

He is working very much during his stay here, spending hours at his desk. But for some time he will publish nothing except the book now in press, and which will appear simultaneously in America and England.

Mark Twain is meeting with the greatest respect in Vienna. The utmost attention is being paid him by the press, the "Jewish press," of course, as the big Vienna dailies are called. The anti-Semitic papers have taken hardly any notice of his visit, which, however, as a matter of fact, has created quite a sensation. His movements are chronicled at length, and he is besieged by interviewers. To-night a solemn Festkneipe, a kind of free and easy banquet, is to be given in honor of the famous author by the Concordia, the society of Vienna authors and journalists.

The other day when he was inspecting the new Imperial Court Theatre orders were given to light up the whole of the magnificent building for the benefit of the visitor. He went all over it from the roof to the machinery under the stage, and said the splendor of the whole far surpassed his boldest expectations. To surprise the guest from over the seas, the inspector of machinery improvised a sea storm with thunder and lightning.

In order to take another look at the auditorium, lighted as bright as day, Mark Twain bent down over the front of the imperial box, in which he happened to be at the moment. Suddenly a loud cry of "Back!" unpleasantly disturbed his contemplation. A photographer was just seizing the favorable moment to take the inside of the building, and well nigh succeeded in sending down to posterity a picture showing the illustrious representative of democratic America in the Emperor of Austria's box. Mark Twain, being asked by the gentleman taking him over the theatre whether he had written anything for the stage, rejoined: "I made a play, but it would not play."

Trachoma Bacillus Discovery.

This week's sensation in the medical world is the discovery of the trachoma bacillus of the so-called Egyptian eye disease. The happy discoverer is Dr. Leopold Mueller, Reader at the Vienna University. The other day, at a meeting of the Medical Society here, for the first time he gave a detailed description of the course of his researches and their results. He showed the bacilli he himself had cultivated from the secretion of a specifically diseased mucous membrane of the eye. He stated that these bacteria resemble notes, and that for the most part, both morphologically and culturally, they behave like the influenza bacillus, and grow only in a soil containing blood. It is possible to observe their growth on a blood-covered rag; sometimes they attain to the size of a small pin's head, a size rare among the bacteria already discovered.

Dr. Mueller has observed that these bacteria assume different forms. The growth of the bacilli depends, in the first place, on the composition of the blood; so that with some compositions it flourishes, while with others it does not. Thus, for example, those suffering from diabetes are exempt from it, while the older generations grow more vigorously than the younger. Thus, from the severest trachoma, some three months old, the bacillus grew not only in pure cultures, but very many colonies appeared, having a diameter up to 3 millimeters.

Foreign Bodies Help the Bacillus.

Further, Dr. Mueller informed the assembly, another investigator, Dr. Grasberger, had pointed out the influence which a foreign body or impurity of the soil in which the colonies are bred has on them that, as a matter of fact, both foreign bodies and impurities produce a favorable effect on the trachoma bacillus.

Dr. Mueller told the meeting that he had found quite a tender growth of the bacilli on a serum plate, but it appeared to him that these bacteria flourish on such plates only under quite special conditions. He had painted microscope cover glasses with mucus, and, as far as his investigations went, what he had found in the secretion corresponded with his cultures, while he had found the bacillus in microscopic preparations from small particles cut from the conectiva. But it is necessary to repeat that there is in general, neither morphologically nor culturally, any difference between the influenza and the trachoma bacillus, but it must not be forgotten that such agreement by no means justifies us in considering the two bacteria identical.

Two years ago these bacilli struck him, but it was only last May that he discovered the trachoma bacillus. Since then he had investigated fifteen cases of trachoma, and had found the bacillus in all of them. Concurrently he had examined twenty-five other cases of diseases of the eye and had obtained a negative result in all of them; while recently it had become clear to him that the trachoma bacillus has nothing to do with the influenza bacillus, but is peculiar to trachoma alone. Then arises the old question, which has not been solved in this case, whether the transference of this bacillus to healthy eyes would cause trachoma. Naturally there are considerable difficulties in the way of settling that question, as there is little probability of finding persons who would voluntarily submit to be inoculated with trachoma. But the investigations with the secretions from the eyes of trachoma patients will be continued as far as opportunity affords. Future researches and experiments must decide whether the bacillus really does produce trachoma. H.

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY IN EGYPT.

The Relations Between the Turkish Government and the Egyptians Becoming Strained.

According to letters received by the editors of the Syrian paper in this city, Kawkab America, the relations between Egyptians and the Turkish Government are becoming strained, the latter having received the impression that the rule of the English in Egypt has imbued the Egyptians with too much of the spirit of liberty, and that they are rapidly joining the Young Turkey party. Some time ago several high Egyptian functionaries who went to Damascus on a visit were summoned to the Governor General's palace, and were informed that orders had been received from Constantinople requiring them to leave the country, as they belonged to the Young Turkey party. The visitors indignantly protested, and were allowed to remain, but were treated with marked coldness by the local authorities. Later other Egyptians who visited Syria either on business or for pleasure were told they were not wanted there on account of their revolutionary tendencies, and their stay was made as disagreeable as possible.

The Egyptians, like other Arabic speaking Mohammedans, cordially detest the Turks, and their allegiance to the Sultan is only due to the fact that he is a Khaleefé, or successor of the prophet, a title which the Turkish Sultans acquire by intermarriage.

Now, it is said, the Egyptians are quietly intriguing to have another Khaleefé of their own in Egypt, and, with the aid of the English, to throw off even nominal allegiance to the Sultan. It is rumored that the Egyptian Government recently sent Prince Ayiz of the Khédive's family on a secret mission to Ibn e'Rasheed, the chief of the Abbas Bedouins, who is also a descendant of the Prophet, to invite him to come over to Egypt, where he would be received as the Khaleefé of the Egyptians and of other Arabic-speaking Mohammedans. The British are said to favor the scheme, as with a Khaleefé under their protection, they believe they would have a firmer grip upon Egypt and manage more easily their millions of Mohammedan subjects in India.

A Receivership Refused.

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—The application for a receiver for the Southern Home Building and Loan Association, filed by three of the stockholders, was refused by United States Judge Pardee yesterday. The showing made by the petitioners lacked grounds, and the Judge ended the proceedings by declaring that the company was in splendid financial condition.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

President McKinley Avoids Any Talk as to the Government's Policy Toward Spain.

VISIT OF CANADA'S PREMIER

A Body of Sailors That Are Always Ready for Duty—Deaths from Eating Supposed Mushrooms Create a Scare—Patent Office "Attorneys" Put Out of a Lucrative Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—It has been impossible not to notice that the Administration has recently been more anxious to be regarded as pacific toward Spain than it was during last Spring and the early Summer. When soon after the inauguration the air was full of intimations that the President was ready to intervene to stop the atrocities of Weyler, and to lend the insurgents a hand in winning independence, there were no Cabinet denials of the reports, and the attitude of Republicans in the Senate, even in the Foreign Relations Committee, was warlike. The President, who deftly parries conversation about topics upon which he wishes to avoid having an opinion, could be said to have only an interest; for everything that was quoted as having been said by him appeared to be in the form of inquiry put to some one else. He is not waiting around anywhere now to be asked his opinion on the Cuban question or any other question. Probably no President of recent years has been so solicitously guarded against the approach of inquisitive persons who would want to know what he thinks about affairs and also desire to tell others. The protection is thrown about him politely, but it is there. It may be true that President McKinley is so much busier than were President Cleveland and President Harrison that he is obliged to deny himself what would otherwise be a great pleasure, but both his predecessors were busy men, and yet found time to meet many persons not members of the Senate and the House outside of the East Room receptions. His Cabinet officers, from Secretary Sherman down, have been very accessible and very candid in speaking about the relations of the United States with Spain. Everything is making for peace. Spain may choose to give affairs a different turn, but that is not expected; indeed, there is reason to believe that the President may be doing Spain a very great service at home by deciding to adhere in Cuban matters to the policy of the United States under Grant and Fish, to abandon even the notion of granting belligerent rights, to discourage talk of intervention, to cultivate a spirit of calmness and patience, while hoping that Blanco will hurry up his work of pacification, and to gratify the appetite for acquisition by gobbling up Hawaii.

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Visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Oddly enough, the first important social function at the White House for the season was the dinner on Thursday evening to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier and the party of visitors from Canada, who have come here at the invitation of the Department of State to find a shorter way of settling some controversies than by partly settling them here, sending them to England to be sent back to Canada, returned to England again, and then sent here to be disposed of or corrected, as the case may be, at the cost of repeated and vexatious delays. If Canada was quite indifferent whether the seal question were settled or left unsettled, the Prime Minister of the Dominion would naturally prefer the old roundabout way of carrying on negotiations with the United States. Whether he will consent for his people to have an agreement made by which Canada shall quit for a time killing seals in the open sea, or whether he curtly refuses to consent to any interruption of what some of his people undoubtedly consider a legitimate business, remains to be seen. Possibly he will not feel at liberty to assent to any limitation upon the assumed rights of the pelagic sealers. He may even be indifferent to a suggestion that if the seal herd is to be exterminated, the United States Government may feel constrained to do that work in one season, swiftly and thoroughly, without concern for the thousands of sealskin finishers in London, who handle about all the skins that go to the markets of the world. At all events, he has come here to discuss the matter, together with other questions that vex both peoples. He has been cordially received, and the conferences on the seal question have begun promptly and are conducted with the greatest good feeling consistent with business earnestness. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has thus far declined to give any views for publication in the newspapers.

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Revenue Marine Always Ready.

Revenue Marine officers here are disposed to think well of the service to which they are attached because of its constant readiness to move on the shortest possible notice. When the Administration was recently appealed to to send relief to the steam whalers caught in the ice in Bering Sea, the first thought was to dispatch a vessel of the navy to reach the ships if possible, and to succor them in case they had to be reached over the ice. When inquiry was made, however, it was found that there was no naval vessel on the Pacific coast under orders for other duty that could be sent on the mission of mercy. To get a vessel ready would require many weeks of preparation. It does not appear to be practicable to have a naval vessel always ready for such emergencies, but the Revenue Cutter Service has repeatedly been called upon, and has responded quickly when urgent business compelled the Government to draft vessels from that service. Some years ago the United States steamer Rodgers was burned in St. Lawrence Bay, Northwest coast. It is probable that her crew would have perished if the revenue cutter Corwin had not been ready to go at once to the relief of the men. When President Cleveland desired to send Special Minister Blount to Hawaii, and the Navy Department was again unprepared to provide a ship for the immediate transportation of the envoy, the Treasury Department turned over the little revenue cutter Rush for the service, and in her Mr. Blount safely and slowly reached his destination. Later on, when there were dispatches to be conveyed to Mr. Blount at the earliest possible moment, there being no merchant steamer about to leave for Hawaii and no naval vessel available, the revenue cutter Corwin was again pressed into the diplomatic service and with satisfactory results. There is no complaint of this service by Revenue Marine officers. Some of them believe they ought to have credit for being in a greater state of readiness than the navy.

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A Mushroom Scare.

Mushrooms have suddenly fallen under suspicion in the Washington markets. Prior to the middle of this week it was possible to go to the markets and find them plentiful and cheap on the stands kept by the old colored women who bring "truck" in from neighboring Virginia and Maryland. On Tuesday Col. Achilles de Vecchi and Dr. Kelly breakfasted upon mushrooms purchased by Col. Vecchi, who was supposed to be familiar with the various sorts, from a farmer named Bowles, who had frequently supplied Col. Vecchi. Both men became violently ill. Dr. Kelly recovered; Col. Vecchi died on Wednesday. It was soon discovered that the two men had eaten Amanita muscaria, supposing it to be Amanita caesarea. In the room of the man who died was found a book prepared by the Department of Agriculture, in which the differences between the edible and inedible mushrooms were shown by illustrations. The effect upon the hucksters has been to thoroughly alarm them. Mushroom "sharps" have endeavored to calm the agitations of the dealers who had been selling mushrooms for years without killing anybody but as everybody has been reading accounts of mushrooms which make them all seem to be very difficult to identify for safety, the demand and the supply have ceased together. A few old "aunties" insist that all field mushrooms are fit to eat, but that the wood mushrooms should be avoided. Mushrooms raised in hothouses are about the only ones not bottled than can be now sold in Washington. Some years ago there were many mushroom growers hereabout. The success of a few led many others into the business, prices fell, and excepting only in a few instances the business in fresh mushrooms fell again into the hands of the collectors from the fields and woods.

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Thrown Out of the Patent Office.

After the most protracted opposition to the Government in its efforts to abate a great nuisance, John Wedderburn and the firm of John Wedderburn & Co. have not only been thrown out of the Patent Office, but have been forbidden the use of the United States mails by the issue of a fraud order against them. Wedderburn had established quite a business here, with a newspaper auxiliary. His prizes offered for the best inventions of a month were awarded by a committee, of which Representative Sulzer and Senator Stewart were named as members, and which decorated the nibblers at Wedderburn's bait with gold and silver medals. Many persons who had gone to the Patent Office with what they believed to be valuable contrivances and had been rejected were induced by Wedderburn to pay him fees to secure the granting of patents to them which he could not get. Expensive lawyers for the defense fought in vain against the order of Commissioner Butterworth suspending him from practice in the Patent Office. The same lawyers struggled with the Post Office authorities to prevent the shutting out of Wedderburn's mail. Whatever legal ability and persistency could do to save the bunko-steering newspaper and the promise-maker who published it was done. The unusual favor was granted of giving the offender a chance to be heard, orders of exclusion against frauds being made without consultation with the transgressors. Such orders are ex parte in almost all cases. It has sometimes been maintained that this large discretion in the hands of the Postmaster General may lead to abuse and consequent injustice. But if the law and the practice of the Department had been less despotic there is no question that the Louisiana Lottery and other illegal concerns would have found many ways to extend their existence.

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Tenleytown or Walnut Hill?

Out at the northwest corner of the District of Columbia there is a little cluster of houses that is known as Tenleytown. A family living in one of the oldest houses in this group says that there is indubitable proof that the founders of the village were the Tenleys who lived there many years ago. The village is not a bustling one. Its good points are its elevation, much superior to Washington, which it would overlook if it were a trifle closer, and its surroundings. These are the pretty hills which rise one behind the other, away up into Maryland, and the sacred mountains of Virginia seen off to the southwest beyond the Potomac. Just now there is an agitation in the village. A rash carpet-bagger, caring nothing for the ancient name and history of the place, has asked the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to consent that this village that has struggled along as Tenleytown for at least a century shall hereafter be known as Walnut Hill. Without expressing any prejudice against the walnut tree, which is not exactly thick at Tenleytown, the oldest inhabitants object to the proposed designation. As Tenleytown the folks sometimes get a "gag" reference from Francis Wilson or Hopper; as Walnut Hill no comedian would touch them. Some years ago a new-comer asked to have the place named Mechanicsville. The good people of Tenleytown soon made the town unbearable to that proposer. President Cleveland's house, Oak View, was in sight of Tenleytown.

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Portrait of ex-Secretary Olney.

A new portrait, and a good one, has been added to the Government collection. There is waiting in the Diplomatic Parlor at the State Department a portrait by Hubert Vos of Secretary of State Olney. It is waiting for a place, as the limited wall space is occupied, and before Secretary Olney can be hung up where he deserves to be some former Secretary of State must be taken away, properly on Sunday, or early in a morning, when there are no critical observers or partisans about. Mr. Vos has painted a very lifelike and characteristic portrait of Judge Olney. The attitude is one in which many visitors to his office must have seen him many times. One arm is swung easily back against the hip, with the hand hidden beneath the coat. The other arm rests easily and naturally upon a desk, with the hand swinging over the edge. The tone of the picture is low, the lifelike face glowing not too warmly out of the dark back-ground with high lights that admirably illumine its shrewd, confident, strong features.

E. G. D.

FAITH AND PUBLIC DUTIES.

Vote for the Citizen, and Not for the Jew, as Such, Says the Rev. Maurice H. Harris.

The Rev. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, in a lecture last Friday evening on the subject "The Value of Our Good Name in the Present Municipal Contest," said, in part:

"We are informed that considerations other than that of the fitness and ability of our candidates to municipal office should enter into our consideration. We are appealed to by some as Jews. We are asked to scan the religion of candidates. The separation of the Church and State is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Constitution of this country. A man who appeals to a Jew to vote as a Jew and not as a citizen fails to understand his true relation to the world at large, and certainly misunderstands the loyalty of the Jew. It is an insult to his patriotism; it assails his honor. Where he is not appealed to as a Jew religiously, he is appealed to as a Jew nationally, to cast his ballot for a member of the Jewish race. How often need the depraved politician be informed that in his civic duty here the Jew knows only one Nation, the American?

"The Jewish vote has never been cast en masse, and no individual, so far as I know, has been elected to office on the strength of his being a Jew by getting the majority of the votes of his co-religionists. Advantage has been taken of the ignorant, the foreigner down on the east side, those whose stay here has been comparatively brief, who may not yet have fully acquainted themselves with our institutions, or at best can be more easily deluded.

"Huge banners are displayed on the east side, bearing such devices as these: 'Vote for ——. All Israel are Brethren.' The implication is, then, that the person whose name is placed above this ungrammatical Hebrew adage is a Hebrew, and as such appeals for the votes of the Hebrews. They are to consider only his faith. What an insult to that faith! What a reproach to those who bear it! If the Jews were to cast their votes for an Israelite as such, then Goldwin Smith would be right in derisively asking, 'Can Jews be patriots?' We must not be mistaken in this great issue, nor must our citizenship be in the slightest degree impugned. If ever there stood before you two candidates for office, the one, you were informed, well disposed toward the Jews, but whose fitness was questionable; the other, you were informed, unfriendly toward the Jews, but a man of undoubted ability and irreproachable character, I say that if such an issue were presented to you in the future in any campaign, civil, State, or National, then, without hesitation, must you cast your vote for the man of ability, regardless of his attitude toward your co-religionists. Be a Jew only in judging him, in that you are one of the people who gave to the world the Ten Commandments, and judge him on that exalted standard of morality. We must then once and for all stop all future attempts to mingle our sacred faith or our communal regard in the fulfillment of our public duties. Judge the candidates for your suffrages by the highest standard, the standard of Scripture in which the elders of Israel were chosen. Be they Episcopalians or agnostics, Hebrews or Catholics, know them only as citizens."

THE BAY STATE BENEFICIARY.

New York Mutual Reserve Fund's Bid for Its Business the Best.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The receivers of the Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield have broken the dead-lock which the recent injunction caused, and have agreed to a transfer of the members. There are several bids, and the business was closely competed for.

Receivers Hyde and Bliss chose the Mutual Reserve Fund of New York, as its bid was the best, and this was subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Insurance here, which has now been obtained. There is about $20,000,000 of business, covering the lives of 10,000 members.

The transfer is subject to the conditions of the Massachusetts insurance law. George D. Eldredge, Vice President of the Mutual Reserve Fund, is in town, and confirms the plan in an interview.

PHASES OF CHICAGO'S LIFE

Garbage Piles Up in the Streets While Contractors Fight Over a Removal Contract.

ECHOES OF THE HORSE SHOW

A New Permanent Exhibition Building to be Erected on the Lake Front—Evils of Chicago's Padrone System—One Cautious City Official and One That Is Ambitious.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—No mere average citizen of Chicago can hope to keep track of the crookedness which distinguishes everything connected with the business of the city. What the special character of the rascality may be is not very evident on its face, but that there is plenty of chicanery at the bottom of the recently collapsed garbage contract there are plenty of symptoms to indicate. Even the unsuspicious find some peculiar features about a contractor's inability to secure bondsmen to the extent of $200,000, when he can make a bid of $1,250,000 for disposing of the garbage for five years, and can afford with perfect equanimity to lose $10,000 as a forfeit for not closing his contract. Stories are afloat of other bidders combining to prevent this one from qualifying, so that they might divide the profits of the contract, whichever of them got it. Be that as it may, the Mayor has knocked such schemes on the head by advertising for new bids, and stating in advance that all would be rejected if the price did not come near the above figures. Even if the Mayor finally circumvents all the conspirators and eventually succeeds in getting the work done honestly, it is likely that the delay caused by the crooked work will keep the city in an unspeakable condition till late next Spring. The fine Italian hand of "Mike" McDonald is seen in the affair, and there are a half-dozen other veterans in jobbery trying to get a finger into the pie; so it will take all of the Mayor's shrewdness to prevent the million and a half from being pocketed by chronic "boodlers" in the guise of contractors, while the garbage continues to poison the citizens for the next five as it has for the past forty years.

Grade Railroad Murders.

The slaughter of Alderman Ludolph at a grade crossing has stimulated the public to renewed interest in track elevation. It is true that he is only one out of ten thousand that had been killed or maimed during the last twenty years on the streets of Chicago where they are crossed by railroads, but being an Alderman, his position inclines many to draw an obvious moral, which surrounds his tragic end with an element of poetic justice. However, as Mr. Ludolph was an honest man, there is evidently a hitch somewhere in the propriety of the arrangement that would make an Alderman suffer the fate which Aldermanic corruption has helped to bring upon so many innocent victims. Up to within a very short time the railroads denied the practicability of track elevation, or found it much the cheapest to pay for human lives and limbs, including live Aldermen in wholesale lots. Mayor Hopkins brought about a change in this cynically brutal attitude of the roads, and the work of raising the tracks has well begun; but, during the administration of Mayor Swift, which followed, it was almost entirely stopped, though there was a great deal of Pecksniffian sanctimoniousness about the last named régime. Mayor Harrison has once more stirred the roads into considerable activity, and quite an amount of elevating will be accomplished during his term of office. Still, the work progresses all too slowly, and even after all of the prospective elevation in sight has been accomplished, much will remain to be done. Modern history has no parallel of the extent to which human life and limb have been made subservient to corporate greed in Chicago. However, the roads can plead in mitigation that the community did not, until quite recently, seem to offer any serious objections to supplying victims for the sacrifice. The cold-blooded indifference of the corporations has been almost equaled by the reckless apathy and acquiescence of the people.

The Horse Show and the Farmers.

The Horse Show hurrah has left quite a trail of consequences behind, not the least interesting of which is the probability of the show becoming a permanent institution. The State Board of Agriculture will not, however, be either an active or any other kind of a partner in the new organization. With true bucolic narrowness the members composing the board made things generally unpleasant for the city men who were running the horse end of the show, and matters finally came to such a pass that John A. Logan turned on the men that had been persecuting him. Nothing but a most abject letter of apology from the farmers and solemn promises to behave better prevented Mr. Logan and his friends from withdrawing from the exhibition, and as only a few fat pigs, cattle, chickens, and the like would have been left, the rural gentlemen ate a lot of humble pie to prevent the show from closing in the middle of the week. Mr. Logan rubbed it in pretty hard at a banquet given in recognition of his labor in getting up such a good show. The country members had been loud in their complaints that it was a financial failure, and in reply to this, Mr. Logan stated that it probably would have been a success if so many tickets had not found their way into the hands of scalpers. This caused such a row among the members of the Board of Agriculture as to show that some of them had been hit pretty severely. At the next Horse Show there will be neither pigs, speckled chickens nor speckled apples; the entire agricultural element will be left out, and there will be nothing but horses. As the Horse Show was a great success under the energetic management of Mr. Logan, there is no doubt that he will be at the head of the permanent yearly affair, for the organization and incorporation of which a committee has been appointed, consisting of fifteen gentlemen prominent socially and financially.

A Permanent Exhibition.

But an annual social splurge for which horses are to be the pretext is far from being the only big event in contemplation. Great things are brewing, and the plans for a few of them were broached one night this week at a meeting of the Chicago Commercial Association, a new organization, composed of business men who have the interests of the city deeply at heart. At this meeting twenty-five gentlemen were appointed to formulate a plan for erecting on the lake front a permanent exposition building. The contemplated structure is to be of glass and steel, and it is intended that it shall be the largest and most magnificent thing of its kind in the entire country. It is quite probable that this proposed structure, with the Art Institute already standing, and a great building for the Field Columbian Museum in contemplation, will be the only buildings erected on the ground comprising what is known as the Lake Front Park. After long years and much legal warfare, the courts have at last given what is supposed to be a final decision to the effect that the Lake Front between Michigan Avenue on the west and the Illinois Central tracks on the east, Randolph Street on the north, and Park Row on the south, must remain free from all obstructions, to be a park site for the use of the people forever. By this decision the city is permanently enjoined from erecting a City Hall, or city school office buildings, as was proposed, or any other kind of buildings. The Post Office is permitted to remain until the new Federal building is finished, and then it must come down. Battery D's Armory and all the other ramshackle obstructions must fall and nevermore be replaced. The Art Institute's building was erected by frontage consent, and can remain, the only building having that right. There are two conditions under which the contemplated exposition and museum buildings can be built on the Lake Front; the first is by securing the consent of every property holder on Michigan Avenue, from Randolph Avenue to Park Row—a very remote possibility. Or, it may be that the new decision does not take in the land to be added to the park by filling in east of the railroad tracks. But this must be decided by the courts, and will be as vigorously fought as was the placing of other obstructions on the present site. As the veterans of the warfare have already announced that they will fight another forty years to prevent obstructions, there is likely to be trouble.

A Long Fight for the Park.

This contest to keep the Lake Front free, dates back to 1839, when the strip of land from Randolph to Park Row was dedicated to the people as a park, to forever remain free of buildings. Since that time any number of attempts have been made by corporations, individuals, and by the city itself, to steal the ground from the people, to whom it belongs. Volumes could be filled with the attempts of the railroads alone, among them the Illinois Central, whose tracks traverse the grounds. This road filched millions of dollars worth of the property, and, not content with this, tried in a hundred ways to get the whole of it. Even at the present time it manages to lay its clutches on fine little pickings here and there, whose value in the aggregate amounts to a vast sum of money. However, after endless fraud and corruption the people have come to their own, as it is generally admitted that the recent decision is "for keeps."

Chicago's Padrone System.

The people of Chicago who profess to be surprised at the revelations made by the Federal Bureau of Labor concerning the prevalence of the padrone system among the Italians of their city must be very blind, indeed. The streets down town are full of little white slaves who are sent out to beg, either without disguise or under the pretense of following some street trade. It is pitiful to witness the merest infants selling papers at all hours of the day and night. Little boys and girls, many under six years of age, can be seen at midnight in front of the theatres and other places of public resort, all of whom carry to some slave driver the money which compassion wrings from the public. The number of children on the streets of Chicago whose ultimate fate is downward to the lowest depths, is exceedingly large, and no one can help being struck by the excessive proportion of Italian faces among them. Bad as the padrone system is, in its relation to honest labor, it is white as snow when compared to the form which holds these children of the street in the worst of all slavery. The rottenness of official life is shown when Chicago's system of compulsory education is looked to for some account of the condition of these children. It is the business of that branch of the administration to give some good reason for the presence of these little ones on the streets and their absence from the schools; but compulsory education in Chicago means anything except compelling anybody to send a child to school. And it is the same story with every department of the city government that is responsible for the army of children which daily is being drilled in the manual of vice and crime. This whole degenerate element is permitted to exercise its corrupting influence without a single effort on the part of the city authorities to neutralize the evil.

A Cautious City Official.

Chicago has some very brilliant officials, but they are usually more distinguished by recklessness than by extreme caution. There is one, however, in whom the bump of caution is very highly developed, as the following occurence proves. The W. J. Bryan League met one day this week to take action on the death of Alderman Ludolph, who was killed by the heedlessness of motives. After various eulogistic speeches had been made, the committee on resolutions proceeded to have the same read to the meeting for adoption. With a gravity proper to the subject, the Secretary read:

Whereas, The Great Author and Finisher of Human Life has removed from among us by a sudden and afflictive stroke our honored fellow-citizen and friend, Henry Ludolph—

At which point up rose Maurice M. O'Connor, the City Gas Inspector, and a shining political light of the Seventeenth Ward.

"Mr. Chairman," he cried, "I offer you as an amendment that the words 'Finisher of Human Life' be stricken out." The assemblage was dumb with amazement; the members were aghast that the solemnity of the moment should be interrupted by an irreverent parliamentary motion. Then, to the horror of everybody present, O'Connor, with bumptious idiocy, continued:

"The way that preamble reads now, it says the Great Author and Finisher of Human Life has removed Henry Ludolph from our midst. Now, with all due respect to Dr. Taylor, Vincent Perkins and Mr. Brown, who framed those scholarly sentences, they have overlooked a constitutional point that might militate against Mrs. Ludolph if she sues the railway company for damages for the death of her husband. It's a technicality, but by adopting these resolutions with that preamble we admit that Mr. Ludolph's life was not finished by a railway engine."

By this time some of the members gently, but firmly removed their asinine colleague, and the proceedings continued with proper decency. But, Mr. O'Connor is a cautious man.

Opposed to Football.

Alderman Plotke, who went to sleep one night as an exceedingly commonplace individual, and awoke in the morning famous, as the author of the ordinance by which the feminine hat is barred from staying on woman's head while she sits in a Chicago theatre, has made another bold bid for the fame which men seek even at the cannon's mouth. Having tasted the sweets of renown, and enjoyed the glory of greatness, Plotke felt he could not permit himself to sink back into obscurity. So, after long days of deep thought and nights of sleepless cogitation, he evolved from his inner consciousness the highly original idea of making it a crime to play football. At the last meeting of the City Council he introduced an ordinance to that effect, and though it was referred to a committee, he claims the promise of enough votes to make it a law. No great surprise would be caused if the game should be made a penitentiary offense by the Board of Chicago Aldermen, as fantastic legislation is in its line, and the boys naturally are inclined to oblige Plotke, who is one of themselves. The timid and apprehensive mothers of the land may yet have occasion to look on Plotke as a benefactor, and when they gaze on their stalwart sons playing tag or puss-in-the-corner, instead of rough football, they will rise up and call that name blessed—though Plotke is rather an uneuphonious patronymic to fill the trump of fame. J. W.

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The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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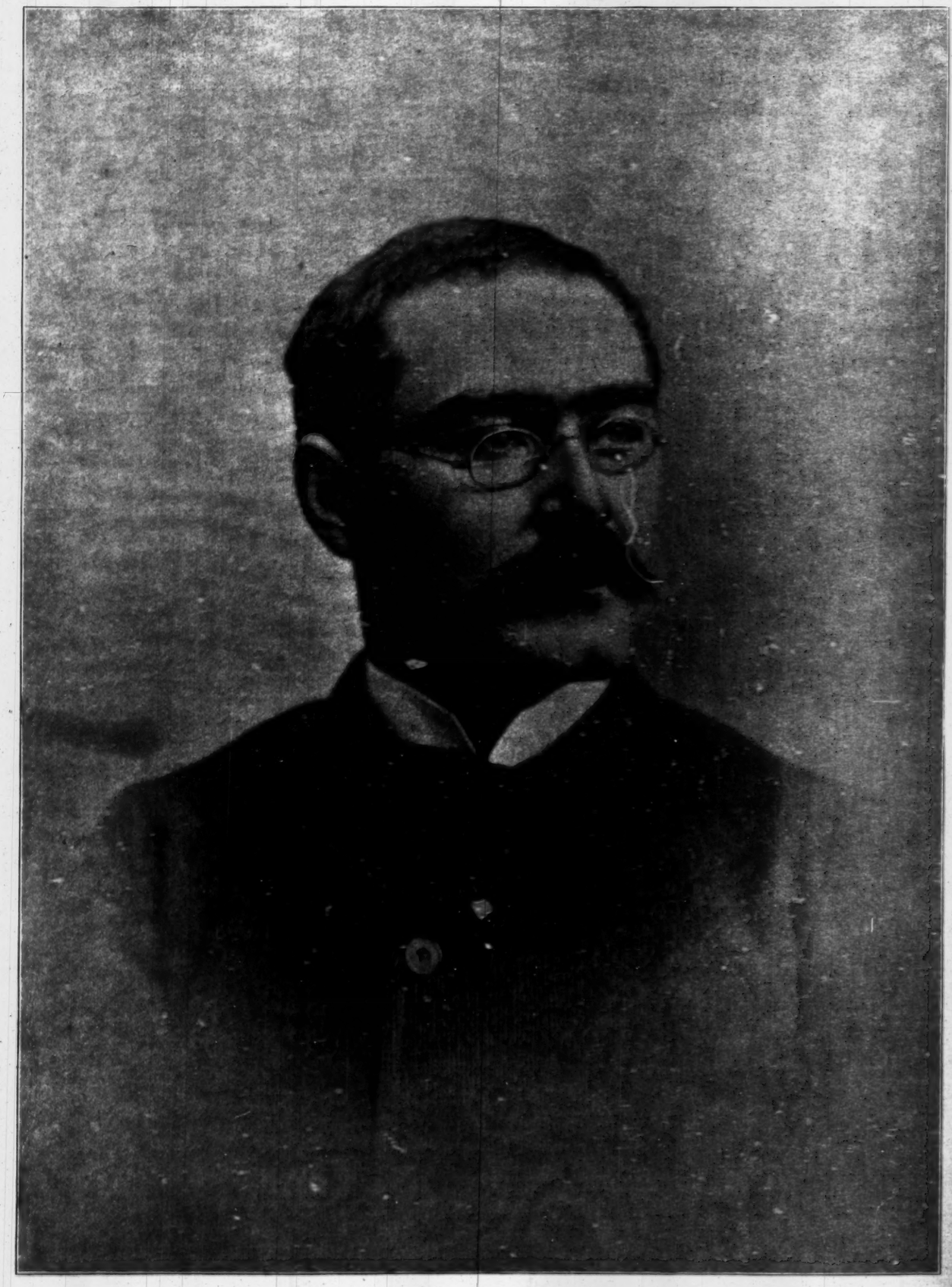

RUDYARD KIPLING.

The New York Times.

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

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WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A paragraph appeared in this column last week stating that, although a person may dream of falling from the top of a building, the man does not live who dreamed that he struck the pavement. It has been asked, why is it that, although we may dream of the most attractive food and drink placed before us, we never dream of devouring the repast? The answer is evident, according to the reasons already set forth—if we dreamed of eating, we would die from starvation, utterly oblivious to the frightful pangs of hunger. Shipwrecked sailors have died in this way.

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America is the greatest "poetry" producing country on the face of the globe. A glance through the files of the suburban newspapers confirms what is intimated by the city press. It was always so, from the time of the publication of "The Female Poets of Maine," down to the urban imitators of Browning and Kipling. In other languages, rhythm is the essential element to verse; in America it is rhyme. Poets here can't get along without it. To rhyme gracefully; that is, without too great a distortion of pronunciation, should be the youthful poet's first study. For, no matter how harmonious his phrasing, how grammatical his construction, if he can't make certain words jingle, he hears from the critics. There are certain books published, written by certain gentlemen, who possess a large vocabulary and a musical ear, called Rhyming Dictionaries. With these volumes in better circulation, there is no reason why America should not break her own record.

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Die Grenzboten, a serious German review, objects to the custom of hearers crying "Hurrah!" at the end of toasts or addresses, especially when made by the Kaiser. The paper fears that some persons in the audience might misconstrue the interjection with disastrous results. The objection is upon philological grounds. "Hurrah," the writer says, is a cry of war, of assault. The former exclamation, "Vivat, hoch," is much better. An amateur etymologist in Die Berliner Zeitung says that "Hurrah" is the imperative of the Turkish verb "wranak," which means "to kill." And that the Turkish soldiery cry "Hurrah!" as they proceed to battle. This is interesting, but not conclusive. There is no "Turkish" verb that even resembles in Roman type "wranak," and the soldiers of the Sultan do not cry "Hurrah!" as they begin their killing. They cry "Hurroo," however, at the time of the setting of the sun. This may have some connection with the ancient Egyptian god Rah, or it may not. At any rate, the true etymology of "hurrah" would be interesting to learn.

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From time to time one hears of ministers of the Gospel being accused of the literary crime of plagiarism. When brought face to face with overwhelming evidence of their guilt, their excuses are usually pitiable in their naïveté. Their example is certainly not elevating to other men who seek a livelihood through the pen. Perhaps in premeditating their crime they thought of the great literary geniuses who have made use of borrowed brains and gloried in it; or, worn out with parish labor, they vaguely thought that the end justified the means; and some probably did it in cold blood as a thief picks a pocket. One clergyman is on record as showing the manuscript of his sermon with proper quotation marks to plead his innocence. It is hard to discriminate in judging such cases without hurting somebody's feelings. It is all very deplorable, however. A proper respect for decency, for their own usefulness, and for the Church, whose vows they have accepted, should make preachers very careful in transcribing their ethical thoughts.

***

Mark Twain and Verestchagin, the Russian painter, recently witnessed a most disgraceful scene among the Deputies of the Unterhaus in Vienna. Mark Twain took notes and Verestchagin made sketches. We can imagine readily enough what Mark Twain will write, but what Verestchagin will paint is worth speculating on. The most powerful element in the work of the Russian, undoubtedly lies in the fact that he never attempts to depict the catastrophe itself; the scene immediately precedes or directly follows the natural climax. In a battle, it is not the struggling masses of men, the smoke, the fire, that one beholds in his pictures, but the long lines drawn up ready to begin their work of annihilation, or the field covered with the wounded and with broken gun carriages, over which the sun casts baleful gleams through the slowly lifting war cloud. Thus Verestchagin's picture of the scene in the Unterhaus will not represent the Deputies doing bodily injury to one another or the imposing figure of Herr Wolff in the act of calling Dr. Lueger "a Vienna thimble-rigger." Verestchagin will, of course, depict the scene before or after the conflict. What dramatic possibilities he may find in it will be interesting to contemplate.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

In presenting a recent and strikingly good portrait of Rudyard Kipling it would be superfluous to accompany it with anything like a criticism of the English writer who has been within the last few years the most extensively criticised of any. But he has not been so widely criticised as he has been widely read. By far the most popular author of the day, whether in prose or verse, no unpopular or less popular author has ventured to dispute that his popularity is well founded. "Who does not regret," Emerson says somewhere, "that his page is not solid with the right materialistic treatment that delights everybody?" Mr. Kipling has less reason for such a regret than any other living writer of English. Not that there is no deduction from his popularity. It is but moderate with the whole sex which in this country is the reading sex. He repels many cultivated women, and he fails to interest many more. Unlike most of his contemporaries in English fiction and English poetry, he no more keeps "the young person" in his mind's eye than if he were a French novelist or versifier. Nothing human is foreign to him, and it is not so much what he includes as what he does not exclude that makes him an object of some suspicion to "gentle readers" of the gentler sex. His popularity is the more remarkable because by indifference, and in part, it seems, by conscious intention, he has written so largely "propria quae maribus." As he himself says to his publishers, in the happy and whimsical introduction to the collected edition of his writings, "The chief part of our business lies with men who are wearied at the end of the day." It is these who are his most eager readers and his warmest admirers.

While criticism of Mr. Kipling would be superfluous here, it is worth while to accompany his portrait with the leading facts of his biography, for these shed much light upon his writings. His experience is not outwardly remarkable, but is in outline that of many an Anglo-Indian. What is remarkable, in our generation unique, is the experiencing mind upon which events that leave no impress upon ordinary minds have made the deep and powerful impression which Mr. Kipling has reproduced with a vividness so astonishing. He was born in 1864, and he was born in Bombay, as is commemorated by his dedication of "The Seven Seas" to his native city. His father, John Lockwood Kipling, has been the head of the Lahore School of Art, and his artistic powers are very interestingly exhibited in the clay models the photographs from which illustrate the collected edition of his son's works. That Rudyard Kipling's childhood was passed in India no reader of his stories needs to be told. But in his teens he was sent "home" to the United Services College at Westward Ho, in North Devon, for all the schooling that he was to receive. The story of "The Slaves of the Lamp," published a few months ago, is, in the first part, evidently autobiographical, and a reminiscence of those days, as perhaps, in a less degree, "Wee Willie Winkie" may have been. At eighteen he returned to India "to complete his education," beginning by taking service in The Civil and Military Gazette under Mr. Kay Robinson, to whom "Life's Handicap" is dedicated. Mr. Robinson has himself described his association with Kipling in a magazine paper which is a model of its kind, in its combination of hearty appreciation and perfect self-respect, as a contribution by the less famous of two old friends and associates to the public knowledge of the more famous. It was in 1889 that he left India, having already published several volumes that had made a stir among the Anglo-Indians, and that now began to make with their author the tour of the world. His marriage to an American, Miss Balestier, the sister of his collaborator in "The Naulakha," was doubtless his main inducement to take up his abode in New England. The chief fruits of his sojourn there up to date, besides some brief magazine stories and at least one striking poem, has been the story of "Captains Courageous," which bears very strong testimony to its author's experiencing mind and openness to new impressions. About a year ago he returned to England to reside. During these latter months his most striking work has been done in verse, and he has made it clear that he means to apply himself to poetry much more earnestly than in the early verses which were taken more seriously, it is safe to say, by the public than by their author. It was very likely this unexpected public appreciation that gave him his first intimation that he might aspire to a place among the English poets.

ECCENTRIC TRAVELERS.

The number of people who set out on stilts, in wheelbarrows, or on foot, in order to do a journey round the world, is becoming greater every year, notes a writer in London Tit-Bits. Indeed, feats of this character have of late become quite the fashion. No end of journeys, both by men and women, have been chronicled, the travelers being usually bound down to certain conditions as to time and so on.

One of these enterprising individuals is a Teuton, and is now in London, having lately finished his walk round the world. The cost of the journey was defrayed entirely by himself out of the proceeds of lectures which he gave en route, and of the sale of his photographs. Altogether he earned and spent some $3,000 on his walk.

For a wager of $10,000, a couple of enthusiasts have undertaken to walk round the world in two years, but a San Francisco man, who is doing the same journey for a sum of $250,000, is limited to a year within which to perform his self-imposed task. A Russian who has started expects to take six years and a half to complete the journey.

An assistant chemist is going round the world on foot clad in newspapers, and is said to have earned between New York and Boston more than £200 by exhibiting himself in this strange guise.

One of the latest of these pedestrian feats was undertaken by a young Belgian, who journeyed on foot from Antwerp to Brussels, going backward the whole time. He was obliged to wear special shoes with a kind of heel underneath the toe, and it was stated that by this means he was enabled, after some practice, to progress as rapidly as by the ordinary mode of walking.

A young German wagered that he would travel in a packing case from Berlin to Paris and back, only leaving the box for refreshments at Paris before starting on the return journey. This feat he actually accomplished, being dispatched one morning from Berlin in a properly ventilated case, and duly arriving in Paris, where he was taken out, given refreshments, and repacked and sent back to Germany.

Some time ago a professional contortionist undertook for £10 to compress himself into a basket two feet seven inches long and one foot seven inches broad and high. In this manner he was to be dispatched as luggage from Leeds to Bradford. He got into the basket, taking with him a bottle of brandy and some oranges, and the receptacle was closed and sent off. On reaching Bradford, it was exhibited for a couple of hours prior to its being returned to Leeds.

Some workmen at Rome opened at the railway station a chest purporting to contain bottles, but found inside a German tailor, who claims to have traveled in this fashion over most of the European lines. He had spent six days in the box, and stated that he had performed the journey for the purpose of drawing attention to an apparatus he had invented for taking measures for suits of clothes.

An ingenious individual undertook to travel from Manchester to London mounted on a wooden globe, three feet in diameter and weighing eighty-seven pounds, and he actually performed the feat, arriving in the metropolis with a huge body of people who had accompanied him on the last stage of his strange journey.

An American lady has started to go around the world on a bicycle. She has provided herself with but one dress and no money, and has undertaken to perform the journey within fifteen months, and during that time to earn £1,000.

A journalist is on a bicycling tour around the States, in the course of which he is to travel, in 300 days, over 21,000 miles, crossing thirty-three States and 220 counties, and visiting 2,984 cities, towns, and villages. He has to pay his own expenses, but if successful will be rewarded with $2,000.

The latest device is going around the world with a wheelbarrow. A performance of this kind was recently accomplished by an American, who trundled a wheelbarrow 10,000 miles in 450 days. He was obliged to start from Cincinnati with only 4 cents in his possession, and he had to return within the time specified either with $3,000 in cash or a wife. He not only brought home the money, but a wife also.

FIRST BRIGADE PRIZE.

Won by the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL BRIGADE PRIZES.

As for many years past, the State's annual marksmen's prizes, offered to the different brigades of the State militia, have again been selected from the Tiffany art rooms. The Twelfth Regiment is the fortunate winner of the first brigade trophy, for which "The Skirmisher," a very appropriate and beautiful bronze, was selected. It is one of Tiffany's most recent importations from Paris, and a characteristic example of Croisy's superb modelling.

The sculptor selected for his subject one of the figures grouped in the monument erected to the memory of Gen. Antoine Chanzy at Le Man's, where the brave French soldier suffered defeat by the more numerous forces of Prince Frederick Charles, on Jan. 11, 1871. The bronze stands twenty-four inches high, and will prove a valued acquisition to the trophy collection of the Twelfth.

Brooklyn's gallant Twenty-third this year once more carried off the second brigade prize; and as their preference was for a clock, a handsome hall clock was selected. The clock stands eight feet high, and is mounted in a richly carved oak case. In addition to a very ornamental dial, which shows the phases of the moon, there is also a half-hourly cathedral-gong timed to the pitch of the famous "Big Ben" clock in the British Houses of Parliament.

THE OLD SONG.

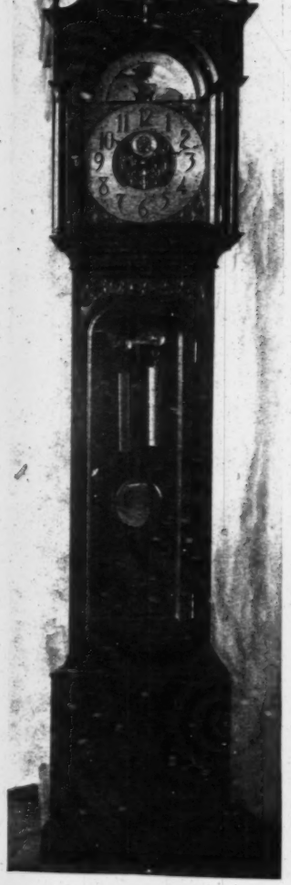
There is a garden sweet with rose and pink
  Where honeysuckle grows and virgin's bower,
Soft turfed, and shelving to the river's brink,
  And in that garden grows my heart's white flower.

She moves about it like a living rose,
  And from my boat as I come up the stream
I see, 'mid all the flowers her garden grows,
  The living lily of her garments gleam.

At night I walk beside the darkling tide,
  Where the drowned stars among the lilies stir,
See her bright window on the farther side,
  And bless the happy roof that shelters her.

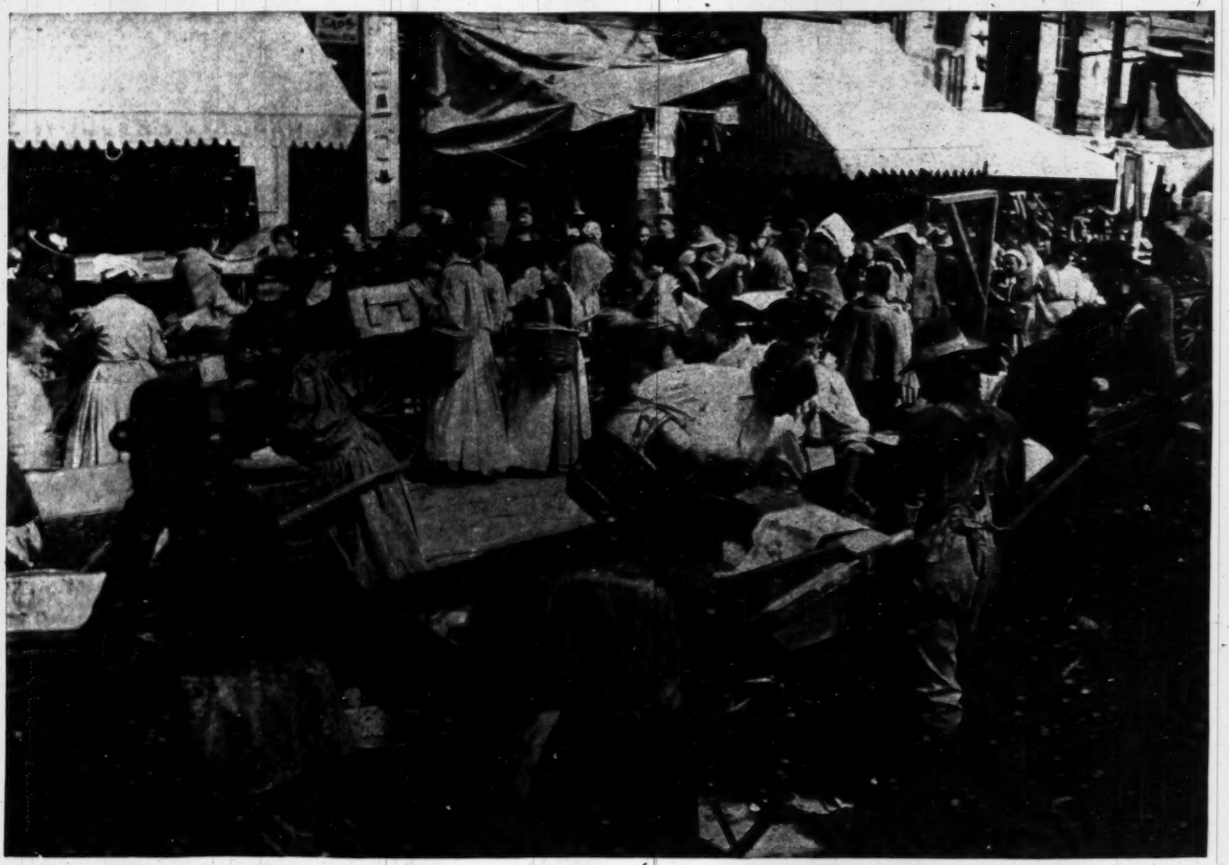
And when I touch that fair, enchanted land,
  Among the roses in the sunlit noon,
She comes to me and takes me by the hand,
  And Life's a song, and Love, true Love, the tune!

—Pall Mall Gazette.



Second Brigade Prize.

Won by the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn.



A CHARACTERISTIC GLIMPSE OF THE GHETTO MARKET.
Hester Street, New York.

PICTURES OF THE GHETTO.

IT is quite unnecessary to go to Europe in order to see a genuine Jewish ghetto. There is one, a large one, the largest in the New World, in fact, right here in New York. It is true that the New York ghetto is not as interesting from a purely historical point of view as those which are to be found in Vienna and in Rome, and which date back to and are historic survivals of the Middle Ages. But the New York ghetto is an inexhaustible mine of interest and information for those who delight in studying the life, manners, and customs of a race which is unique among the races of the globe. For the Russian Jewish inhabitants of the New York ghetto, while certainly somewhat affected by Americanizing influences, live together in such numbers that they have to a large extent retained their own peculiar modes of life. Many a striking picture is presented to the view of the interested observer who walks through the section of New York south of Houston Street and east of the Bowery.

No expensive steamship fares need be paid in order to visit this American ghetto. Step off a Third Avenue car at the corner of Hester Street and the Bowery some Friday morning and walk east along the former street. I say "Friday morning" because the market, striking and characteristic of the ghetto and its life, is held on that day. This is done so that an ample store of eatables may be laid in for "Shabbes," (the Jewish Sabbath,) on the morrow. The most orthodox of these Russian Jews and those who wish to observe the religion of their fathers strictly must do all their cooking and preparing for "Shabbes" before the first three stars appear in the Friday eve sky. Not even a match may be lighted, not a bit of paper torn, or a line written if the holy day is to be properly observed. So Friday is a busy day, with its marketing, its cooking, its cleaning, and the other preparations for the Sabbath.

It is indeed worth while going a few blocks out of one's way to see this Friday morning scene. The pavements along both sides of Hester Street are lined by a continuous double row of pushcarts filled with eatables of every kind agreeable to the palate of the Russian Jew. The late comers among the vendors, no longer able to secure a place for their carts along the main avenue of the market, have formed an overflow market along the pavements of the side streets—Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Here is a cart laden with grapes and pears, and the fruit merchant, a short, dark-complexioned, bearded fellow, clad as to outer garments in an old cap, a dark-blue sweater, and a nondescript pair of dirty-hued trousers, is shrieking at the top of his voice: "Gutes frucht! Gutes frucht! Metziehs! Drei pennies die whole lot." ("Good fruit! Good fruit! Bargains! Three pennies a whole lot!") Such a vendor's call is fairly indicative of the sort of jargon that passes current as the common language of the ghetto. In the few words that the fruit peddler has bawled out in order to attract the bewigged women to his cart, he has managed to introduce some bad German, a Hebrew word, and a hybrid phrase of German and English parentage. Sometimes there are a few words of Russian, Hungarian, or Roumanian mingled in the phrases, according to the particular country of which the speaker is a native. For, although the Russians constitute the very large majority of the residents of this district, there are immigrants from all parts of Austria, from Germany, from Roumania, and from Turkey as well, who live here in this cosmopolitan ghetto.

The numbers of bewigged women seem to be continually increasing, and the street becomes more and more crowded. Bewigged these women are because they are married. The theory is that after marriage a woman should be attractive to her lord and master alone, and that if she once cuts her hair and wears a wig, it will be not only for a sign that she is no longer fancy free, but will also serve to make her unattractive to other men than her husband. What effect such a "wigging" has upon the husband's admiration of his wife is, it seems, a matter of no importance.

Instead of heeding the hoarse, guttural cries of the fruit merchant and his fellow-vendors close by, women and market baskets swarm and push and jostle around some pushcarts at the lower end of the street, the contents of which seem to possess a peculiar power of attraction. It is not necessary to get even within seeing distance to tell what the magnet is. Another organ of sense besides the eye informs one that it is fish—big fish and little fish, light fish and dark fish, bluefish and whitefish, fresh fish and fish not quite so fresh—which form the centres of the little eager groups. These people love fish, and that dish is generally the pièce de résistance of the Friday evening meal. "Shabbes fish," "gefuellte fish," fish cooked sweet and sour, indeed, fish prepared in all the ways imaginable and in some ways quite beyond the realms of the ordinary imagination, are the noble ends appointed for these finny treasures of the sea. For fish is good "kosher" (clean) food, and a particularly appropriate viand with which to usher in the Sabbath.

But these women who jabber and jostle and haggle with the vendors and paw over the wet and glistening and silvery piles upon the carts, and finally go off the triumphant owners of particularly desirable bargains, do not think of this as a reason for their purchases. They know that "mei' mann" is very fond of a fish supper, as well as "Mosche" and "Rachele" and little "'Smuiche," and all the rest of the multitudinous ghetto household. And so that noisy market goes merrily on, and after the fish have been bought the other vendors get their share of the trade, and buyers and sellers depart well satisfied until next

"May and December."

BUYING FISH IN HESTER STREET.
"Shabbes Fisch! Billige Fisch!"

Friday, when the whole living picture will again appear at the same place.

A result of the mighty economic forces that shape men's lives, is this eldery, bearded man who is hung about with his stock in trade—his suspenders, his shoestrings, and his gayly colored handkerchiefs. A walking shop he is, and he will never be able to change his condition. Unlike the many thousands of his younger fellow-countrymen and co-religionists who, upon their arrival in this country, set about learning to make coats, pantaloons, vests, shirts, &c., he was too old to learn a new trade. He had not capital enough to open a shop, not even a very small one. There was but one resource left to him whereby to make a living—he must peddle. And so he invested in a small stock of cheap goods, and now, if business is good, he is able to eke out a bare existence. Cigarette in hand or mouth, he shuffles along the street or haunts the Bowery or the Friday morning market in the ghetto, and his cry of "Suspen'ehs! Cullah Bottens!" is a familiar one in and about the Jewish quarter. He loves dearly to stop and chat ("Schmoos," he calls it) with some old crony, to retail the small talk of the quarter which he has gathered during his transactions with his customers, or to exchange "meisselach," or anecdotes, with a kindred soul. The cigarette is his constant companion and friend, and he puffs at it with all the keen delight of a callow collegian.

Of quite another type is the patriarch whom the keen eye of the camera has caught and held fast and the mighty jaws of the great press have reproduced here for careful inspection. While still hale and with a keen joy in life, the active working days of this "father in Israel" are over. He lives now to pray and to enjoy the pleasures of peaceful and quiet association with his family and his friends. He directs the religious instructions of his numerous grandchildren, and in turn accepts the filial homage due to him after his well-spent life, with a proud consciousness that he has done his duty well here on earth and that when he is summoned to join his ancestors, he will leave behind many sons and grandsons to say "Kaddish"* for him. So he goes much to synagogue and keeps the Sabbath, the feasts, and the fasts with unusual piety and fervor. Not that he does not enjoy the good things of the earth, too, which are more material. He is now on his way to his home from one of his religious duties. In his left hand, together with his heavy cane, he carries the black velvet skull cap which he, has worn during the morning services in the synagogue; for the Jews all pray with hats on the head, "covered before the majesty of the Lord." He will soon have opportunity to enjoy some of the contents of the capacious market basket which his daughter-in-law brought home yesterday, and which will be placed before him in one of those savory messes so delicious to the palate of the Russian Jew. For, patriarch though he truly is, even a patriarch has a stomach!

Aye, indeed, these patriarchs are human in other ways, too. It was in the afternoon just before "Yom Kippur," (the Day of Atonement,) when I noted a tall, handsome, white-bearded, patriarchal-looking Jew walk slowly and with a dignified manner along Hester Street through the crowds that were eagerly purchasing for the special meals that precede and follow the great, solemn day of fasting. His forehead was high and noble, his hair was white and long and met the beard, whose snowy length swept his bosom; his look was pious, and he seemed engaged with elevated thoughts far above those of the bustling throng around him. "Here is the living semblance of the grand old men of the Old Testament. Alas! that he is not clad as beseems his apperance," I said to myself.

Just then the patriarch was rudely elbowed by an unusually unmannerly "child of the ghetto," a hard-featured, vicious-looking youth of twenty or thereabout. For a moment there came into the old man's eyes a look of pained surprise. Then, with sorrowful indignation, he called in the jargon dialect after the ill-bred young rogue, who stood at a safe distance grinning back at his victim: "Are you not ashamed, young man, on the very eve of the great Fast of Fasts, to treat an old man so? Shame, shame upon you!"

The rascal answered nothing, but his ugly grin goaded the old man to violent anger. "Yes, at this solemn time to act the vile blackguard that you are, you miserable hound, you—"

With his staff upraised, and forgetful of his dignity, the nearness of the Day of Reconciliation, (when no anger must lurk in the heart of a man against his fellow-creatures,) forgetful of everything but the insult to his white hairs, that venerable man sprang awkwardly after his tormentor, bawling out such a tremendous string of strange oaths—English, German, Hebrew, Russian, and jargon—as it seemed impossible for one man to have command of. The fall was a quick one from the sublime to the ridiculous. Another idol was shattered. The provocation had been more than human flesh, although patriarchal, could stand, and man is but human.

Aye, so are all these people human, intensely so, and many are the sides upon which their lives are keenly interesting, because, while somewhat strange to us, they have the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin," and the very strangeness lends an additional charm and attractiveness to the student of mankind. There are the manifold scenes in the synagogue and the domestic life of this pious and home-loving people; those interesting glimpses of typical Russo-Jewish life to be found at the theatres, the weddings and merrymakings, and finally the funerals of these people. Even the daily drudgery and toil of these immigrants is worth the study of the careful student of humanity.

MILTON REIGENSTEIN, Ph. D.

* "Kaddish" is a prayer for the dead offered up daily for a year and which can properly be said only by a man's male descendants. It is the wish of every good Jew to leave at least one son to say "Kaddish" for him.

A TYPICAL EAST SIDE VENDOR.
"Suspend'ehs! Cullah Bottens!"

The Patriarch.

THE FRIDAY MORNING MARKET, HESTER AND NORFOLK STREETS.

PICTURES AT THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

THE second annual exhibition in the art galleries of the Carnegie Institute opened in Pittsburg on the 4th, and was honored by the company of the President of the United States. A carefully selected jury of American and foreign artists decided which picture should take a first medal of gold, a second of silver, and a third of bronze, the first winning $1,500, the second $1,000, and the third $500. Two honorable mentions were also awarded. But the jury was hedged about by a number of limitations. Winslow Homer took the prize last year, and was barred. A picture to be eligible must have been completed inside of three years previous to the opening, and must be still the property of the painter. Moreover, only canvases entered expressly for prizes could be considered.

The jurors were John M. Swan, the animal painter of London; Edwin L. Weeks of Paris, John La Farge, William M. Chase, and Will H. Low of New York, Miss Cecilia Beaux of Philadelphia, E. C. Tarbell and F. W. Benson of Boston, Winslow Homer of Scarborough, Me., and Frank Duveneck of Cincinnati. The eleventh juror was John Caldwell, Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee. The jury awarded the first, or gold, medal to J. J. Shannon, the American portrait painter of London, an Associate of the Royal Academy, for his "Miss Kitty," a young girl in a Gainesborough hat, long curls, leather-colored gloves, and long draperies, who is watched by her terrier. It is a pleasing figure, remarkable for the color scheme of curls, gloves, and dog. The second, or silver, medal went to Fritz Thaulow, a Norwegian by birth, who has won high honors in Paris. His river scene, "The Argues at Ancourt, France," is a fine example of sunlight playing on the bend of a quiet river overhung with trees. The third, or bronze, medal went to Julian Alden Weir, N. A., of New York, whose pictures are generally to be seen at the annuals of the Society of American Artists and Water Color Society. Several international exhibitions in Europe this Summer contain his works, notably those of Venice, Munich, and Dresden. His prize picture at Pittsburg is "Face Reflected in a Mirror," a young woman standing with her back partly turned, her arm akimbo, her profile seen in a square looking-glass.

Honorable mentions fell to Wilton Lockwood of Boston for his life-size "Violinist," a portrait broadly painted in low, harmonious tones, and to Louis Paul Dessar of Indianapolis for "The Net Makers," an open-air group of fisherman and girl on the French coast. The sun shines bright on the couple as they mend the net, and the sea glimmers golden green in the background.

These prize and honorable-mention pieces by no means represent the finest work exhibited. There are four Whistlers, including the admirable portrait of Sarasate, the violin virtuoso, bought last year for the institute. Winslow Homer's "The Lookout" is a marvelous piece from life on the sea. Against an indefinite, veiled night sky, in which one star flames with a singular vividness, is seen the sailor clad in oilskin, a rugged type of the men who keep the ocean. "On the Rockbound Coast of Maine" is another of those simple, almost harsh, conceptions that give in the landscape the crackle of the snow under foot, the rush and roar of the foam on the rocks, and in the figures the sternness of the life of those who toil by the sea; it is reproduced in the illustration. Of John S. Sargent, there is the portrait of the young son of Augustus St. Gaudens; of William M. Chase, two fine likenesses; of George de Forest Brush, a "Mother and Child," with fine color scheme in a subdued key and his well-known Madonna-like look. Miss Cecilia Beaux has some excellent portraits, (see the illustration;) Henry Mosler, a skillfully arranged group, "God's Blessing"; J. McLure Hamilton, a lifelike portrait sketch of Gladstone in his study; Albert Herter, his Lippincott prize picture, "Le Soir."

Among the foreigners of note are Burne-Jones, with his "Psyche's Wedding," and Jules Dupré, with his cows in the shade, or "Pastoral, Normandy," given in the illustration, fine in the modeling of the beasts and the gradation from the milk-maid in the middle distance to the herd and barns in the background. The portraits of President McKinley and Mr. Andrew Carnegie by M. Chartran are very disappointing. They prove that we can afford to use only the very first talent from Europe; painters of the second rank should no longer be asked over to paint our prominent men. He has also "Matins at the Grande Chartreuse," which is more interesting for the story of monkish life than artistic quality. Prof. Carl Marr of Munich has a Virgin Mary, Christ child, and cloud of angels in the open air; sunlight filtering through foliage on the grass. Giovanni Legantini has a symbolical "Vanity and Envy" of a somewhat startling order, and Alma Tadema one of his rather tired-looking classical pieces giving the adieus of two lovers; while from Degas comes a picture of ballet girls, said to be the ballet in "Robert le Diable" at the Paris Opera. Franz Stuck of Munich, whose "Sin" last year followed up the previous sensation made by his "Adam and Eve," has a "Beheaded Orpheus" which strikes powerfully the chord of the grewsome.

Brangwyn of England has one of his dusky brown pictures that resemble the cartoon for a tapestry or a Turkish rug; William Stott of Oldham, one of his affected symbolical creations; John Lavery of Glasgow, a very pleasing color scheme; Gabriel Max, a leathery production; Jules Breton, a sweet and charming landscape with figures; Léon Perrault, a "Maternal Love" of a sugary perfection that reaches repulsiveness.

One of the illustrations gives an example of John W. Alexander's later style, in which the beauty of long, sinuous lines of drapery is sought, together with subdued harmonies of tone. It is Isabella cherishing the pot of basil in which she has concealed the head of her murdered lover. Mr. Alexander is a Pittsburg artist, more honored in New York and Paris than at his old home.

Other American works that would be worth mention if space allowed come from Walter Palmer, Edwin A. Abbey, Carlton T. Chapman, Edwin L. Weeks, and Gari Melchers, the painter of Hollanders and Dutch interiors, whose pictures have been bought for French and German museums.

WINSLOW HOMER: "ON THE ROCKBOUND COAST OF MAINE."

CECILIA BEAUX: PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

JULES DUPRE: "PASTORAL, NORMANDY."

John W. Alexander: Isabella and the Pot of Basil.

THE YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME.

PRINCETON and Yale will meet on the gridiron at New Haven next Saturday afternoon. It is the most important game of the football season and the one which all college graduates and undergraduates look forward to from the time the two teams begin to practice.

For many years this contest took place on Thanksgiving Day in the vicinity of New York. Then the Faculties of the two universities stopped the Thanksgiving Day playing, and the contest was decided on the Saturday before the holiday. Last year a committee of the University Athletic Club suggested that all college games should be played on college grounds. The suggestion was acted on favorably, and so last year's was the final contest that New Yorkers will witness in this city. It was agreed by Princeton and Yale that the annual contest should take place alternately at Princeton and Yale. Having won last year's game, Princeton could have insisted on this year's contest being played at Princeton, but as Yale had to meet Harvard at Cambridge the Princetonians waived their right and agreed to meet Yale at New Haven.

Great preparations have been made on Yale Field for the game. Extra grand stands have been erected, and the seating accommodations will be very large. Every one who

Kelly, Princeton's Half Back.

Booth Snapping Ball Back to Baird—Princeton.

witnesses the game will have a seat, the stands having been built on each side of the gridiron, so that the field will be like one vast amphitheatre with seats for about 24,000 persons. There will be no coaching spaces, and one of the pleasant features of the games as seen in New York will be missed. Special trains will be run from this city to New Haven, and cars will run from the railroad station at New Haven direct to Yale Field.

Interest in college football centres on the teams of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Pennsylvania. The records of these teams against the teams of the smaller colleges are carefully studied, and through them the relative strength of the teams of the big colleges is estimated. They have been in training now since August, and in the games that have been played Princeton's team is the only one that has not been scored against.

Whatever may be the result of the games between the big teams they will be unsatisfactory because, judging by the strength that they have developed, there will be no way of deciding which team is the strongest. Princeton this year has only one big game to play—that with Yale next Saturday—and by comparing the strength of the two teams it would seem that Princeton should win. Yale has two big games scheduled for the season, one with Harvard, which was played yesterday at Cambridge, and the game of next Saturday. Having to play two games against such powerful teams as those of Harvard and Princeton with only a week intervening will be a serious handicap to Yale, as it is impossible for the players to get in form again so quickly. Pennsylvania has only one big game, that with Harvard.

If Princeton should beat Yale and Pennsylvania defeat Harvard, the followers of Princeton and Pennsylvania can each claim that their team is the stronger, and there is no way of settling the dispute. Petty quarrels at the different universities prevent a league being formed of these four teams, and so settling each year the question of supremacy. If the league were formed it would be an easy matter to arrange a schedule for the games. Yale and Harvard and Princeton and Pennsylvania could meet early in November, and two weeks later the winners of these two games could play and so easily settle the championship. This is the pet scheme of some of the graduates of the four universities, and it is possible that the league will be formed before another football season opens.

Wheeler, (Princeton's Full Back,) Making a Drop Kick.

Princeton started in training with her last year's championship team with few changes. Yale had almost all new players, so that at the start Princeton had the advantage. Both teams were trained with the idea of getting into condition by the middle of this month, so that allowances must be made for weaknesses that have been shown in some of the games already played. Each team has had an army of coaches to teach the players the fine points of the game, and the number of coaches for each team will be very materially increased this week. At Princeton there have been Moffat, '84; Fine, '84; Thompson, '94; Ward, '96; Poe, '95; Jesse Riggs, '92; Church, '88; Brokaw, '87; Balliet, '94; and Morse, '94. These coaches often play on the scrub team in order to show the 'Varsity players what they want by actual play, and when they have been able to hold the regular team down to a small score and to sometimes score themselves there has been considerable comment about the weakness of the 'Varsity team. At Yale the best known of the coaches who have been trying to get the team into championship form are W. O. Hickok, Harry Cross, G. F. Sandford, George Adee, F. W. Wallace, Louis Hinkey, Harmon Graves, "Bronch" Armstrong, Frank W. Butterworth, and Walter Camp.

The records of the two universities since they have been playing football show that out of the twenty-two games played Yale has won 13, Princeton 8, and one was a tie.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

THE PRINCETON TEAM.

Capt. Cochran, right end, of Williamsport, Penn., prepared for college at Lawrenceville, where he played on the football team for three years, captaining the team his last year. He has played on the 'Varsity since entering college and has been Captain for two years.

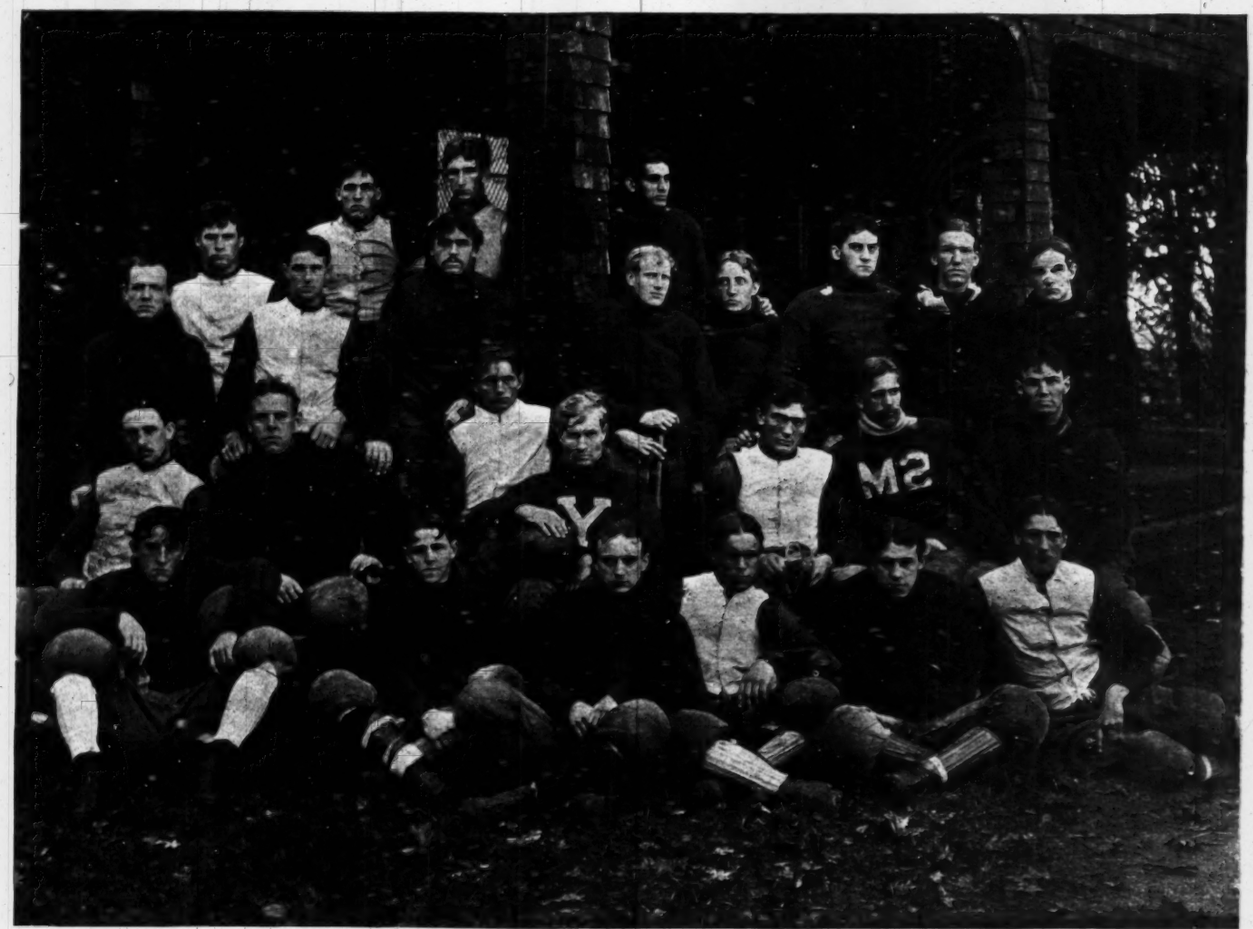
Bannard, Princeton's Left Half Back.

John Baird, quarter back, of Haverford, prepared at St. Paul's, playing on the team for two years at full back. He played full back on the Princeton 'Varsity in '95 and '96, and was the All America full back of last year.

E. G. Holt, left tackle, is a Lawrence (Mass.) man, who prepared at Andover, playing on the team four years as guard and centre. He entered Harvard in the class of '99, and played guard on the 'Varsity in '95. He entered Princeton last year and played against Armstrong on the scrub.

A. R. Hillebrand, right tackle, hails from Le Mars, Iowa. He prepared at Andover, where he played guard for a year. He

THE PRINCETON FOOTBALL TEAM AND SUBSTITUTES.



THE YALE FOOTBALL TEAM.

played on the 'Varsity football and baseball teams last year.

E. G. Crowdis, left guard, of Nova Scotia, prepared for college at Pennington, where he played centre. He played guard in last year's championship team.

Herbert Wheeler, full back, of Germantown, Penn., did his preparatory work at St. Paul's, playing full back for two years. He was half back and substitute full back on the 'Varsity last year.

W. H. Bannard of Long Branch, N. J. prepared at Princeton Preparatory School, where he played on the team for four years. He has played on the 'Varsity since he entered college.

A. W. Kelly of New York City went to Princeton from Barnard School, where he played half back. He has played on the 'Varsity football and baseball teams since he entered college.

W. C. Booth, centre, of Danbury, Conn., prepared for college at Andover. He played on the Princeton scrub last year.

W. H. Edwards, right guard, is from Lisle, N. Y. He prepared at Lawrenceville, where he played guard for two years. Last year he played on the scrub at Princeton.

McBride of Yale.

S. G. Craig, left end, went to Princeton Theological Seminary from Tarkio College, Missouri. He learned football at Princeton, playing tackle on the scrub last year.

Substitutes.

H. R. Lathrop of Scranton, Penn., prepared for college at the School of the Lackawanna, where he played guard and centre for two years. He is substitute end on the 'Varsity.

H. C. Potter, sub guard, is from Andover. He played on his freshman class team and the Princeton scrub.

J. R. Dickey, sub guard and centre, has played on his class team and the scrub since he entered college.

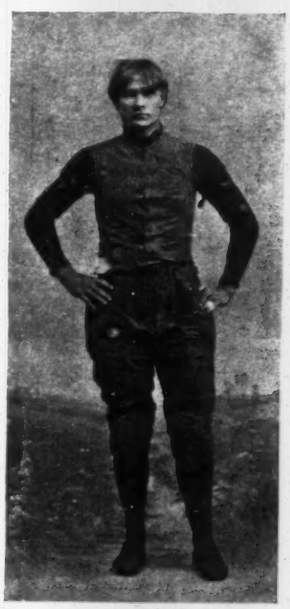
Corwin of Yale.

S. R. Palmer, sub quarter back, entered college in his junior year on leaving Grinnell College, Iowa. He played half back on the scrub last year.

A. Poe, sub quarter back, played on the Baltimore Latin School team, and after entering college on his class team.

H. R. Reiter, sub half back, entered college from Remington, where he played half back and end for five years. He has played on the 'Varsity for two years.

H. M. Suter, sub-half back, prepared for college at Kiskiminetas, where he played baseball and football. He was 'Varsity quarter back on the '95 team, and sub on the '96 team. He also plays on the 'Varsity baseball team.



Capt. Rodgers of Yale.

C. C. Ayres prepared at Condon. He has been sub full back since entering college.

G. Lathrop, sub half back, prepared for college at School of the Lackawanna, where he played full back for four years. He was Captain of his class team last year.

Jordon, sub centre, is a seminary man, who played against Gally last year.

THE YALE FOOTBALL TEAM.

James Otis Rodgers of Toledo, Ohio, Captain of the Yale football team, has been conspicuous in athletics ever since his advent at Yale. He was a member of the Henley rowing crew, and has been on the 'Varsity eleven two years. He prepared at Andover, and was Captain of the team there. As a tackle, he has few, if any, equals. He is 5 feet 11 inches in height, weighs 185 pounds, and is twenty-two years of age.

Cadwalader of Yale.

The giant of the team is Cadwalader. He is only twenty years old, but weighs 235 pounds and stands 6 feet 2½ inches in height. As a goal kicker he is said to be unrivaled.

Edward E. Marshall of Philadelphia is another Hercules, standing 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighing 194 pounds. He plays left guard.

J. S. McFarland, still another giant, stands 6 feet 2 inches in his stocking feet and weighs 215 pounds.

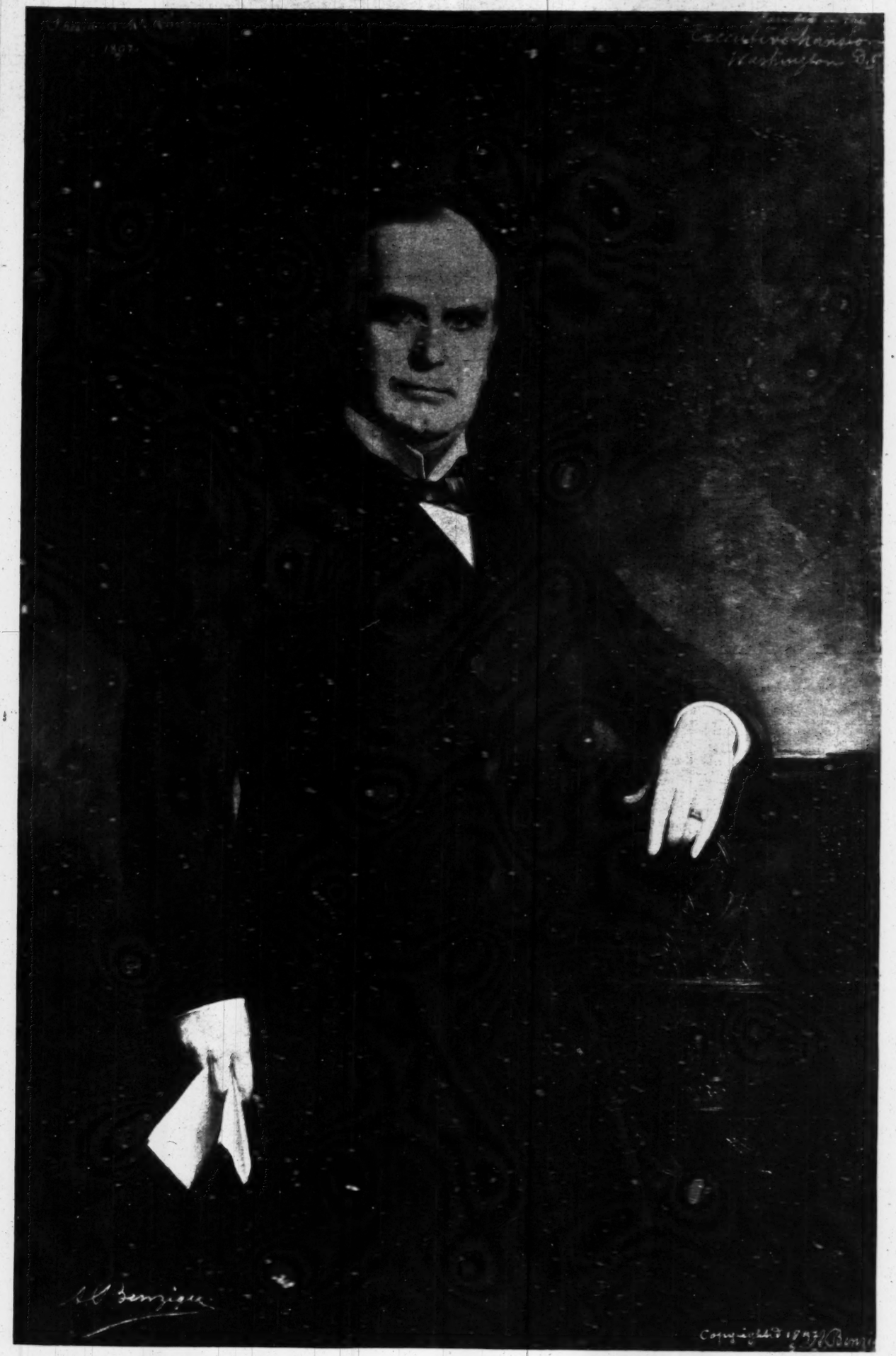
The team has an ordained minister in its membership in the person of George B. Cutten of Nova Scotia, who was a formidable centre until serious injuries compelled his retirement.

Joshua J. Hazen of Haddam, Conn., is one of the stars of the eleven, and was talked of for Captain at the beginning of the season. He is regarded as one of the finest ends in the country.

Burr Chamberlain and John L. Hall are post-graduate members of the team, both being law students and veteran football players.

Hamilton F. Benjamin of Garrison's, N. Y., plays on the end of the line, and is one of the fastest runners in the country. During the illness of Capt. Rodgers he was acting Captain of the eleven, and he is now one of its main dependences.

Other members of the eleven are: John De Saulles, Keifer, Corlin E. Sullivan, Edwin M. Eddy, Dudley, Alfred S. Post, Jr., Arthur F. Corwin, Alexander B. Marvin, Alfred H. Hine, Raymond A. McGee, S. F. Shattuck, Frederick W. Allen, and Conner.



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WILLIAM McKINLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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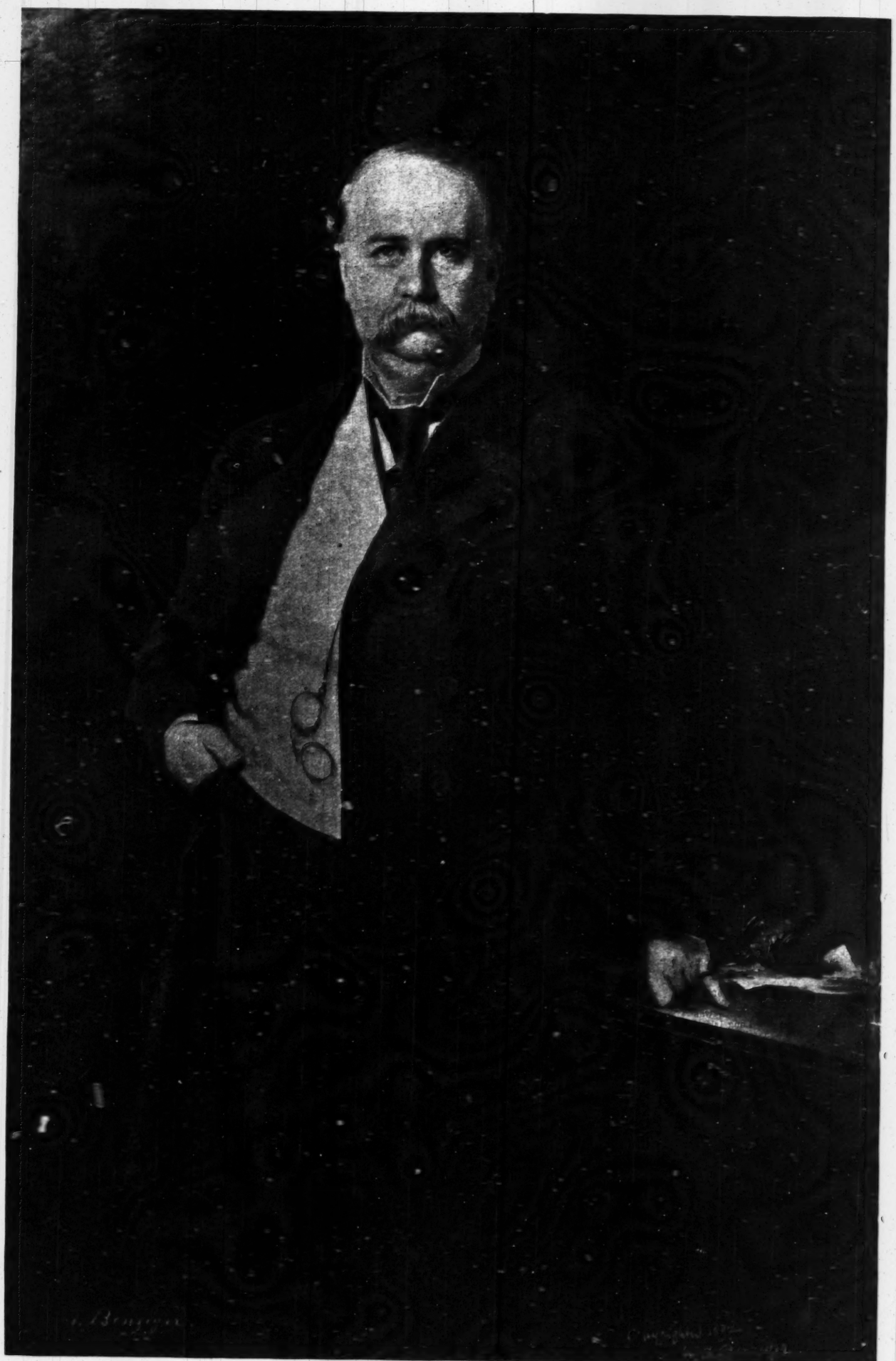

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GARRET A. HOBART, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE GREAT HORSES OF THE YEAR

WHAT the horse will have more to do with the annual Horse Show in future years is a certainty. The recent sale of boxes for this year's exhibition proves that conclusively. The affair has palled on the butterflies. Musicales, dinners, dances, and vaudevilles at the Astoria seem destined to be the fad. Exclusiveness can be secured there, now that the general opening is over, and Society, with the large S, has decided that exclusiveness is the proper thing this year. Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Kansas City, San Francisco, and even Long Branch and Orange, Saratoga and New Rochelle, have horse shows. So far, then, as Society is concerned, the Horse Show is dead as a fashionable fad. Its uncrowned successor, to which Society and the commoner may alike bow the knee, has yet to appear.

Horse owners and breeders and the lover of the horse generally will make no moan. They will rejoice rather, whatever the stockholders of the National Horse Show Association may do. There is a belief that the original purpose of the show will now assert itself, and put the dressmaker, the milliner, the coiffeur, the haberdasher, and the tailor in the background. But these latter have such a hold on the affair that they will hardly abdicate for three or four years to come. There are too many people on the fringe of society, or, like moths hanging to that fringe, who wish to be on view for a week to bow submissively to the four-footed king and recognize his power to make Fashion abdicate her throne.

Pending the settlement of this fight for mastery at the show, in which the Horse seems now to have the best of it, the managers will have to bestir themselves and think of a way to secure attractions among horses that will draw a crowd to see them instead of to see millinery displays. The great horses of the year, spectacles such as polo games, exhibitions by mounted soldiery, huntsmen and hounds, and similar features introduced successfully at other shows will have to be thought out and introduced to again draw the crowds that will bring the customary profit of from $50,000 to $100,000 to the coffers of the association's treasury. Spectacular features of the sort were used in the creation of the show, and will have to be used for its revivification now that Fashion has decreed that the Horse Show is only a show, no longer a fad for the fashionable.

Not one of the great horses of the year will be at the show this season. Of course, they should all be at a show that is National in fact as well as in name. As they will not be in the ring, THE TIMES presents herewith the photographs of some of the more famous of them. Naturally, the thoroughbred is referred to first, as he is the foundation stock of all useful horses, even though himself but a mere racing machine.

Of these Ben Brush will be popularly regarded as "the horse of the year," principally because he won the Suburban Handicap. No matter what may be the class of the winner of that race, the general public accepts that victory as the stamp of greatness. So Ben Brush is—no matter if the critics do characterize him as "only fair second class"—the horse of the year. The great unlearned do not see that because The Winner and Havoc finished close up it made Ben Brush's victory but commonplace. Sufficient to them is the fact that he won.

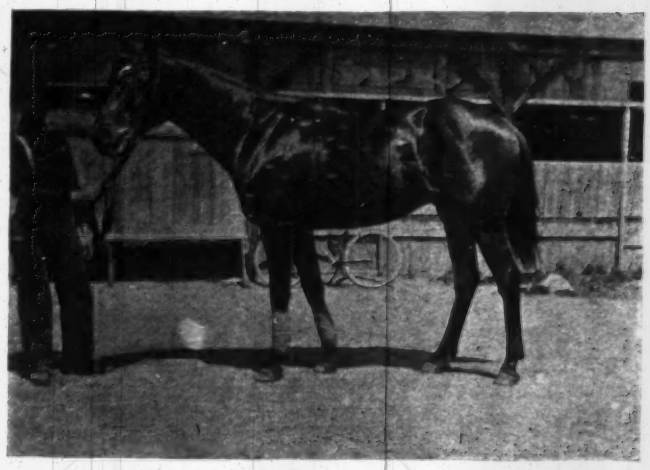
Ben Brush had been beaten in his first appearance this season—by Premier in a race at a mile and a sixteenth—though he won at his second essay a race at a mile against a common lot, his time being 1:41¾. His Suburban victory followed, and that was in turn followed by a series of racing sandwiches, made up of defeats and victories, which to the critics put him among the second-raters and drove speculators to the verge of despair.

After the Suburban came a couple of reverses, as he was unplaced in the Sheepshead Bay Handicap at a mile, which was won by Havoc, and also in the Long Island Handicap, at an eighth of a mile further, won by Clifford. But in the Brighton Handicap, run four days later, he won as he pleased from The Friar, who but two days previously had won the Realization Stakes, and was therefore a bit overdone, so that the victory was an easy one for Brush. After a rest of nineteen days, he appeared again at Saratoga in the race for the Midsummer Handicap at a mile, but was beaten by both Sir Walter and Havoc, to whom he was giving fourteen pounds each. Ten days later he won the Citizens' Stake, at a mile and a quarter, in 2:07½, beating Clifford, Howard Mann, and Tragedian at even weights.

Two weeks later Ben Brush was back at Brighton Beach to finish third to The Friar and Sunny Slope, in the race for the Brighton Cup at two miles and a quarter, a distance not at all to his liking, though The Friar liked it so well as to run it in 3:56½, or within a quarter of a second of the record, made by Spring bok and Preakness twenty-two years before in their famous dead heat at Saratoga.

At the Coney Island Fall meeting in a handicap at a mile and an eighth he succumbed to Sir Walter and Free Advice in a slow race—1:56 1-5, over a fast track, though five days later he won the Omnium Handicap at the same distance in 1:55, also on a fast track, beating Hastings, Clifford, Rondo, Ben Holladay, Lehman, and Free Advice. His customary Waterloo followed on the opening day of the Brooklyn Autumn meeting, when Havoc beat him by a head in 2:08 for the Oriental Handicap at a mile and a quarter. Three victories in succession followed, the First Special, in which he defeated Hastings and Requital, a walk-over at a mile, and the Second Special, in which he defeated Ornament, who alone started against him. His defeat by the clever two-year-old Plaudit, at a mile and a sixteenth, after a hard fight, in which he was a head behind the winner, wound up his racing career for the season.

STAR POINTER,
Holder of the World's Harness Record, 1:59 1-4.



BEN BRUSH,
Winner of the Suburban Handicap.

RILMA, 2:10,
Winner of the M. & M. and Transylvania stakes.

CRESCEUS, 2:11 1-4,
The Fastest 3-Year-Old Trotter.

Of the three-year-olds, Ornament will, without question, be conceded to be the best of the year. He is a son of the imported horse Order, out of the Onondaga mare Victorine. He opened the season with a victory at Memphis and placed to his credit the Clark Stakes, the Latonia Derby, the Himyar Stakes, the St. Louis Derby, the Oakley Derby, the Detroit Derby, the Fall Handicap, and the Twin City Handicap at the Coney Island track, and the Brookwood Stakes, at Brooklyn. He beat all the good three-year-olds of the year. His defeat in the Kentucky Derby by Typhoon was due to the atrocious way in which he was ridden, and his defeats by Fleischman in the Buckeye Stakes and by Moncreith in the Campau Stakes were generally regarded as "flukes." After his defeat by Ben Brush in the Second Special, he was retired for the season, and is expected to be the greatest handicap horse of 1898.

In a class all by himself stands Hamburg, champion of the two-year-olds of 1897, a horse of marvelous speed, who is expected to be at the head of the list of sprinters next season, just as his stable companion, Plaudit, is counted on as the best of the long-distance three-year-olds of 1898. Hamburg did not win the Futurity of 1897 because he was not eligible to start in it, and so it went to the credit of the rather commonplace filly, L'Allouette, owned by W. P. & L. S. Thompson at the time of her victory. Hamburg won $40,910 in the sixteen races in which he started, winning twelve of these, running second in three, and being third in the other—the first half of the Coney Island Double Event, in which, because of illness, he should not have been started. The stakes to his credit are the second half of the Double Event, and the Great Trial, at Sheepshead Bay Spring meeting, the Flash and Congress Hall at Saratoga, the Rising Generation and Electric Handicap at Brighton Beach, the Flight, Flatbush, and Great Eastern at the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting, and the Excelsior and Prospect at the Brooklyn Fall meeting, where he ran his last races of the year. Hamburg should have won the Great Union Hotel Stakes at Saratoga, but Taral, who rode Archduke, beat him by fouling him all through the race in the most atrocious fashion. Hamburg won with all sorts of heavy weights up, and his performance in the Congress Hall Stakes at Saratoga was one of the greatest of the decade. With 134 pounds up he won the race with the greatest ease in 1:01½, that performance settling once and for all his right to the championship of the year.

As the winner of the Realization Stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club at a mile and five furlongs, and of the Brighton Cup at two and a quarter miles, in 3:56½, within a quarter of a second of the record. The Friar is entitled to be classed among the great horses of the year. His record for the Realization, 2:48 2-5, was only the fraction behind the record. He was handled with the worst possible judgment during the racing season, the result being the worst racing scandal of the year. He is by the famous English horse, Friar's Balsam, and, properly handled, would never have been beaten during the season, in the estimation of competent horsemen. He broke down after winning the Brighton Cup, and was retired, probably permanently.

By his victories in the Autumn Cup at Sheepshead Bay at two miles in 3:29 2-5, beating Ornament, Dutch Skater, Ben Eder, Rensselaer, and others, and his victory in the Municipal Handicap at a mile and three-quarters in 2:59¼, at Morris Park, Ben Holladay won a place among the "cracks" of the year. In the latter race he made a new record for the distance, beating that of Hotspur, made in 1891, by 1½ seconds. Long-distance races are his forte, as he never amounted to much over the shorter courses.

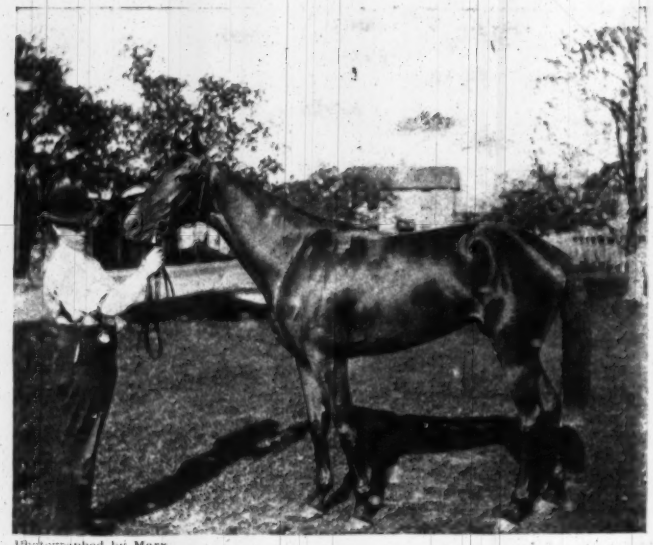
Olindo, by his single victory in the Coney Island Grand National Steeplechase, won the title to steeplechase honors, though it was the only race in which he ran.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

The honors of the harness racing season of 1897 unquestionably belong to the pacers. No trotter has approached the record of 2:03¾, made by Alix three years ago, but the side-wheelers have a different story to tell. Nearly all the leading pacers of 1896 have added to their laurels, and a large crop of speedy new ones has appeared.

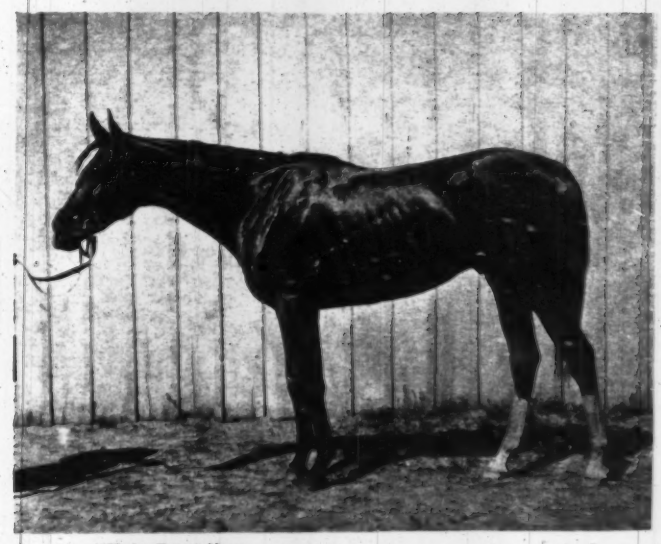
The year will be memorable chiefly for the record-breaking performance of Star Pointer at Readville, Mass., on Aug. 28, when the great son of Brown Hal, driven by David J. McClary, paced a mile in 1:59¼, settling forever the vexed question of the possibility of producing a horse that could beat two minutes in harness. No matter how many horses may equal or better the mark established by Star Pointer, he will be remembered always as the first horse that covered 5,280 feet in less than 120 seconds, an average of better than 44 feet to the second.

Star Pointer is a bay stallion, and received his name from the prominent white star on his forehead, coupled with the name of his first owner, Capt. Harry P. Pointer of Spring Hill, Tenn., on whose farm he was foaled in 1889. He is by Brown Hal, (2:12½,) dam Sweepstsakes, by Knight's Snow Heels. Sweepstakes is also the dam of Hal Pointer, who for many campaigns held the front place in the free-for-all pac-



Photographed by Marx.

L'ALOUETTE,
Winner of the Coney Island Futurity.



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HAMBURG,
The Greatest Two-Year-Old of 1897.

ing class, and was driven by E. F. Geers to a record of 2:04. On both sides Star Pointer comes of the purest pacing stock in Tennessee.

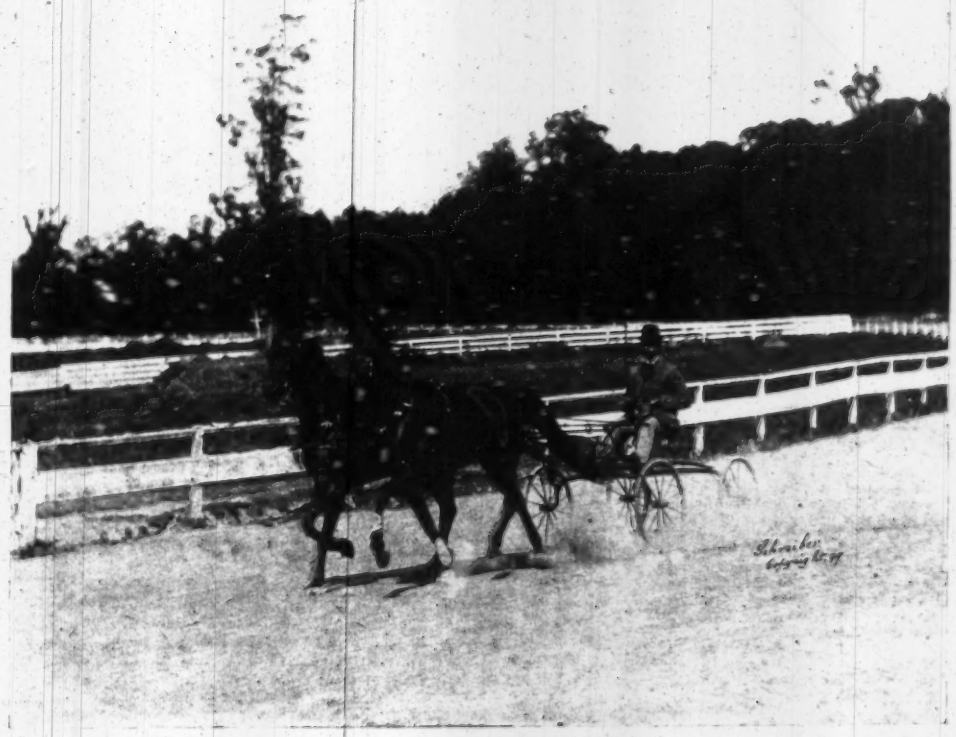
Star Pointer was tender in his early racing days, and had to be retired from the track season after season, but it was never in doubt that he possessed great speed. His first successful campaign was in 1895, when he carried off the honors in the fast pacing class throughout the season, and made a record of 2:04½. In 1896 he lowered his mark to 2:01½, but John R. Gentry held the championship at the close of the season, with a record one second lower. This year Star Pointer's triumphs have been almost uninterrupted, and he is easily the king of the harness racing world.

Star Pointer is now owned by James A. Murphy of Chicago, who bought him at auction at Madison Square Garden last March for $15,000. He has proved a good investment for Mr. Murphy, his earnings this season having exceeded what that gentleman paid for him, while the value of the horse has been doubled at least by the achievement of a record under two minutes.

Next to the performance of Star Pointer in the pacing line was, perhaps, the success of John R. Gentry and Robert J., owned by Lewis G. Tewksbury of this city, in twice lowering the team record to wagon, previously established at 2:09½ by Miss Rita and Josie B. On the first attempt, at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, the mark was cut to 2:09, and at Glens Falls on Oct. 8 Driver E. R. Bowne sent them a mile over a heavy track in 2:08. It is believed that, with perfect track and weather conditions, the pair can pace a mile two or three seconds faster than they have yet done.

It scarcely can be said that this season has produced any great trotters, but it has produced at least one consistent one in Rilma, and in her ability to win hard-fought races extending over half a dozen or more heats she has proved as valuable as a Klondike claim to her fortunate owner, W. O. Foote of Houston, Texas. Rilma is a bay mare, by King Wilkes, dam Jaconet, by Pilot Medium. She never won a race until this year, and was an unknown quantity when she started for the rich Merchants and Manufacturers' Purse at Detroit at the opening of the season. She won first money there, and repeated the performance so many times at other places that at the close of the Grand Circuit season she headed the list of money winners with nearly $10,000. Then she went to Lexington and scooped in the Transylvania Stake—the blue-ribbon trotting event of the season—in a seven-heat contest with many fast competitors. Rilma's record of 2:10 was made at the meeting at Readville, Mass. Several other trotters have made better records this year, but Rilma has won the races and carried off the money, and that is principally what fast trotters are for.

Probably no horse has attracted more attention this year than the phenomenal three-year-old, Cresceus, owned by George H. Ketcham, the millionaire horse breeder and driver of Toledo, Ohio, who also owns and drives his sire, Robert McGregor. Cresceus established a record of 2:11¼ quite early in the season, and on his form in races against hardened campaigners of mature age he was pronounced by many authorities to be the greatest trotter ever foaled. Great things were predicted of him, and still are—if he can get over his lameness. It is feared by some that too much hard work has spoiled one of the most promising colts that has appeared in recent years, but Mr. Ketcham thinks he will be all right by Spring, and expects to be winning races with him again next season. Whether he ever wins another race or not, his victories as a three-year-old will make him one of the best-remembered performers of the season just ended.



JOHN R. GENTRY AND ROBERT J.,
Holders of the World's Double Team Record, 2:08.

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ORNAMENT,
The Best Three-Year-Old of the Year.

Photographed by Marx.

BEN HOLLADAY,
Champion Long Distance Racer.

THE DRAMA

Augustus Pitou.

THE fame of the elder Dumas rests, first of all, upon his rich and wonderful romances. When his name is mentioned dear memories arise of intrepid d'Artagnan and "Les Trois Mousquetaires," of Edmond Dantes escaping from the dungeons of the Château d'If to find that the world was his, of Josef Balsamo and an idealized Marie Antoinette and the faithful Chevalier de la Maison Rouge. And, secondly, the literary fame of this erratic but remarkably productive genius rests upon his serious dramas, such as "Henri III." and "La Tour de Nesle," which form, in their entirety, a veritable mine of melodramatic incident and device that has been freely worked by a generation or so of English adapters. Of his few comedies much less is remembered. They seem to have been things apart from the restless, turbulent course of his literary life, and we all owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. Charles Frohman for directing our attention to a neglected source of real aesthetic enjoyment.

Of course, to Mr. Grundy himself much of the charm of the play now current at the Empire Theatre is due. It is not "Un Mariage Sous Louis XV.," after all, that we go to see, but "A Marriage of Convenience," and it is an unusually difficult task to transfer from one language to another a work so fragile and dainty, so free from theatrical emphasis, as this. Many delicate verbal touches and shades of meaning in a text which is above all other qualities witty and sparkling, absolutely defy translation, and the most sympathetic and ingenious care on the part of the adapter is needed if the copy is to be as symmetrical and elegant as the original. Mr. Grundy's own wit is in evidence all through the four acts of this pretty play. He has supplied, in the best possible taste, equivalents for phrases which were persistently and irreclaimably French. He has made the play his own much more than many dishonest adapters have made plays which they deliberately claimed as original.

What a graceful, fascinating, and satisfying thing it is, too, in spite of its obvious superficiality and its amiable trifling with human passions and prejudices! From first to last there is scarcely more than one really serious speech, and that is the old General's tirade against the manners and morals of the Pompadour epoch; once or twice Candale is actually in earnest, though he does not vulgarly forget himself and give his emotions full play, even when he is alone; and the silly little Comtesse is quite serious in her confession to her husband's uncle. We must not forget, too, that the vain and mirth-provoking Chevalier does a very decent thing, quite unexpectedly, just at the end of the play—permits himself the luxury of a bit of theatrical self-sacrifice, which causes a little sympathetic throb in the susceptible spectator's bosom.

The drift of the play, however, is not serious. It does not reach very deeply into the sources of human action, it finds no problems in life. Even the old General presently shows us that his sternness and gravity are only worn for the sake of an effective contrast, like his Louis XIV. wig. The personages, in fact, are of the same merry, irresponsible sort as those that figure in the comedies of the Restoration and in the plays founded on Spanish and Latin comedy by the play-producers of the next generation. The depth and the universality of Molière, the half-hidden satire, the veiled significance of Beaumarchais, the philosophy of Marivaux are missing. It was not really the intention of Dumas to paint a truthful picture of social life under the fifteenth Louis; and Mr. Grundy, in bringing to light again and touching up this pretty bit of imitation Louis Quinze ware, has preserved its lightness and charming irresponsibility.

The setting at the Empire Theatre comprises one beautifully decorated salon, which in every detail is a true reproduction of the taste and fancy of that period, while the rich and costly dresses of the men and women are worn with easy grace. The principal personages resolve themselves into that inevitable quintet of classical French comedy which indeed reappears in English comedy before the sentimental epoch. Dumas was not taking a nineteenth century view of a past age, but deliberately imitating the form and spirit of antique dramas. Here we have again the gay husband and the neglected wife, the favored lover, the knowing valet, and the intriguing maid, but the most sensitively moral person may view all their proceedings without a hint of a shock. It is all perfectly harmless. The poisoning this time is, indeed, in jest, and the upshot of it all is that M. le Comte loves Mme. la Comtesse, and that Mme. la Comtesse loves M. le Comte, and that they live happily ever afterward.

By no stretch of courtesy, even to Mr. John Drew, for whom I should like to stretch courtesy to its utmost limit, can "A Marriage of Convenience" be called a star play, and while at least three other rôles are surely of equal value with that of the Comte, I am inclined to think that two of them play rather better and more easily. Both the young wife's and the Chevalier's are very taking parts, and while neither Miss Irving nor Mr. Byron makes quite all that could be made of the opportunities offered, each is well placed and decidedly effective. Miss de Wolfe has her chance, too, as the confidential waiting maid, in the impromptu rehearsal of a flirtation at a masquerade, and she carries herself all through the intrigue with a clear sense of the pictorial and dramatic value of her rôle.

We who remember Mr. Drew as Don Philip in Cibber's comedy, "She Would and She Would Not," and in his admirably polished Young Mirabel, know well his fitness for such rôles as Candale. He can well assume the air of mingled hauteur and courtesy, and is one of the few living actors who can denote, with positive charm, the superficial attributes of the courtly gentleman in the age of snuff boxes and ruffles. Distinction of deportment, easy grace, playful humor, and such small share of fervor as the part calls for are all in Mr. Drew's portrayal of the Comte.

It may not be quite unprofitable to speculate a little as to the result of the probable success of this production. This is the first time since he became a star that Mr. Drew has appeared in old comedy, for "A Marriage of Convenience," though written by Sydney Grundy in 1896 or 1897, and a new version of a play originally produced not earlier than 1845, is as surely an "old comedy" as "London Assurance" or "Old Heads and Young Hearts" are old comedies. Its view of the past has none of the "purged vision" of a modern view of ancient manners. Its subject is not of vital importance in this era of feminine aggressiveness. The girls are not now generally taken from the convent school to be sold in the marriage market. To be sure, it is getting on delicate ground to argue that such social conditions as this and other antique comedies of manners set forth no longer exist, because not all of our playwrights are willing to admit as much. They are slow to do away with the old ideas, which time and usage have established as "conventions." When we get to such an advanced state of theatrical enlightenment that the duello is no longer employed as a device to exhibit masculine bravery and feminine sympathy in dramatic pictures of contemporary life, we may breathe more freely.

The good stuff, the happy contrivances, in old comedy have been used over and over again by later dramatists, and seem like "quotations" when we see them in the originals. When the beaming General tears up that petition to the King, for instance, and the united husband and wife fall into each other's arms, who does not remember Buxton Scott tearing up that famous and tear-compelling deed of separation (item—one little plot in Greenwood Cemetery) to celebrate the reconciliation of young Mrs. Winthrop with young Mr. Winthrop?

"A Marriage of Convenience," however, is old comedy refined and sublimated; a careful imitation by Dumas, carefully worked over by Grundy, who could do the same thing successfully, and with much less labor, for some of our own classics. Thus, the present generation might have "The Double Dealer" or "The Way of the World;" "The Suspicious Husband," or "The Way to Keep Him;" or "Three Weeks After Marriage," or even "Love for Love" and "The Beaux' Stratagem," (which, without much expurgation would not be much worse than some things which have been tolerated on the contemporary stage,) modified, refined, and shortened for its entertainment. Probably Mr. Drew's repertory will grow, somewhat, in this direction. But, after all, revivals (which are merely excursions into the past) are only minor incidents in the pursuit of the actor's art and the business of theatre management. The new play, the fresh view of life, the dramatic picture of the men and women of the hour, or the allegory of the era's hopes and passions—these are the prime objects of the stage, or ought to be; and the contemporary play, treating either of the life around us, or of a historical epoch viewed with the intelligence and useful "hindsight" of its posterity, are the vital things.

For once in a way, however, for variety's sake, such a piece as "A Marriage of Convenience" is most welcome, and the pictorial side of the present production provides a most entertaining object lesson. The curious may find pleasing employment in a comparison of its stage pictures and costumes with those of a somewhat earlier epoch exhibited in "A Lady of Quality" at Wallack's, another production in which a free hand has been given to the designers, painters, and dressmakers. In Mrs. Burnett's play the flowing wigs and skirted waistcoats of the men and the unpowdered hair of the women belong to Anne's and Marlborough's time, when Voltaire went to London to visit Congreve, and the great Louis was King in France. The era of "A Marriage of Convenience" is that of hair powder and face patches, when the precieuses had made their mark and exerted their influence upon French society.

In the matter of beauty of form and color there is not much to choose between the pictures in the play at the Empire and those in the play at Wallack's; though, of course, in the latter there is much more variety. The performance of "A Lady of Quality," generally speaking, has greatly improved in the fortnight it has held the stage, and the portrayal of Clorinda by Miss Arthur is still more facile than it was at first. In this, however, the chances for improvement were not many. The actress was not wholly new to the rôle when the piece was first acted in New York, nor was she then perceptibly nervous. Her acting was consistent and powerful, and the portrayal seemed deficient only in Act I., where the opportunity is scant. Miss Arthur is now more vivacious in the scene in the birthnight roystering. In the second, third, and fourth acts her portrayal is superb in poise and of thrilling effect.

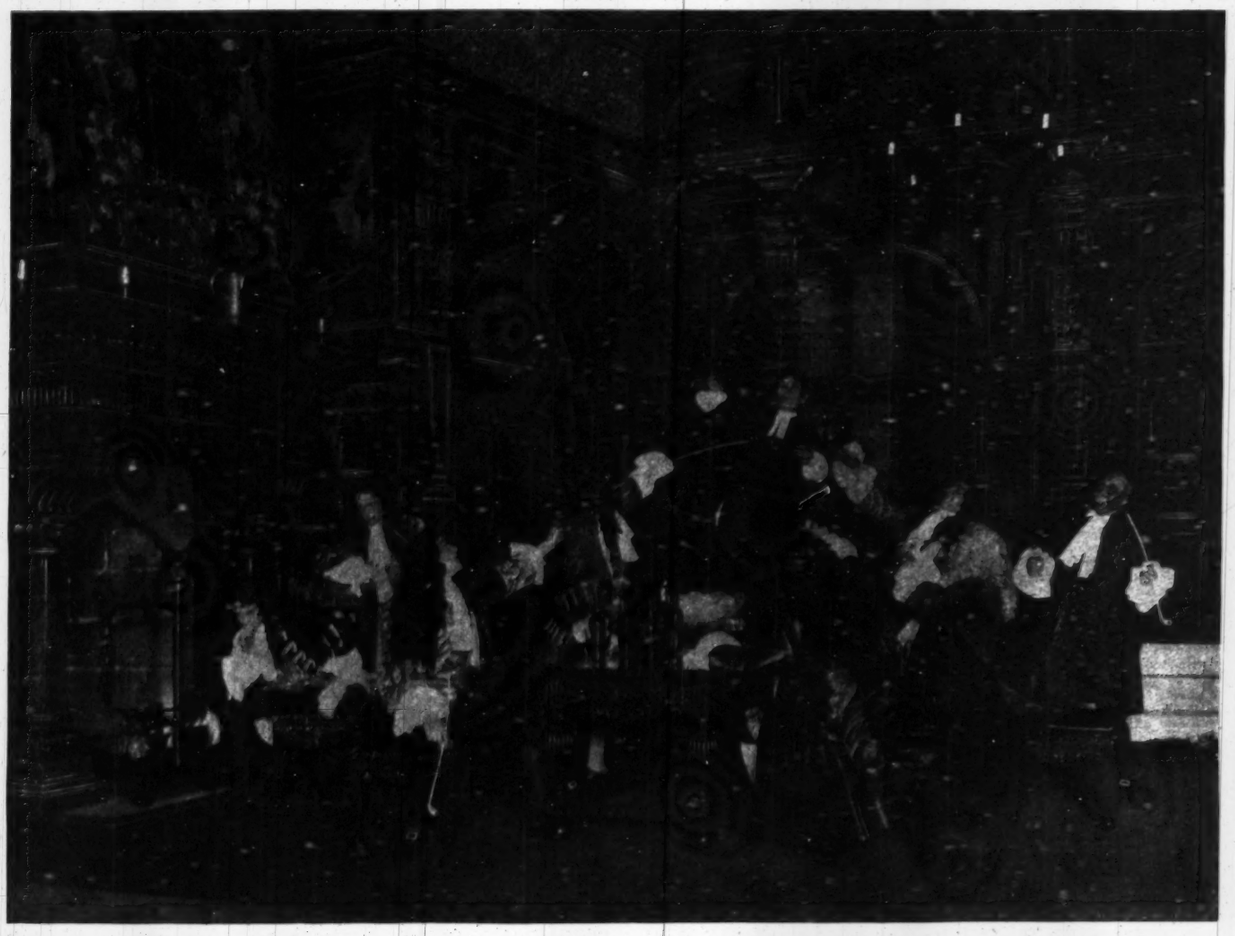
Quite as beautiful to look at as any stage entertainment now in town is "The Geisha," which has been put forward again at Daly's with a new scenic setting and new dresses for everybody from the dazzling "Jewel of Asia," who seems to have a stunning confection of brocade and gold em-

KATHERINE GREY,
Who Has Lately Been Acting Looey Sing in "The First Born."

Etienne Girardot,
In "Miss Francis of Yale."

Anna Held,
Now singing at Koster & Bial's.

Nancy McIntosh,
As O Mimosa San in "The Geisha."



HIGH REVELRY IN WILDAIRS HALL—"A LADY OF QUALITY."—ACT I.
The Intoxicated Chaplain Makes a Speech While Sir John Oxon Ruminates by the Fireside.

broidery or flowered silk for every song, to the midshipmite whose uniform is fresh from the tailor's. While it is not to be praised very highly for any kind of desirable "accuracy" or "verity"—historical, geographical, ethnological, or even emotional—"The Geisha" is worth seeing. And I fancy that when you have seen it and heard its pleasing music once you'll go again. I am told, too, that the backcloths were actually painted from photographs of Japanese scenery—and that is something.

"The Geisha," however, does not represent life at all, and it belongs to an almost unclassifiable form of dramatic literature; it is not farce or comedy or operetta, and a burletta, properly speaking, is merely a little burlesque. Also in that prolonged scene of mumbo jumbo with the lights lowered and a dull red glow illuminating the summit of Fujisan in the distance, "The Geisha" is uncomfortably stupid, but there seems to be no way out of the difficulty unless one goes out of the theatre while that scene is on. He should take care to return, though, in time to hear Miss Earl sing "The Parrot and the Canaries," for her rendering of that unique comic song has been developed by practice into a genuine artistic bit of caricature. Miss McIntosh is very attractive to the eye and to the ear, as O Mimosa San, though she has grown too careless lately in the delivery of spoken dialogue, and Mr. Steger lends to Reginald Fairfax that which Reginald has hitherto most needed, a singing voice. Mr. Cyril Scott gives new importance to his small rôle, and the Imari of Mr. Gresham has grown to be as Japanese as any image in the window of a Broadway Japanese bazaar. As for Mr. Powers as the Chinaman, he makes a good point by substituting new buffoonery for that in which Mr. Sampson used to shine, and his mastery of the Chinese language is admirable, and even awe-compelling.

The show they call "Miss Francis of Yale," at the Manhattan Theatre, offers that sort of a picture of contemporary manners in which a bedroom table is kept standing in the dooryard to hold whisky decanters and glasses, and all the confidential family proceedings take place directly under the canopy of heaven. I am quite sure, too, that the young man they call Miss Francis would never be permitted to live at Yale. I do not believe he'd be tolerated in New Haven. There is no excuse for blaming Mr. Etienne Girardot, however, for if this actor is not exactly a humorist, he is agile and hard-working. He must be quite tired after the performance every night. Much more agreeable than this leading comedian is Miss Idalene Cotton, a young lady whose name, to be sure, strangely suggests a useful substitute for the good old drippings of our grandmothers' time, but whose face and figure seem to have been designed by nature for sprightly comedy, while Miss Gertie Homans, (who, not long ago, was a precocious actress of precocious youngsters,) seems to have grown up to be an unusually presentable ingénue. May she never grow any older.

"Miss Francis of Yale" is a farce, in short, which reminds me very much of "Incog," which was performed with great exertion in the same theatre when it was called the Standard. Its fun depends largely on noisy clowning. The young man who put it together must be naturally sad.

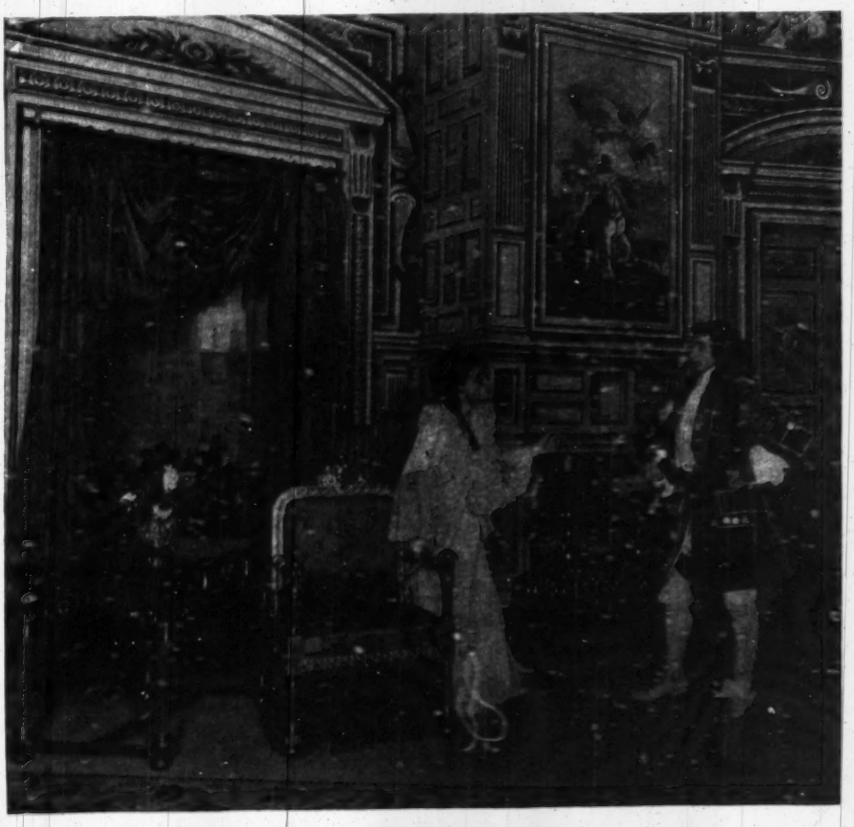
Edward A. Dithmar.

No Game.

Philadelphia North American.

"Well," said the sport lover, "what did you think of the football game?"

"The game didn't come off. Shortly after it began the players got into an awful riot and I left."



THE COUNTESS AND THE DUKE—"A LADY OF QUALITY."—ACT III.
Osmonde Declares His Love to Clorinda.

MUSIC

Felix Mendelssohn.

THE fact that Felix Mendelssohn died on Nov. 4, 1847, has called to the minds of some of our local providers of music the existence of a considerable quantity of pleasing music written by him. Englishmen, who have never recovered from the excitement caused by the production of "Elijah," an original oratorio, in their country, would doubtless regard with horror the habitual neglect of Mendelssohn's symphonies and chamber music in this country. In the past week or ten days the Symphony Society, Anton Seidl, and the Aschenbrödel Verein have all discovered Mendelssohn, and we have had the Scotch symphony twice, with the customary comment that it does not contain anything Scotch. For the enlightenment of those who do not always look before they leap into criticism, I reproduce on this page two themes. No. 1 is the theme of the second movement of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony. No. 2 is the theme of a certain song called, "The Minstrel Boy to the War Has Gone," generally believed to be Scotch. Look upon this picture and upon that.

Clear and symmetrical in form and absolutely admirable in instrumentation as all Mendelssohn's orchestral music is—remember that true product of genius, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture—the composer will best be remembered hereafter by his work in the development of the oratorio. His two great works, "St. Paul," produced in 1836, and "Elijah," 1846, are the direct products of a combination of factors used by his predecessors. Though Mendelssohn was not successful as a writer for the stage, for which his style was not at all suitable, he was not undramatic in his musical instincts. He was inordinately fond of programme music, and was somewhat more inclined to attribute to music a definite directness of utterance than most thoughtful commentators are willing to concede to it. He certainly went far toward justifying his theories by his "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture, but one must be careful to note that this composition is almost wholly made up of what has happily been called scenic music—music descriptive of the externals of a drama, not of its subtler emotions. That Mendelssohn, however, had on the whole the right conception of the expressive power of music is shown by his reproof of the man who tried to give titles to the "Songs Without Words," and by his quotation of the opening measures of his own Hebrides overture as his attempt to express his own feelings aroused by the winds and waves. On the whole, it must be conceded that Mendelssohn had a correct idea of the dramatic expressiveness of music and a deep sympathy with it.

At the same time Mendelssohn, though of Jewish blood, was intensely German. Furthermore, he was baptized and brought up as a Protestant Christian. It is not at all surprising, then, that he was prepared to be powerfully attracted toward the Protestant oratorio, when he approached that form of composition, and to show little sympathy for the Italian form, as perfected by Handel. As early as 1823 the score of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" was copied from the manuscript and placed in his hands for study. It is not difficult to imagine the effect of the work on the mind of an eager, ambitious boy of fourteen, already a composer, and just passed through the severe process of German preparation for confirmation. Mendelssohn became an enthusiastic propagandist of the teachings of Bach, and revived the "St. Matthew Passion" in Germany, where the general public had quite forgotten it.

In preparing himself for the task of composing his first oratorio, "St. Paul," Mendelssohn undoubtedly gave close study to the works of his great predecessors. That he should have rejected almost instinctively the Italian style of Handel followed as a matter of course. That he should have put aside with equal readiness the austere style of Bach was inevitable. Mendelssohn was from the outset an exponent of graceful, fluent melody. His genius was deeply tinged with the sentiment of song, and he could no more have sacrificed beauty of theme and perfect simplicity of form to subtlety of detail than Handel could. But at the same time his dramatic instincts told him that the sure way to the hearts of the people was the old Italian way, which made the oratorio in all essentials, except scenery and action, a religious drama. He knew at once that Bach's method of presenting the speeches of the principal personages in direct recitative was good, but that it had fallen short of complete effectiveness from two reasons, first, because the speeches were led up to and quoted by the evangelist narrator, and second, because the musical character of the recitative was too detailed to appeal to a general audience. But Mendelssohn saw one tremendous factor in the

No. 1.

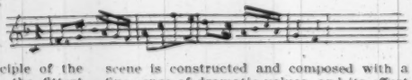
Bach oratorio—the chorale as an embodiment of the Protestant faith of Germany.

In his "St. Paul" he did not arrive at the true method of dealing with the elements which appeared to him to be essential to an influential and permanent form of oratorio. The book is episodic and lacks dramatic continuity. The plan is religious rather than dramatic. The martyrdom of St. Stephen is the first episode, and it is without direct connection dramatically with the other two, the conversion of St. Paul, and his later career as a preacher. Both Stephen and Paul are deficient in definiteness of characterization. They appear to us rather as representations of an idea, which may be expressed in the words, "Go ye unto all the world and preach the Gospel." But in "Elijah" we have the genuine modern dramatic oratorio, and in it we find that Mendelssohn made use of those parts of the apparatus of his predecessors suitable to his designs. "Elijah" is eclectic. It is a fusion of forms and styles, made with great skill and with the finest possible discrimination. It is a logical evolution, and Mendelssohn showed in its composition an instinctive grasp of the evolutionary principle of the survival of the fittest—that is, the fittest for his design.

He dispensed with the narrator and directed his attention to placing the speeches of his personages before the auditor in the most direct, dramatic, and characteristic manner. He used the choruses as Handel did, to impersonate the mass of people. He employed the chorales exactly as Bach did, to signify the thought of the Church as it had come to be understood in Germany. His scenes are all arranged in dramatic form, and without doubt could be placed upon the stage effectively if the whole feeling of contemporaneous audiences were not opposed to that method of giving oratorio. His characters are drawn clearly and sharply. Indeed, there is no oratorio in which the musical characterization is so finely worked out. The contrasts between the choruses of the priests of Baal and the Jews are sufficient evidence of this. But everywhere throughout the score there is evidence of a consistent and successful effort to adapt to the production of a powerfully dramatic, yet specifically Protestant and German, oratorio, the most influential elements of the forms of Handel and Bach, together with Haydn's instrumental coloring.

The very beginning of the oratorio strikes a new note, and one of tremendous dramatic power. Three broad chords are followed by the portentous prophecy of Elijah, "As God the Lord of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word." After that single passage, set to a style of recitative wholly different from that of either Bach or Handel, yet containing some of the qualities of both, follows the overture, a piece of music descriptive of the misery of the land of drought. Thenceforward everything moves dramatically. The people cry, "Help, Lord: wilt Thou quite destroy us?" Then they beseech, "Lord, bow Thine ear to our prayer." Obadiah calls them to repentance with warning and with the lovely air, "If with all your hearts ye truly seek me." Later an angel comes and commands Elijah to go to Cherith's brook, and there follows the double quartet, "For He shall give His angels," a new employment of Bach's commentary chorus. The episode of Elijah and the widow is treated with dramatic directness, and is followed by the commentary chorus, "Blessed are the men who fear Him."

The whole scene between Elijah and the priests of Baal is magnificent in the eloquence of its dramatic form and style. Yet the superb air of Elijah, "Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, this day let it be known that Thou art God," is followed by the pure old Bach species of chorale, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." The climax of the oratorio is reached in the great scene of the coming of the rain. This

No. 2.

scene is constructed and composed with a fine sense of dramatic values, and its effect is so sure and strong that it puts before the imagination a vivid picture. It is no wonder that in England, where dry and dusty works are produced year after year by native composers, such a masterpiece as "Elijah" is always heard with unabated enthusiasm. Here it is overshadowed in the popular mind by "The Messiah," and perhaps this is due in some measure to the public absorption in opera.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra returned to us in the week just ended, as admirable and as Brahmsian as ever. Mr. Seidl began his Chickering Hall series, and that solid pianist, Richard Hoffman, came forward as the soloist. The Philharmonic, also, opened its season.

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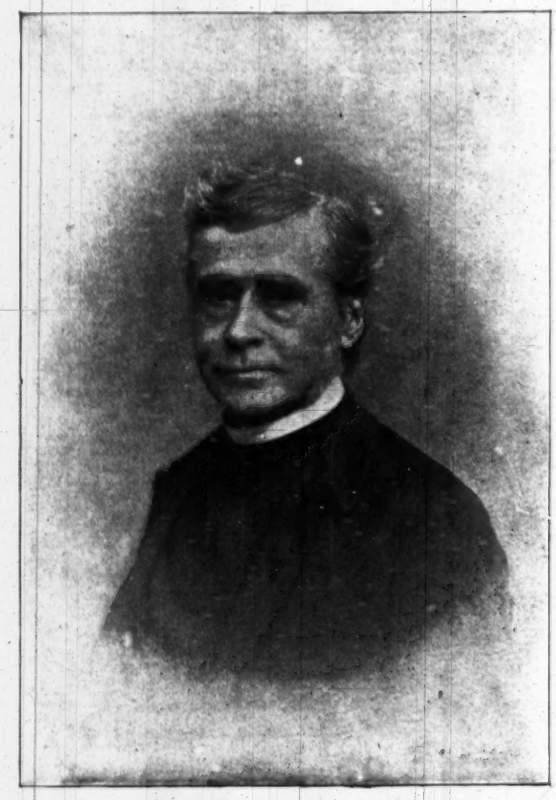


THE REV. J. CARPENTER SMITH,
Who Last Sunday Celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Rectorship of St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I.

THE conservative old town of Flushing, now part of our municipality, has put on gala attire, and its people of all faiths have united in honoring a kind-hearted, fatherly old man, who has been a conspicuous figure in their midst for half a century. Dr. Smith has lived out his fourscore years, and is still in vigorous health. He was ordered Deacon in 1842, and priested in 1843. After a brief ministry in Ohio, he came to Rockaway, L. I., in 1844, and in 1847 became the rector of St. George's Church, Flushing. The present beautiful stone church, recently enlarged and beautified, was completed in 1854, and the Parishes of Whitestone and Bayside have been established through his direction. The number of parishioners has increased from 140 to 770. His influence in the community can hardly be estimated, and that not so much because of marked power as a preacher, but rather because of his loving sympathy, discreet counsel, and his unbounded generosity to all in need or distress. Indeed, it was often necessary for his near friends to interpose and keep him from giving away that which he required himself for the necessities of life. Special jubilee services were held in St. George's Church on the 7th inst., when a large chancel window was uncovered, on which is inscribed: "With gratitude to Almighty God, this is to Commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary in the Rectorship of the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D. 1847-1897."

Bishop Littlejohn preached in the morning a sermon of a warm personal character, and in the evening Bishop Potter was equally felicitous in his commendation and congratulations. On Monday the choir, assisted by some New York soloists, rendered Gaul's "Holy City" with great success, and on Tuesday evening a general reception was tendered the venerable rector in the parish house. A large number of the clergy previously associated with him were present at the various services.

ANECDOTES OF GEORGE WOOD.

There are still some members of the New York bar who remember George Wood, the contemporary of Daniel Lord, Ogden Hoffman, William Kent, James T. Brady, and other distinguished lawyers of many years ago. The venerable Benjamin D. Silliman has described George Wood as being conspicuous for his great learning, his wonderful power in stating his cases, and his mathematical power in argument. He was a great advocate. Frederic R. Coudert some time ago told the following story of Mr. Wood: "I can remember, looking back to early boyhood, that venerable figure and recall speaking to one of his contemporaries about him. The person to whom I spoke said: 'Yes, a client of mine got an opinion from George Wood once.' 'Well,' I said, 'how was it done? how much did he charge?' for even in those early days the professional instinct asserted itself. 'I will tell you,' my friend replied; 'my client went to him and said: "Mr. Wood, I would like to have your opinion on these papers." 'Give me the papers, and come back to-morrow." said the great lawyer. The papers were produced and the client departed. The next day he presented himself before Mr. Wood and the latter said: "Fifty dollars," and nothing more. The client was intelligent and assumed that he should pay him that sum, which he did. After waiting awhile he asked: "What about my papers, Mr. Wood?" "They are not worth a damn," replied Mr. Wood, and he made no further comment on the case.'"

David Dudley Field used to relate the following: "George Wood was the personification of logic and cold as marble. I was sitting beside him in court one day when he arose to argue a case, and as he arose his coat tails caught the back of the chair and hung over it. Wood stood up and spoke, I should think, for fully two hours, but never once did those coat tails move.

"On one occasion a young lawyer who had engaged George Wood to try a case was asked: 'How did the Judge charge the jury?' 'Oh, George Wood charged the jury,' was the reply."

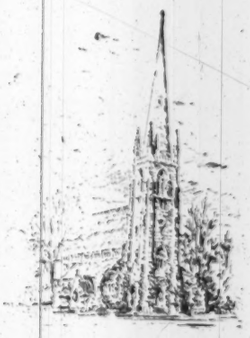
THE REV. CLAUDIUS M. ROOME.

The Rev. Claudius M. Roome, who has accepted a call as curate under the Rev. Dr. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, will, in coming to New York, be returning to the city of his fathers. Mr. Roome is now serving as curate to the Rev. Mr. Carter, rector of St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., where he has had for the past three years

The Rev. Claudius M. Roome,
New curate of Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street, New York.

special charge of a mission in Upper Montclair.

Mr. Roome comes of an old New York Dutch family and is the son of the late Gen. Roome, who for many years was a prominent business man of the city, and is a brother of Harris Roome, who is one of the younger leaders of the Good Government Club movement. He is a graduate of Columbia College and of Columbia Law School, and for several years practiced law



St. George's Episcopal Church,
Flushing, L. I.

with his brother Harris. Becoming convinced that his proper vocation was that of the ministry, he gave up his law practice and entered the General Theological Seminary, and began the work of lay reader in the founding of St. Andrew's Parish, Orange N. J., in connection with the local chapters of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Mr. Roome was graduated among the first half dozen men of his class at the seminary, and soon after ordination began work in St. Luke's Parish, Montclair, where, as in Orange, he was energetic in the development of parochial missions. He is known to be a hard worker, a close student, and a good reader.

His Own Idea.

From The Sketch.

Old Lady—It's extremely naughty of you to behave in that way, Johnny. Don't you know that the devil suggests all those wicked actions?

Boy—Well, Auntie, the devil might have suggesting the biting and the scratching, but the spitting was my own idea entirely.

Died a Natural Death.

From Tit-Bits.

Kindly Visitor, (noticing the empty cage)—Did your canary die a natural death?

Little Reginald, (promptly)—Yes; the cat ate him.

Rough on the Profession.

From Tit-Bits.

A farmer forwarded a letter to a town, inscribed, "To any respectable attorney." The Postmaster returned it, indorsed, "None here."

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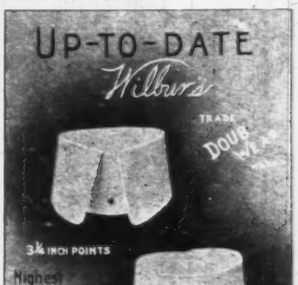

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THE GORHAM COMPANY, SILVERSMITHS, will have on view during the Horse Show Week, in the East Room, WALDORF-ASTORIA, Thirty-fourth Street entrance, from ten A. M. until nine P. M., a collection of WROUGHT STERLING SILVERWARE, representing examples of the hand-work of the most skilled artisans of the present day.

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